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

**10 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 7, 1948 (Thursday)  
An essay contest in connection with "Salute to Medford" week is underway at Medford High school.

Ten Medford girls are scheduled to attend a district meeting of the Future Homemakers of America in Lakeview.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 7, 1938 (Friday)  
Gold Hill has received a government allotment of \$21,240 for waterworks and sewers.

From Arthur Perry's "In a Smudge Pot" column: "Yas-much as there will be nothing left for themselves, after the dismemberment, now underway, Czechoslovakia can save time by giving a quit-claim to Germany without further delay."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 7, 1928 (Sunday)  
Hunters await with ill-concealed eagerness the opening of the Chinese pheasant season, the birds being reported plentiful.

Local political candidates have begun engaging in leg-work, tracking down potential backers with as much avidity as deer hunters.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 7, 1918 (Monday)  
There was a light frost here this morning.

The Neighbors of Woodcraft are entertaining children with a Halloween party tomorrow evening at the Lodge hall.

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

1. Which country of Central America is largest in area?  
2. Was Roger Bacon a monk, a chemist, or an authority on optics?  
3. What legislative body exercises exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia?  
4. What is a P. T. boat?  
5. Does a wombat most resemble a snake, a bear, an albatross, or a whale?  
6. Is an invidious remark most likely to provoke laughter, ill-will, or good-will?  
7. "Colonel Pynecheon" is a character in which Nathaniel Hawthorne novel?  
8. In which European country did Wilhelm, former Emperor of Germany, die?  
9. Norway is a republic; true or false?  
10. The inhabitants of Madagascar are known as M-gans.

Answers: 1. Nicaragua. 2. All three. 3. Congress. 4. Patrol Torpedo Boat. 5. Bear. 6. Ill-will. 7. "The House of Seven Gables." 8. The Netherlands. 9. False (Constitutional Monarchy.) 10. Malagasians.

**TOO MUCH PEP**  
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. — (UPI)—Mrs. Ethel Jamieson said it was true: She stole a piece of beef, a piece of bacon and a baby's rattle from a store. She blamed her thieving spree on four "pep pills" she took. The fine was \$42.

## Paying for Parks

The Oregon Journal has commented on a recent Mail Tribune editorial in which we took the county court to task for trailing far behind other counties — and behind the needs of Jackson county—in planning for an orderly expansion of recreational facilities, such as parks, picnic places, campgrounds, and so on.

In its comment, the Journal admits it does not know all the circumstances in Jackson county. Then it goes on to point out that parks take money, and suggests that, while the county court needs to take the lead in a park program, this must be accompanied by a willingness on the part of the taxpayers to pay for such a program.

And it added:  
"The Mail Tribune, while castigating the commissioners, might well have pointed out this fact."

WELL, now, we thought we had—at least indirectly.

The editorial stated that \$3,000 was budgeted for park purposes last year and \$12,000 this year. It pointed out that the thousands upon thousands of county residents who like to camp, picnic, relax, ride horseback, fish, boat and hunt (and who are finding it increasingly difficult to do so) are taxpayers.

The implication here is not that parks are free, nor that only non-taxpayers use them.

As a matter of fact, over the past two or three years we have received nothing but support (from taxpayers) in our attempts to point out that Jackson county needs county parks, and isn't getting them. No one expects them to be free.

THERE is one circumstance with which the Journal may not be familiar, and that is that Jackson county has had no tax levy for county purposes for three years. Income from federal timber sales not only has paid the costs, but left a comfortable surplus in the county's coffers.

We can think of no purpose more logical for the use of this money from the county's natural resources than for it to go into natural resources of a different type—parks and recreational areas.

If this were to happen, we would expect no anguished outcry from taxpayers. Let the Journal ponder this: In Jackson county, this year, county money for parks totals less than 19 cents per capita; in Multnomah county, by the Journal's statement, it is about 36 cents per capita.

The Journal's editorial headline said, "Taxpayers have to be willing too." We believe Jackson county people are just as willing as those of Multnomah county to pay for parks.—E.A.

