

Medford Mail Tribune

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1963 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

Memner California Newspaper Publishers Association

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

August 21, 1953 (Friday) A total of 90 Mexican nationals have arrived in Jackson county to take part in harvesting the valley pear crop, estimated at 5,000,000 boxes.

20 YEARS AGO

August 21, 1943 (Saturday) Bears at Crater Lake park said feeling food rationing. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The belligerent attempt to an ancient motor vehicle to lick its weight in locomotives at a crossing was thwarted by Providence yesterday."

30 YEARS AGO

August 21, 1933 (Monday) Valley tomato crop estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Bartlett picking and packing put 1,800 on payrolls.

40 YEARS AGO

August 21, 1923 (Tuesday) Eks club eats salmon caught and prepared by P. C. Bigham. Ashland to give financial aid to Trigonion oil well.

50 YEARS AGO

August 21, 1913 (Thursday) Adolph Miller, assistant secretary of the Interior, and wife visit Crater Lake, accompanied by County Judge F. L. Touvelle, Park Superintendent Steele, George Putnam and E. J. Brevard. Matches in a suit being cleaned cause \$900 fire at Panatorium Dye Works.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Did Christopher Columbus ever set foot on the mainland of the continent of North or South America?
2. Would you properly address a Warrant Officer in the Army as "Officer," "Mister," or "Lieutenant"?
3. What is the Roman Numeral for 500?
4. The record book kept at police stations is known as what?
5. In shingling a roof, should one start putting on the shingles from the ridge-pole or the eaves?
6. Air in sunlight is of a higher temperature than air in the shade; true or false?
7. Was George Arliss an actor, anthropologist, or aviator?
8. George Washington, did, or did not, have a middle name?
9. The famous paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican were executed by whom?
10. Correct the following: By the time I leave he will call me.
Answers: 1. No. 2. Mister. 3. D. 4. Blotter. 5. From the eaves up. 6. False. 7. Actor. 8. Did not. 9. Michelangelo. 10. "... he will have called me."

The Mess In Viet Nam

The hours of frustration Henry Cabot Lodge has known on the political hustings and in the chambers and corridors of the United Nations will serve him well as Washington's Ambassador to South Viet Nam.

It is not enough that the United States Army has lost 25 men in combat in Viet Nam since the first of this year, nor that the United States is pouring more than \$1 million a day into a war with the Communist Viet Cong and committing 12,000 troops to training and "advisory" assignments.

On top of this footless, slogging task, U.S. personnel had appeared just about successful in their efforts to make the Viet Nameese soldiers want to fight when the civilian population began, almost literally, setting off human fireworks.

IT STARTED May 8, when, Buddhists and other eye witnesses charge, government troops fired on a crowd in the central city of Hue which was demonstrating on a ban against displaying the Buddhist religious flag.

Nine demonstrators were killed. Then on June 11 came the death by fire—the Buddhists do not sanction the word suicide—of the aged monk, Thich Quang Duc, at a main intersection in Saigon. Three other monks, or bonzes, have taken the same route.

BUDDHISTS account for 70 per cent of the population. Their charges of religious discrimination are denied by the Diem government, and there is considerable reason to believe that the allegations are at least exaggerated.

Catholic Diem has a cabinet of 17; fewer than a third are his co-religionists. "Time" magazine reports that "the heavy percentage of Catholics in the civil service and the 123-seat National Assembly is largely the result of a superior and far-reaching Catholic school system." Three Catholic priests have been jailed or forced to leave the country for criticizing the government. Two Catholics involved in a 1960 rebellion were sentenced to long jail terms.

THE retiring U.S. Ambassador, Frederick E. Nolting, Jr., said in July that in more than two years in Viet Nam he had never seen evidence of religious persecution. Marguerite Higgins of the N.Y. Herald Tribune on August 14 reported: "Nowhere in the countryside, which is constantly being circled by State Department reporters... is there religious persecution."

