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Red Germany's Anniversary

"The lid was blown off the Communist pressure-cooker and the whole world could see what was seething inside. Then the lid was quietly rammed back again. Without protest from within or resistance from without, the Red Army reinstalled the utterly discredited Pankow (East Berlin) regime."

These few words from Richard H. S. Crossman, British Laborite M.P., put the riots 10 years ago in East Germany into a neat capsule.

Demonstrations against labor conditions in East Berlin burst into major anti-Communist riots on June 17, 1953. In East Berlin as many as 50,000 workers turned out for an assault on government buildings. The riots were put down only after Soviet troops with tanks shot their way into the Potsdammer Platz.

The fever was contagious. The Reds admitted, June 20, to strikes, arson, and riots in at least a dozen East German cities from Warnemunde and Rostock in the north to southernmost Zwickau.

Once the disorders had been put down, Moscow gave out the line that Western agents provoked the outbursts. But the German Communist Party acknowledged that it had made "mistakes" in its policies, and promised leniency.

THE East German revolts were the first openly reported satellite uprisings. A "Pilsen workers' revolt," which began in the Lenin Works (formerly the Skoda munitions plant) in Czechoslovakia and soon spread to Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia, had been put down by force of arms about two weeks earlier.

These near revolutions were the precursors of the wave of rebellion that began in Poznan, Poland in the summer of 1956 and ended in the tragedy of Hungary.

In East Germany as later in Hungary the revolutionary current, however uncontrolled, certainly could not have been dammed without the Red Army. Close to half a million Soviet personnel were stationed there.

THE Hungarian Freedom Fighters might have taken a lesson in advance from what happened in and over East Germany. The Eisenhower administration, pledged to "liberation" of the Soviet satellites, avoided any action that might be termed intervention in the affairs of the Soviet zone.

The United States did offer East Germany \$15 million in food shipments. The Soviet Union rejected the offer, and so West Berlin set up distribution points at which thousands of East Germans who poured into the city could get "Eisenhower packages" of flour, lard, and other scarce foodstuffs.

Ten years after the abortive riots, East Germany remains in the grip of the Red Army.

Our Pentagon spokesmen glumly refuse to give out information on the armed strength of East Germany, but an equally official source puts the Soviet occupation force at 400,000 men, or about 20 divisions. East Germany itself admitted maintaining an army of 90,000 men in January a year ago, when it instituted conscription. West German sources gauge the East German army at 175,000 to 200,000 men, with 10,000 more in the air force and 14,000 in the navy. Then there are reported to be 30,000 in special police units, 50,000 in the border police, and 350,000 in the factory militia.

Few of these can be considered thoroughly reliable. Indeed, if Soviet occupation forces were to be pulled out tomorrow, the militia and some of the regular troops could probably be depended upon for a revolutionary cadre.—E.R.R.

Corpsmen Coming Home

Fifty-seven Peace Corps volunteers stationed in Colombia will be mustered out of service Monday, June 24, after two years of duty in that under-developed nation. These are the first Peace Corps members to complete their tours; the pace of separations will quicken in succeeding months.

These are not people returning from summer vacation or languid study abroad. Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver describes them as "veterans of two full years of trying situations and difficult circumstances . . . who will know the interiors, the folkways, the languages of the world's civilizations . . . people whose strength of character and sense of purpose have been tempered under fire."

PEACE CORPS officials have asked Congress for funds to set up a placement service for the returning volunteers, but not out of fear that any of them will end up on relief. Private employers have shown a lively interest by requesting the names of corpsmen completing their service. Government, too, is preparing a future for the volunteers, offering careers in foreign service or within the non-volunteer staff of the Peace Corps itself.

In fact, a surfeit of opportunities seems to present itself. Ford Foundation, for example, has granted \$400,000 to award 50 graduate fellowships to discharged Peace Corps members.

The District of Columbia school system, among others, is offering salary placement credit for corpsmen interested in entering teaching, and New York State has waived normal certification requirements.

All of this attention must look inviting—and perhaps a bit lavish—to the corpsmen who, for \$75 a month and bare subsistence, took part in one of this nation's most successful exercises in international understanding, occasionally at the cost of their own health.—E.R.R.



Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

Express Appreciation

To the Editor: To the Editor and Friends. During the last two months my bosses and fellow teachers have, along with friends and students, helped me with kindness to ward a recovery from a drastic surgical session.

My wife and I both wish to thank all those people who were so very considerate of her during her substitute session at Crater.

We are now in the process of moving to our new home in Sams Valley.