## Fairy Tale -- And Art Form

As a lad, we watched western movies with great gusto. Those were the days when we were untroubled by pricks of conscience about "wasting time" with things that weren't "constructive" and "worthwhile."

Times changed. Later, we remember going through an unhappy period when, if we ever found ourselves doing something frivolous, we had a guilty feeling.

Today, while we still on occasion feel a slight unease when time is flitting by and nothing is being done, we've discovered a half-dozen excellent rationalizations, starting with "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and working up from there.

THUS, we now find it possible to watch westerns on TV with the same enthusiastic lack of responsibility with which we were blessed some three decades ago.

A recent discovery made it even easier. We were reading an article about television (we've forgotten just where), and the author made some remark about the television western being today's "American fairy tale."

That did it.  
Fairy tales they are.

THEIR pretense at reality is only superficial. They are, rather, latter-day morality plays (in one genre), or (in another) romances typical of the troubadours—drawing on the legends of the Cid, of Richard the Lion Hearted, or even Till Eulenspiegel.

The early-day western was stereotyped and formulaized and predictable. The latter-day "adult" westerns, while less patterned, and oftentimes making a fetish of "reality" (meaning that their villains sometimes wear white hats instead of black, and frequently are just the victims of a mixed-up bringing up) still have little relation to reality—at least the reality of the period from 1850 to 1890 in which most of them are set.

WITH this in mind, we now feel it possible to sit in front of the TV set in utmost relaxation, watching the westerns in the secure knowledge that we are watching a new art form—the American fairy tale.

The best of them, "Have Gun, Will Travel," "Gunsmoke," and "Maverick," and even the second-best, are not "how it happened" in frontier days. They are stories of people who have been abstracted from life, and cast in a man-created and stylized environment, a Never-Never Land, but one which forms a backdrop familiar to Americans, and against which they can play out their tales of morality and adventure and romance in high style, and without worries about an unwieldy frame of reference.

As fairy tales, from which one can extract whatever significance one wishes, they are lots of fun. And one can always rationalize by saying one likes them as an art form—sort of the way some people like ballet.—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"Hi, Mr. Harmon! Did ya ever get rid of those termites?"

## Washington Report

By William S. White

**THE LITTLE ELECTIONS**  
Washington — An American political consensus is being reached in the most local and fragmented series of contests in millions of farm houses and thousands of hamlets, towns and cities across the United States of America.



This biennial Congressional campaign, like the 85 that have gone before it across a century and three-quarters, is leading up to what is always called a "national election"—and never is that at all. What are really coming in November, instead, are so many scores of small elections over so many real and open and hidden and sometimes merely implied "issues" as to be quite beyond discerning, let alone counting.

The whole present process is one of vast diffusion, with two exceptions. There is the Deep South, where Democratic primaries alone have long since settled who is to come to the House and Senate. And there is a handful of hard-core Republican areas in the Midwest and New England where Democratic challengers run against Republican certainties simply out of duty to a two-party tradition that in these areas is only a chapter in a civics textbook.

BUT for the vast bulk of the country this is a real election. And the real question in the obvious sense, on all present readings, is not whether the Democrats or the Republicans are to control the new Congress. Rather, it is how much the present Democratic majorities are to be expanded.

But men will be elected or re-elected as "Democrats" who are far closer to most of the Republicans than are at least one-quarter of the Republicans themselves. Men will be elected or re-elected as Republicans who are practically indistinguishable from 80 per cent of the Democrats.

Perhaps no political way in any free country is so utterly untidy — as without any true pattern — as to the American way of choosing a Congress. All the same, it may be that this is the very strength of the system. Most of the best of all political institutions look plainless, though they are not, and seem casual — and actually are.

WHEN it is all over a quasi-national result will somehow have been obtained through a procedure that is

anything but national and often is as thoroughly local as high school play in an Iowa village.