Miss Higgins quoted a Buddhist as saying his leaders were keeping trouble alive "so that American opinion will stay aroused." And indeed, there is much evidence that the disturbances are as much political as religious, aimed surely at toppling the unpopular Diem regime.

DIEM is not being helped, at least in Western eyes, by the fiery, savage witticisms of his sister-in-law, Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu. It is she who said that the Buddhists "barbecued one of their own monks, whom they intoxicated" using "imported gasoline." In a letter to the N.Y. Times, Mme. Nhu cheerfully accepted authorship of such sentiments as, "I would beat such provocateurs ten times more if they wore monks' robes," and "I would clap hands at seeing another monk barbecue show, for one cannot be responsible for the madness of others."

Indeed, it now appears that the chief impediments to an accommodation between Diem and the Buddhists are the intransigence of the latter and Diem's apparent inability to shut up his sister-in-law.—E.R.R.

Yugoslavian Holiday

Yugoslavia's tight-rope act is billed as "positive neutralism" but to some skeptics it has looked suspiciously like an attraction straight from the Moscow State Circus. This impression is bound to be fortified with Soviet Premier Khrushchev's arrival in Yugoslavia for a "holiday."

Moscow and Belgrade acknowledge an "identity or proximity of views" on questions of world policy like Berlin, Cuba, the Common Market, test bans, etc. They see eye-to-eye also on the current Russian-Chinese squabble. Khrushchev's visit is seen as a calculated move to demonstrate the Kremlin's contempt for Peking.

MEANWHILE, back in the States, the Kennedy administration is asking Congress to repeal its vote of last year which cancelled the most-favored-nation treatment of Yugoslavian exports. This was a key point in talks between Tito and Secretary of State Rusk in Belgrade three months ago, with both leaders agreeing the 1962 congressional action would hurt U.S.-Yugoslavian relations if allowed to stand. In an apparent effort to demonstrate for Rusk the nation's independent role in world affairs, Tito ordered a huge American flag flown from a pole atop his Federal Executive Council Building.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee tentatively has made the m-f-n repealer a part of the Foreign Aid bill it will report to the Senate. But the real stumbling block is in the House, where the Ways and Means Committee has claimed jurisdiction over that question. Now the idea seems to be to get the repealer through the Senate and then slip it into the final Foreign Aid bill coming out of a House-Senate conference committee. In that event, the House could express its opposition only by sending the final version back to conference.—E.R.R.



"I bopped him not because he told one of those integration jokes, but because it was a bad joke—it's a matter of humor!"

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 initials 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.

Tax Program

To the Editor: Am I going to support the referendum to repeal the tax program of the 1963 Oregon Legislature? No! I do not believe a majority of the people of the state will support it, in which case we will have put the state to considerable expense for nothing. If the people do support it our state officials will be compelled to cut all public services to the danger point or the Governor will have to call a special session of the legislature, consisting of the same men, with the same prejudices and differences of opinion, faced with the same necessity to compromise on a tax program which, in all probability, will be no better or worse than the original one.

To call this a "patch and scratch" program is a rather transparent attempt to foster the idea that a general sales tax would solve all problems for years ahead. In fact, in the state of Washington where they have a sales tax and no income tax, the tax bill of the average citizen is about 30 per cent higher than in Oregon. That our property tax is keeping industry out is belied by Governor Hatfield's statement, at the Bully creek dam dedication, that the influx of industry into Oregon in 1962 was greater than that of Washington, Montana or Idaho.

Every session of every state legislature faces two paramount problems. How many services shall we or must we give the people of the state? And how in h—l are we going to get the money to pay for them? These are problems we have always had and will have as long as we have self government. These problems are then complicated by the lobbying of big business firms and organizations bent on pushing the greater burden of taxation down on industrial labor and the grass roots farmers, people who are, by their lack of finances, unable to have paid lobbyists at the legislative session. Big business lobbying paid off for Oregon's 1961 session.