Norm, Jeanne, Craig, Lori, and Scottie Carothers 3298 Forest ave. Medford

Prepares to Leave

To the Editor: I have only two days left of my wonderful experience here in Medford. It has been a great year with so many valuable experiences to remember. I want to tell everybody that I have enjoyed every minute being with the people of Rogue valley. You people here are an example of the good American people.

When I return home I will work for a better understanding among the people of the rest of the world, and especially for an even better relationship between United States and Denmark.

It is very difficult to say goodbye to you all, but I must. I have liked America so much, that I can't press it.

Before I leave I want to give so many thanks to the Crater Lions club who have been sponsoring me this year. They have all been so wonderful to me. Thanks to Medford Senior high and all the kids I have learned to know. You have all been so great. A third thanks goes to the people in the community and now at last but not at least I want to give a great thank you to my wonderful family, the James P. Rowans. I can't express in words how much I have enjoyed you all. I hope you will take this word of thanks.

Jens Hasfeldt American Field Service 1962-63 Denmark

Agrees With Opinion

To the Editor: I heartily agree with Jack Teeters' opinion regarding the "big guns"

type of advertising our superior scenery to tourists, and join in fervently hoping that this type of advertising our magnificent scenery will not be considered "a success."

Don't we get enough of the "bang, bang" type of alleged entertainment almost every time we turn on our TV? Do we not have something better that we can offer our visitors?

If not, then better let them see our magnificent scenery for themselves, without this kind of distraction, which at best, as Mr. Teeters points out, offers nothing better than a cheap side-show impression.

Let's just forget the whole thing, huh?

Frank Gray 122 Valley View Dr. Medford

Reminds Dog Owners

To the Editor: With the arrival of really hot weather, I hope I may be permitted to remind owners and custodians of chained and shelterless animals, of which there seems to be far too many in our civilized community, and nearly always dogs—that animals really suffer from exposure to the hot sun as well as heat in general.

No less an authority than Mr. R. Marlin Perkins, for many years director of Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo and now in St. Louis we have all seen him on NBC's beautiful Sunday afternoon TV program "Animal Kingdom" states that "chained dogs should have shelter from the sun." He also asks that they be provided with shelter from the cold weather.

It may be well to mention that local law provides penalties (\$100 and/or 60 days in jail) for those who fail to provide adequate food, drink and proper shelter (dry and of sufficient size).

A chained dog is a pitiful thing to see, particularly when it is so easy to avoid. Why not an overhead wire with long chain attached, or a ground stake with chain? Or, best of all, a fence?

And why, in all mercy, treat your hunting dog, who has served you well, so cruelly? He needs shelter and some freedom.

Ethel L. Marley Rogue Valley Manor Medford

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE MANAGING director of a national philanthropic organization offers seven ways that rarely fail to nail down a speaker for one of those dull, endless, fund-raising banquets: 1. The "It's not till next year" play. (Most men will say "yes" if they're asked far enough in advance.) 2. The "we need a really outstanding personality for this event" build-up. 3. The "all expenses paid, plus a hundred dollars for your favorite charity" routine. 4. The long distance telephone approach (necessitating a snap decision.) 5. The "nobody else can possibly do it like you can" baloney. 6. The committee practically got up and cheered when your name was suggested" hoopla. And, finally, 7. The unmitigated gall approach: sending out a printed announcement that you're the master of ceremonies or sole speaker before you've even been invited!

Disillusioning bulletin from a highbrow quarterly: bulls are color blind and don't "see red" at all. Nero couldn't have fiddled while Rome burned because the violin was not invented until the Middle Ages. . . . And it couldn't have been an apple with which Eve tempted Adam, because apples don't grow in that part of the world.

A grizzled Indian chief was taken to a hot spot in Los Angeles, and saw the twist dancer for the first time. His comment: "They'll never bring rain with that crazy dance!"

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British Guiana Capital in Grip of General Strike; Protests Legislation

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst In Georgetown, capital and port of British Guiana, the Soviet freighter Kirovsk finished the loading of 30,000 bags of rice and pulled out for a destination unannounced but believed to be Cuba. Behind, it left angry and hungry demonstrators who charged the government with deliberately trying to starve them out in order to end a general strike.

Trades Union Council in protest against legislation which the council charges would give the government Communist-style control over labor unions. It was not a new situation for Prime Minister Cheddi B. Jagan, the American-educated dentist of East Indian extraction who used to call himself a Marxist but now declares that he is a Socialist. It was almost a duplication of another general strike which erupted against the Jagan government in February, 1962. In that strike, 40,000 workers quit their jobs. Before it was over six persons were

killed, scores injured and nearly \$30 million damage suffered by property in mob looting and burning. The immediate cause was a new government budget including new taxes which the unions charged would be borne mostly by the workers. But behind it also was resentment among the unions against government attacks on the unions and against union leaders and racial differences which color all Guiana affairs. These differences are between the East Indians who work on the plantations in the countryside and Negroes who labor in the city.