One party — probably the Democrats — will return here in January in command of at least the procedures and possibly even the ultimate actions of the 86th Congress. But the total result of the election will have been based upon hundreds of candidates' personalities and promises and public attitudes — and sometimes the total lack of such attitudes.

Is Congressman Jones or Senator Brown returned because of his well-known views on China or Western Europe or something truly important of this sort? The tendency is to say he is, and even to believe he is. But very often this is nowhere near the reason.

The present senior Republican foreign policy spokesman, Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, was handsomely re-elected in 1956 after his own state party convention had turned openly against him and the Republican party national organization had seemed to have trouble remembering his name. It was fashionable to see Wiley's struggle as an immensely important test of how an internationalist politician would in a supposedly isolationist state.

BUT this was all much too logical to fit the facts. The facts simply were that people liked "old Alec," as they said in large numbers upon being asked. Nine times out of ten they couldn't have cared less about his foreign policy views.

Thus the simple truth is that it will be a great mistake to go about reading vast national and international import into the results of this current Congressional election. No doubt it will prove that the country is a vague, general way is more "Democratic" than Republican. But for what kind of a Democratic party will the people have spoken? The party of the advanced liberals? The party of the moderates? Nobody in the world will know that answer, and thus nobody can know what really happened.

Is this bad? Not in this correspondent's view. For a truly "efficient" party system—in which every sheep is plainly separated from every goat—has often wound up with the goats feeling obliged to destroy every last wrong-headed sheep or vice versa. It is not too bad a thing to keep every form of the absolute — even absolute clarity — out of politics. (Copyright, 1958, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

## Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A GRACIOUS NURSE in a maternity ward tapped a gentleman at the bedside of a brand new mother and said, "Would you like to see the baby?" The man nodded and was taken to the nursery. The baby was shown to him through the window.

"It looks exactly like you," said the nurse. The man thanked her for the compliment.

Later the nurse told the mother, "Your husband seemed simply delighted with the baby." The mother corrected her, "That wasn't my husband. He was here to collect two overdue installations on my TV set."

Traveling along the Rappahannock River, Calvin Coolidge was shown the spot where George Washington reputedly threw a silver dollar from one shore to the other. "Not bad," conceded Coolidge, "if true. And besides you must remember a dollar went a lot further in those days than it does now."



## 'Reign of Terror' Reported From Red-Run Indian State of Kerala

By B. K. TIWARI  
UPI Correspondent  
New Delhi — (UPI) — India's Communists, who won the southern Kerala state in a peaceful election 16 months ago, now are trying to consolidate their control with a reign of terror.

This is the disturbing conclusion reached by top-level officials of the Congress party, the majority party in India.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru himself has declared that "an atmosphere of fear" grips the 13,600,000 inhabitants of the state. He has called for an impartial probe into Kerala's affairs to determine whether the state government is responsible.

Commies to Blame  
As far as some of the top men in Nehru's own Congress party are concerned, however, there is no question that the Communist government of the tropical state bears full responsibility.

U. N. Dhebar and Sriman Narayan, president and secretary of the party respectively, warned after a recent on-the-spot inquiry in Kerala that the non-Communist leaders would be wiped out or forced to flee if the terrorism continued.

The Communists walked into the 15,000 square-mile

state in March, 1957, after upsetting both the Congress party and the Praja Socialist party (PSP) in an election.

They had promised sweeping reforms under a "non-violent democratic policy." But opposition was intense during the Communist's rule and a crackdown followed. There was a wave of political murders, assault or threats on Congress and Socialist party members. Non-Communist in several trade union organizations were beaten or threatened.

Several officials who did not toe the Communist line found themselves out of jobs. A judge was sacked after he issued a ruling against a Communist lawbreaker. A magis-

trate was transferred because his decisions were a bit too impartial.

India's parliament has rung during the last few months with charges of misrule and terrorism in Kerala. The Communists, however, insist that the Congress and Socialist parties are deliberately inciting violence to discredit their regime.