While some people shed crocodile tears for big property owners who claim to fear confiscatory taxes, let us not forget that we have many more people whose income affords only a minimum scale of subsistence now. If these people are compelled to pay a sales tax their living standards will be forced below that minimum subsistence level.

Which comes first, property rights, or the welfare of people? To promise a reduction of property taxes with a sales tax is pure political ballyhoo. No state with a sales tax has made any appreciable reduction in property tax rates, but in every state with a general sales tax the rate of sales tax has increased with the years.

D. Ivan Fritts 974 Fortner Lane Ontario, Ore.

Mind the Source

To the Editor: Referring to the last paragraph of the letter written by F. E. Beverly, which was published on Aug. 9, if what he said was true I would possess a soul that suffered years of destructive fire since I was a child. It is absurd I can't be worried when I know how the idea of a "soul" originated and that actually it has no existence.

The belief in a "soul" and a future life as it exists today can be traced step by step to the original "psychological blunder" made by primitive and uneducated humanity. Such a belief is not the product of knowledge, but of man's ignorance concerning the nature of his own mental states and their causation. If it hadn't been for dreams, our savage ancestors who did not understand natural phenomena, would never have in-

vented the "immortal soul" false concept. Many things believed yesterday to be supernatural are today known to be natural.

Mrs. Annie Besant, former international president of the Theosophical Society, said: "The universe is fundamentally spiritual and matter is only an expression of spirit." What is the reason that so-called spirit cannot express itself without matter? If it must have matter through which to express itself, then a spirit world without matter is impossible. Matter can and does get along without "spirit." The physical laws of nature are always in operation. They do not step aside even for a moment to permit supposed spirit to rule.

The mind is the source and last resting place of "spirits" and the "immortal soul." They exist nowhere else.

Lydia Burnham 814 Warner st. Prescott, Ariz.

Right To Vote

To the Editor: At the Jackson county Republican party picnic Saturday, Gov. Hatfield in his address referred to the tax referendum movement saying, "The legislature could not work out a good tax program in 140 days and we can't afford to bring them back into special session to try again."

He did not tell us why he did not veto this atrocious bill, No. 1846, and that because of this fact it automatically became a law which adds \$60 million more to the already overburdened taxpayers of Oregon, dating from Jan. 1, 1963 to Jan. 1, 1964. Almost sufficient names are obtained on the referendum petitions that are now in circulation to put it on the ballot.

The legislature anticipated that the people would want to vote on the law so they set a date for the election (Oct. 15) and appropriated money for the election. They also threw all of the delaying stumbling blocks possible in the path of anyone who would try to refer the law to a vote of the people and thereby made a successful referendum next to impossible.

In view of the fact that every legislature passes many bills for salary increases the more substantial ones going to those already in the higher salary brackets, and in view of the fact that the ballot title does not specify what the extra \$60 million is to be used for, the people will assume that the bulk of it will be used to pay for increased salaries.

Mr. taxpayer, do you want a chance to vote on this issue? If so, get your name on one of the referendum petitions which are now in circulation and do it before Aug. 27. If you neglect to do so and the sufficient number of names are not received to give you a vote on the issue, when you receive your next increased tax statement don't, please George didn't do it all. Remember, George tried. Millions of people in the world today would give their eye teeth for the right to vote that you now have. Use it, you may not have it long.

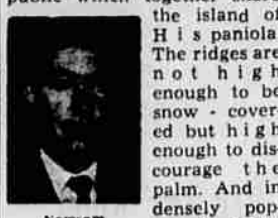
Alice I. Black 812 Newtown st. Medford.

Highland Dr. Paving Starts by Lining

Work has started on the Highland dr. paving project, Vernon Thorpe, city engineer, reported yesterday. M. C. Lininger and Sons have the contract for the project, which amounts to \$15,090.50. The paving, curbs and gutters will extend 1,100 feet between Greenwood dr. and Barnett rd.