Nikita Khrushchev. It is perhaps accidental that in his present extremity he also has received aid from Cuba. The government's import-export corporation announced last week that a Cuban ship, the Maria Theresa, had arrived with essential food and fuel supplies. The Import-Export Corporation is the agent for all Cuban and Russian ships. As for the United States attitude toward Jagan, it is in a position of being damned if it does and damned if it doesn't. It fears that Jagan might give the Reds their first solid foothold on the continent of South America. It has been wary of too much aid to Jagan but on the other hand would like to believe him when he says he believes in democracy. As the present strike follows its course of violence, one conclusion seems certain. It is not likely to convince Britain or the United States that Guiana is ready for the total independence Jagan seeks.

Peace Through Selective Hate By Arthur Hoppe. Includes a small portrait of Arthur Hoppe.

Excuse my guilty look this morning but I just noticed how everybody hates everybody these days. Human beings are going around kicking other human beings in the head or blasting them with fire hoses or setting vicious dogs on them . . . And it's all my fault. I ran out of lapel buttons for the Love Everybody (Except Ant-Arcticans) Crusade.

You remember the LE (EA)C. It was founded on the principle that everybody really would love to love everybody. Except everybody desperately needs somebody to hate. In order to feel better. And thus we of the LE(EA)C promoted love by hating Penguins.

Oh, how wondrously we promoted love! In no time we awakened an apathetic America to the insidious international Penguin conspiracy. We hammered away at the ever-growing infiltration of our way of life by card-carrying Penguins, PenSymps and Fellow Waddlers. And finally we stemmed the tide! For today, there are undeniably no more Penguins under your bed than there were five years ago. Or even ten.

And, oh, the warm kinship that flourished between us Penguin haters! Strangers, on spying the little buttons saying "HATE PENGUINS" on each other's lapels, would embrace on the street. And maybe even cry. For there is nothing in this world that so floods the soul with the Christian spirit of Togetherness as sharing a nice, burning, mutual hatred.

So there Mankind stood at last, on the verge of a Golden Era of peace, love and happiness through selective hatred. But then, as I say, I ran out of lapel buttons. And look what happened! Oh, I know there's no excuse for my forgetfulness. Oh, I

Today & Tomorrow By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post. Includes a small portrait of Walter Lippmann.

FREE AND ASSOCIATED PUERTO RICO In the endless series of problems about which something needs to be done because something has gone wrong, the island of Puerto Rico is a shining exception. Since 1898, when Spain ceded the island to the United States, the Puerto Ricans have been treated with an enlightenment and generosity which are unusual in the experience of colonies.

This happened because the American people are deeply anti-colonial at heart and have never been willing to think of themselves as the permanent owners and masters of colonies. In all of their dealings with dependent lands, however they have been acquired, the American people have always had as a positive object of policy the preparation of the colony for freedom. In the case of Cuba and the Philippines, the goal has been national independence. In the case of continental territories which were purchased or conquered, the goal has always been statehood. In the case of Hawaii and Alaska, it has also been statehood.

IN THE CASE of Puerto Rico, the goal has become a unique arrangement, dictated by the special conditions of race, language, cultural tradition, economic necessity and history. Until 1952, Puerto Rico was an American colony. Since 1952, it has been, if we translate from the Spanish of its official title, a "free associated state." In American usage, Puerto Rico is not a state, it is not independent, it is a commonwealth in an association with the United States, which rests upon a compact between the Congress and the people of Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States, but they do not vote in elections outside of Puerto Rico. They have a commissioner who sits in the House of Representatives, but he does not vote. The Puerto Ricans are subject to the draft, and the United States is responsible for the foreign policy and defense of the island. But no taxes are collected for the benefits of the United States Treasury. Federal legislation, apart from tax legislation, may be, but need not be, applied to Puerto Rico. This includes federal grants-in-aid, though usually Congress does make them applicable.

This hybrid has worked extremely well. Indeed, under the leadership of Gov. Louis Munoz Marin, it is working brilliantly. It has only one serious defect. It is that the association does not have an invulnerable legal basis which all Puerto Ricans recognize and is also understood among their neighbors. There is, therefore, an increasing apprehension and doubt that the association might not last.