Chief Minister E. M. S. Nambeeripad maintains that the state is functioning normally. But congressmen charge that Nambeeripad's recent release of 1,360 prisoners and his commutation of death sentences for another 250 — mostly Communists or pro-Communists — is not designed to insure normalcy.

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

GOODBYE FOR NOW  
San Francisco — A stern resolve to get away from the Far East, not only physically



but also at the typewriter, has abruptly melted away. It has melted in the heat generated by the current public talk of worthy persons who have never seen

China, know no Chinese leaders, and would rather take a physics than read Chinese history.

From this talk you might suppose that Chiang Kai-shek's remaining fragment of China is a species of island cyressant, ruled by an aging tyrant who hankers to entangle the United States in a great war by a foolhardy reinvasion of the mainland.

Yet by any practical test, Chiang's Formosa is considerably more respectable than Nehru's India, to cite the most obvious and most loudly admired example. The lot of the common man is immeasurably better. The country is immensely more prosperous. The educational and welfare systems are infinitely more extensive. The government is substantially less corrupt. Only the unearthly Indian self-righteousness is lacking.

IN ADDITION, Chiang Kai-shek's old talk about "re-invading the mainland" has about as much present meaning as John Foster Dulles' old talk about "liberation." Chiang has no more intention of attempting a serious "re-invasion" of the mainland than Secretary Dulles has an intention to attempt the "liberation" of Hungary.

But it is probably useless to make these points, in view of the strange, enduring power of the superstitions about Chiang, whether pro or anti. It is more important, in any case, to try to be a little more realistic about the Chinese Communist mainland.

Here the essential fact to note is fairly simple. In brief, Communist China is now entering the hideous and bloodstained phase that the Soviet Union entered when Stalin launched his massacres of the peasantry. The reason is the same. The Chinese Communist rulers, like Stalin before them, have learned that they cannot finance their forced industrialization without brutally depressing the standard of life.

BUT although the reason is the same, the circumstances in China are vastly more grim. The standard of life that has to be depressed is very much lower. The pool of untapped resources is very much smaller. The goods and commodities available for export are very much fewer. In every way, the Chinese problem is incomparably more difficult than Stalin's was, except that limited Soviet credits are available—which have to be repaid with interest.

The greater difficulty of the Chinese problem is easy to gauge if you compare Stalin's collective farm system with the new system of "People's Communes" which the Chinese Communist leaders are now ruthlessly imposing on the toiling peasantry. The scheme for the collective farms at least had some other trappings of humane Western thought. The scheme of the communes is frankly intended to transform the whole countryside of China into a series of vast slave farms, of a character without any modern parallel.

The probable horrors of this new phase in China go beyond the bounds of normal imagination. Secrecy, plus idiotic sentimentalism about "this great Chinese experiment," will no doubt conceal the full extent of the horrors for a long while, as happened in the Russian case. But if Stalin massacred 20,000,000—as he did—it is a reasonable forecast that the Communist massacres will pass a hundred million human beings.

THE question remains whether the Chinese people will suffer and submit as the Russian people suffered and submitted. At the risk of an unimpeachable accusation of over-optimism, this reporter would venture the opinion that they will not suffer and submit. They are more vital, tougher and more dynamic than the Russians. Their history shows that they are somewhat like camels—capable of bearing enormous burdens but also capable of sudden, unshakable, unmanageable resistance when the burdens grow unbearable. Both China's previous revolutionary dynasties lasted less than a generation, precisely because they imposed unbearable burdens.

Mao Tse-tung must have the memory of the fate of these predecessors of his very much in his mind. One way to relieve China's internal pressures, diminish the need for massacres and ease the situation generally is to add the resources of China's rich neighbors to the southward to China's own inadequate resources. And in these circumstances it is unwise to ignore the possibility that the attack on the offshore islands is the first, tentative venture of a much more ambitious scheme of conquest.

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## 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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

## Political Poetry

To the Editor: This is the story of Geddes the gent, who never engages in argument, or vexes his mind with the complexity of problems of national security.