Haitian Rebel Leader Fighting From Rugged Mountains Forming Island Border

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst High, razor-back mountain ridges cut the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic which



the island of Hispaniola. The ridges are not high enough to be snow-covered but high enough to discourage the palm. And in densely populated Haiti, even the tops of these inhospitable ridges are inhabited by peasant families, eking out a bare existence on tiny plots handed down from father to son for the better part of 200 years.

Their telegraph line is the tom tom. From these rugged mountains, Haitian rebel leader Gen. Leon Cantave, fighting in the manner of Castro against Batista in the early days of the Cuban revolt, hopes to bring down the dictatorship of President Francois Duvalier who likes to be known as "Papa Doc."

So far it has been a war of conflicting claims, charges and denials. In the excitement of Cantave's first strike on Aug. 5, rebel sources jubilantly fixed his strength at 500 men. That number finally dwindled to 100 or perhaps as few as 15 or 20.

In the Organization of

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Question: What does one do on the days when there isn't anything very thrilling in the news? The answer: One makes do with whatever there is in the news. There is always something interesting on the world-ranging news wires.

FOR example: The stately white oak that inspired Joyce Kilmer to write his world-famous poem Trees is dying of old age and will soon be cut down.

It stands on the campus of Rutgers University at New Brunswick, N.J. It is believed to be nearly 300 years old. If so, it sprouted from an acorn somewhere in the mid-1500's—say about 1550, something like a half century after Columbus discovered America. It was a half century old when the Plymouth colony was founded.

PRETTY old? Well, yes—as oak trees go. But it is a mere sprout in comparison with the hoary sequoias in the Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park in California, many of which are SEVERAL THOUSAND years old.

It is now against the law to cut any of these fabulous giants down, but one of the largest and oldest of them which was cut down before the law was passed dated back to 1305 B.C. Its age was established by counting the rings in its trunk.

It is believed that the General Sherman tree in Sequoia National Park may be 3,000 to 4,000 years old. If so, it was a husky tree when the Pyramids were built.

BUT let's get back to the Joyce Kilmer oak. Legend has it that as a boy in New Brunswick and later as a student at Rutgers in 1905-06, Kilmer used to sit under it. It is believed that it was from the old oak on the Rutgers campus that he got his inspiration for his world-famous poem, which reads:

I think that I shall never see A poem lovely as a tree. A tree whose hungry mouth is prest Against the earth's sweet flowing breast; A tree that looks at God all day And lifts her leafy arms to pray; A tree that may in summer wear A nest of robins in her hair; Upon whose bosom snow has lain; Who intimately lives with rain. Poems are made by fools like me, But only God can make a tree.

WHAT of Joyce Kilmer? He was a soldier in World I. His best war poem, The Peacemaker, was written at the front. Not too long after writing it, he was killed in action while as a sergeant of infantry he was on a reconnaissance mission.

His wife Aline, daughter of the poet Ada Foster Murray, is remembered as the author of several volumes of verse. Her best poem is perhaps Candles that Burn.

American States, the Duvalier government charged that Cantave's invasion had been aided and abetted by the neighboring Dominican government of President Juan Bosch who last May threatened to carry out an invasion of his own against Haiti. The Dominicans denied the charge.

For the United States, the situation was an embarrassment. It has no love for Duvalier but on the other hand does not want Bosch accused of intervention.

In the total breakdown of Haitian communications there also was concern for the safety of scattered American families, wives and families of some of whom had been permitted to return to Haiti only days before.

For both Duvalier and his enemy, Cantave, there were frustrations. If Cantave had expected Haiti's beaten-down peasantry to flock to his colors, he was disappointed for the Haitian peasantry will go only with a sure winner.

Popular With Army But Cantave, a professional soldier who fought the dictatorial ambitions of both Duvalier and his predecessor Paul E. Magloire, is popular with the Haitian army, a fact which made the army less than reliable for Duvalier.

Further, if rebel claims to have shot down a Haitian air force plane are true, then Duvalier has lost exactly half of his air force.