On Dec. 3, 1962, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico proposed to the United States Congress "the prompt settlement in a democratic manner" of the status of Puerto Rico. In response to this proposal, there is now a bill in Congress, introduced by Mr. Aspinall of Colorado, which calls for a joint United States-Puerto Rico compact commission to draft "a compact of permanent union." If this new compact is authorized by Congress and is ratified by a referendum of the

Puerto Rican people, it will establish a union which neither country can unilaterally dissolve. THE Aspinall Bill provides that in the referendum the people of Puerto Rico shall be given three choices: the more perfect compact worked out by the commission, national independence and statehood within the federal union. In fact, the real choice lies between the present compact with its defective base and a more perfect compact. For independence, while theoretically conceivable, would cause vastly more problems than it could solve.

Since the beginning of this century, Puerto Rico has evolved in association with the United States. To tear it loose now, to push it outside the United States' economy, to ask it to provide its own military defense and to enter into world politics, would cause a convulsion if not a disaster. This is so well understood in Puerto Rico that the vote for independence is negligible. There is, however, a growing demand in Puerto Rico for admission to the Union as a state. It has the backing of certain industrial interests, of some members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, of the Puerto Rican Statehood Republican party, and it appeals to a certain sentiment among many Puerto Ricans. But the fact of the matter is that the prospects of the United States Congress admitting Puerto Rico as a state are virtually nil.

For one thing, Puerto Rico would be entitled to two senators and six representatives, which would give it more voting power in the House of Representatives than 23 of the existing states. It would outvote, to pick at random, such states as Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire; it would have as many votes as Connecticut, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

IT IS HARD to imagine what consideration would induce the Congress to give such political power inside the United States to what is in fact a foreign people speaking a foreign language and living under quite different social institutions. All that the agitation for statehood is likely to accomplish is to generate bitter disappointment. That is to say it would destroy a relationship which works exceedingly well in practice and is a high credit to both peoples.

The perfecting of the compact, which is the next business of both peoples, would in fact be begun by the passage of it is in the first sentence which says that the Congress "duly recognizing the inherent right and juridical capacity of the people of Puerto Rico to govern themselves and to establish such relationships with the government of the United States as are freely agreed upon. . . . That declaration erases all the vestiges of the original colonial status of Puerto Rico, establishes the independence of Puerto Rico and its capacity to enter into a compact with the United States.

Once the perfected compact is authorized by the Congress and ratified in the Puerto Rican referendum, a union which is as inalienable as that of the states will have come into being. For it will rest upon a compact between the two peoples, each possessing "the inherent right and juridical capacity" to enter into such a compact.

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Flight o' Time Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO June 19, 1953 (Friday) Dedication of the new St. Mary's school and convent here by Archbishop Edward D. Howard of Portland, will mark another milestone in the institution's 88 years of history in Jackson County. Eric W. Allen Jr., city editor of the Medford Mail Tribune, will be the second "Allen fellow" at the school of journalism at the University of Oregon, it was announced here.

20 YEARS AGO June 19, 1943 (Saturday) The Rev. Harry Young was retained as pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The weather turned chilly, leaving possessors of Panama hats wishing they were equipped with ear-muffs."

30 YEARS AGO June 19, 1933 (Monday) Council informed Medford "wringing wet" by church delegation. Second ballot theft trial in hands of jury.

40 YEARS AGO June 19, 1923 (Tuesday) Sunday dinner could be obtained at the Hotel Medford for \$1 which included relishes, soup, choice of chicken, steak, or prime ribs, dessert and a beverage. Jackson County to get special dry prosecutor for bootleg cases.

50 YEARS AGO June 19, 1913 (Thursday) Mayor W. W. Eifert orders clean up of city.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. What agriculture crop does the boll weevil attack? 2. In which state is the White Sands National Monument? 3. Give the Arabic figures for the Roman numerals XC. 4. Who was first titled Poet Laureate of England? 5. Correct the following: "I forbid you from entering the house." 6. Is lechitology the study of plants, fishes, birds, trees, or minerals? 7. Does the jet stream (high altitude air current) go from east to west, or west to east, or both? 8. Why do snakes sleep with their eyes open? 9. Which is the most popular commercial fur animal in the U.S.? 10. How often each year does an equinox occur? Answers: 1. Cotton. 2. New Mexico. 3. 90. 4. Geoffrey Chaucer. 5. "I forbid you to enter. . ." 6. Fishes. 7. West to east. 8. No eyelids. 9. Mink. 10. Twice.

Many Americans Are Home Study Students Washington (UPI)—Based on a recently completed correspondence school survey, an estimated 3.5 million Americans were home study students in 1962. For the first time, the number of students engaged in home study is nearing the total college and university enrollment of the United States, according to the National Home Study Council here.