The H-bomb, Formosa, Soviet threat haven't hurt business in Roseburg yet. Let's shuck off the United Nations and live in good old isolation.

Whether these struggles are lost or won we'll still be snug in Oregon. Vote for me and we'll all be rich from favors and handouts the like of which Bernie Goldfine has never dreamed. Our beaver pelts will now be teamed with vicuna for the federal trade.

Government bureaus can be swayed by "working" with people in intimate detail. How can the Geddes system fail? Vote me in and when I'm through Sherman Adams will look good to you.

George Rode  
Cherry Heights,  
Medford.

## John Wayne Becomes Grandpa First Time

Hollywood—UPI—Actor John Wayne's 22-year-old daughter, Toni, gave birth to a 7 pound 6 ounce girl Monday, making the swashbuckling film star a grandfather for the first time.

The baby was born at St. Joseph hospital in nearby Burbank to the former Miss Wayne, now the wife of Donald La Cava, an executive in Batjac Productions.

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## 'Right to Work' Is Issue in 6 States; Arguments Listed

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington—(CQ)—Voters in six states will pass judgment on the American labor movement Nov. 4.

They will decide whether labor unions should continue to have the right to sign contracts with management requiring all workers at a plant to join the union.

The question is on election ballots in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington. It is worked in various ways, but the question boils down to "should our state adopt a right-to-work law?"

The voters' answers will be studied in all the states, not just the six expressing themselves. These answers will show whether a change in the balance of power between labor and management is in prospect. They also will indicate the political worth of being for or against right-to-work laws.

**Outlaw Union Shop**  
Right-to-work laws, now in force in 18 states, take away a union's power to seek contracts requiring all workers at a plant to become members. This power is known as the "union shop." Management under union-shop agreements can hire non-union workers, but the workers must join the union after they start work or lose their jobs.

Proponents describe right-to-work laws as merely guarantees of the worker's God-given right of free choice. Without that choice, they argue, unions can do as they please without fear of losing members. This, they say, invites union corruption.

Opponents contend right-to-work laws really are clubs for breaking up unions. The laws give management the opportunity to hire only anti-union workers. Then, opponents say, the workers will be right back under the thumb of management. As for compulsory membership, opponents contend all workers should help pay for the benefits won for them by the union.

**Use All Techniques**  
Both sides are using all the political and public relations techniques to win converts, speeches, literature, contributions to sympathetic organizations, etc. Speakers ranging from "plain folk" to clergymen to celebrities are out stumping in the six states for each side.

But the big campaign question is how the public will react to the exposure of corrupt leadership in the labor look upon right-to-work laws as brooms needed to clean out the House of Labor? Or will

the public decide unions can do more for the workers than management, despite some corrupt union leaders?

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. hopes the Senate Rackets Committee hearings on labor corruption will prove to have created a favorable climate for a national right-to-work law. The Nov. 4 ballots will tell.

Leaders of the AFL-CIO anti-right-to-work fight are frankly worried. They say labor corruption is an entirely different question from the right-to-work issue but they admit the two are impossible to keep separate in the public mind.

The AFL-CIO is doing all it can from its national headquarters in Washington to help anti-right-to-work forces. The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and National Association of Manufacturers are leaving the battle pretty largely up to state business associations.

**Other Groups**  
In between there are the National Right to Work Committee and the National Council for Industrial Peace. The committee was founded in 1955 by former Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R-N.J., 1929-49), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act. The committee argues movement. Will the public that right-to-work laws must be passed to preserve free choice. The committee's board of directors is comprised of both labor and management representatives.

The council was founded this year by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y., 1949-57). It contends it is not fighting for either management or labor, just the sensible balance of power now existing. Council leaders argue right-to-work laws upset this balance of power to the detriment of the whole economy. They say the end result of upsetting the balance is a bigger role for government in private business.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is against right-to-work laws while President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon are uncommitted. Nixon in 1950 voted against a Senate amendment to authorize states to outlaw union shops in the railroad industry.

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