Duvalier himself showed little disposition to take on Cantave in the northeastern mountains from which the rebels appeared to be operating.

Instead, it appeared to be Duvalier's hope that he can sit tight in Port au Prince until his government "speculators" can bring in an expected \$20 million from the coffee crop in October. This is supposed to be a good coffee year in Haiti where the coffee bean grows wild.

In the meantime, he will demand that the OAS take action to protect him through the same democratic processes he himself has destroyed.

As for Cantave's chances, said a Washington acquaintance: "If any Haitian can do the job, it is Cantave."

Shakespeare, in his "A Midsummer Night's Dream," refers to the "rude mechanics" — the rural weaver, the tinker, the joiner, and so on. Yet the really rude mechanics today are found in the jungle of the city, and the more polite and friendly and neighborly ways seem to have persisted only in the village atmosphere.

The long-standing hostility of the countryman to the city dweller is simply a reaction to the city dwellers' sense of superiority over the centuries, which is deeply and unconsciously imbedded in his language — we still speak of "hicks" with a deprecatory air, even though the modern farm is a sophisticated enterprise.

Technology in the 20th century has made the people more homogeneous than ever before: they read the same papers and magazines, see the same television shows, have access to much the same fashions, and share a common viewpoint. The real hicks today are those who mistakenly believe that the differences between town and country are still substantial.

Ancient monasteries, as well as schools, were responsible for the classic-ness of language. It is not widely known, for instance, that "pagan" was first a villager, as opposed to a townsman. It was not thought that the villagers could be good Christians, and only late in its life did the word come to mean a heathen.

"Clown" is also a word originally designated for a rural person. A "knave" was once simply a servant

Comrade Editor: As a patriotic member of the Sons of the Russian Revolution, the Communist Anti-Christian Crusade and the Ivan Borsch Society, I write to question this nuclear test ban treaty. Can we, I ask, trust the American imperialists? Do shrimps, I answer, whistle?

Does any red-blooded Russian patriot think for one moment that the masterminds in the White House have abandoned their blueprint for world conquest through creeping Capitalism? Bah!

Will they regard this so-called treaty as anything more than a scrap of paper? Double bah! History proves the contrary. (Attached please find a list of treaties broken by the Western imperialists beginning with Caesar's sneak attack on Gaul in 58 B.C.)

Yes, I know the argument being advanced by our fuzzy-minded intellectuals that the imperialists will keep the treaty because it is to their advantage to do so. Perhaps they are even right. Perhaps the Western Bloc IS weakened by this dialectical split with that dedicated arch-Capitalist, de Gaulle. Perhaps the arms race IS hurting their economy. Perhaps even the Wall Street tycoons ARE worried about fallout. But, I ask you, if this so-called treaty is to the advantage of our mortal enemies, is it not then to our disadvantage? Bah!

I say there are some serious questions to be answered here. We are told that the treaty is "a first step." A first step to what? To recognition of the oppressive West German regime? What secret protocols have they been duped again by those wily Western diplomats? "The sky goose," as our

people say, "eats the stupid cabbage." And you know which we are.

But above all, what about national security? As we all know, our glorious Red Army now enjoys a nuclear superiority of 232 to 1 over the backward Western imperialists. And it is only this fact that has prevented them from attacking us. Yes, our sacrifices in building bombs have kept the peace. And, as peace-loving people, should we not then build more and better bombs to keep the peace better? And how can we build better bombs without nuclear tests?

Furthermore, if neither side conducts nuclear tests, will not the backward Western imperialists catch up with us? For, as our great scientist, Edward Tellerhoff, says, "I nobody conducts nuclear tests, the enemy will overtake us in nuclear weaponry." Which proves that the way to build better bombs is to stop nuclear testing. And this just shows what mysterious forces we are dealing with.

Let us, Comrade Editor, then face reality squarely! To sum up, we must realize that the enemy will break the treaty and when he doesn't we'll be sorry. For by stopping our tests, we will lose our nuclear superiority because the enemy, by stopping his tests, will make tremendous advances.

Oh, I can see why the clever Americans would sign this treaty. Not only is it to their advantage, but they know they can trust us implicitly as we are a people who believe in trust. But to those of us who say we can trust them to act to their own advantage, I say it is a sly cabbage who distrusts a shrimp's whistle. Distrustfully Yours, A Patriot

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION The railroad dispute has been going on for four years because in an essential industry the existing machinery of labor relations can no longer be made to work. The theory of free collective bargaining has been that the railroads and the unions would bargain until they agreed, the unions deriving their bargaining power from their willingness to strike and the railroads from their ability to outlast the unions when the trains stopped running.

This theory of labor relations was applied in the long New York newspaper strike, though the real and intangible costs were heavy. But the theory can no longer be applied in the great utilities and industries on which the economic life of the community depends.

THE theory of free collective bargaining in key industries has broken down because neither party to a dispute can any longer use its bargaining power. The sanctions behind the bargaining power — the strike and the lockout — can no longer be tolerated by the national government. They are in fact outlawed. A national stoppage is intolerable, and, in one way or another, a nation-wide strike or a lockout will be broken. Thus, the inoperating of free collective bargaining is, as regards key industries, dismantled.

The country has outgrown the existing machinery for dealing with big labor disputes. But the country has not yet grown up to a consensus on the machinery to replace it. When a new system of industrial relations is established, it is bound to consist of some form of judicial inquiry and judgment.

In cold blood, labor leaders, employers and politicians are in theory against the principle of compulsory arbitration. But in hot blood, when there is a crisis in a key industry, the theoretical horrors of arbitration are seen to be much less horrible than the practical horrors of a national stoppage.

PRESUMABLY, a railroad stoppage will be averted by a voluntary agreement to accept some kind of compulsory arbitration. But if this does not happen, if a stoppage is not averted, Congress will be bound to improvise an involuntary agreement for compulsory arbitration.

We may say then the old system of labor relations with strikes and lockouts is obsolete for the key industries and that eventually it is going to be replaced by a system of compulsory arbitration. That this is not an impossibly difficult thing to do has been proved in Australia, as free and turbulent a country as our own, where a system of compulsory arbitration has been operating since 1896. It has worked so well that it is accepted and supported by the unions and the employers alike.

It is said that compulsory arbitration in the key industries would amount to the fixing of prices and wages by the federal government. The realistic thing to say about this is that, in the key industries, it is no longer possible to have wages and prices fixed by strikes and that, in the great confrontations of big unions and big business, there is no longer any such thing as individual freedom to fix wages or prices. The widest possible freedom for labor, for management and for the community must come from the application of law, order and reason to the disputed issues.

When the railroad dispute has been going on for four years because in an essential industry the existing machinery of labor relations can no longer be made to work. The theory of free collective bargaining has been that the railroads and the unions would bargain until they agreed, the unions deriving their bargaining power from their willingness to strike and the railroads from their ability to outlast the unions when the trains stopped running.

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Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

AN INBUILT BIAS "Crops are grown in the country," said an ancient Roman writer, "and words in the city." Language does not spring from the soil, but from the stones of urban communities; and most languages have an inbuilt bias against the rustic. Consider the word "villain." Today it means simply an evil man, a wrongdoer. But originally a villain was a serf or peasant, who was attached to the "villa," or farm.

Because the arbiters of language in those days regarded the farmer as churlish, rude, and bestial, the word "villain" came to be applied to anyone sharing these characteristics.

"Boor" has the same snobbish history. At first it meant any cultivator of the soil; subsequently it came to mean any person who was coarse and unmanly. The same is exactly true for "churlish."

Ancient monasteries, as well as schools, were responsible for the classic-ness of language. It is not widely known, for instance, that "pagan" was first a villager, as opposed to a townsman. It was not thought that the villagers could be good Christians, and only late in its life did the word come to mean a heathen.

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