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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
Nov. 5, 1949 (Saturday)
Voters of school district 6C to vote Monday on \$500,000 bond issue for new high school.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1939 (Sunday)
Public hearing on Medford school district budget scheduled Monday.

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1929 (Tuesday)
First car of Rogue Valley turkeys is shipped from Medford.
Ashland turns on new street lighting system for first time.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1919 (Wednesday)
Prohibition rally scheduled at Presbyterian church to night.
Calvin Coolidge reelected governor of Massachusetts.

50 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1909 (Friday)
City council and John R. Allen confer on Allen's proposed franchise for electric roads in city.
Troson and Guthrie, Eagle Point apple growers, send six boxes of apples to King Edward VII, England.

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

1. What is the name of the body of water lying between Great Britain and Eire?
2. Which musician was known as "The March King"?
3. Animals that live on a meat diet are known as carnivores, herbivores, or omnivores?
4. Do the leaves of the clover fold up at night?
5. Are the Falkland Islands in the South Pacific, or South Atlantic?
6. Blucher, Mule, Moccasin, and Brogue are all types of what?
7. Which is the only State whose name bears the name of its founder?
8. All fleas require blood of birds or animals in order to reproduce; true or false?
9. The White Sands rocket-propelling grounds are located in Arizona, New Mexico, or Colorado?
10. Is the word "scarves," or "scarfs," the correct plural form of scarf?
Answers: 1. Irish Sea. 2. John Philip Sousa. 3. Carnivores. 4. Yes. 5. South Atlantic. 6. Shoes. 7. Pennsylvania. 8. True. 9. New Mexico. 10. Either word is correct.

SENIOR OFFICIAL DIED
Red Bank, N.J.—(AP)—Edward H. Anson, 56, of New York City, senior vice president of the consulting engineers firm of Gibbs and Hill, Inc., New York, died Wednesday while visiting here.

Partisanship Et Al

The present plight of the state of Michigan is an object lesson in what can happen if partisan politics are allowed to run rampant.

The state—sixth wealthiest of the 50—is broke. Unless a new tax program is worked out, and in a hurry, state services would have to be cut by some 27 per cent, resulting in 25,950 college students leaving school, a reduction of 420 in the state police force, skeltonization of prison operation, a halt of admissions to mental hospitals, and a total lay-off of some 7,500 state employees.

THE governor of Michigan is G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams, who, because of the pre-dominance of Democratic registration, is now in his sixth two-year term as governor.

But, all during his terms, the legislature has been controlled by the Republicans, the result of what Editorial Research Reports calls "urban underrepresentation."

Williams had advocated an income and corporation profits tax, but the legislature had blocked it, and passed its own version of an increased sales tax, only slightly disguised as a "use" tax. Then, last month, the state supreme court outlawed the 1 per cent increase, to 4 per cent, because the state constitution limited the sales tax to 3 per cent.

IT IS still unclear what the result will be, although it must be assumed that the governor and the legislature will have to get together to work out some sort of a compromise to keep the state in business.

This is a problem which affects only Michigan immediately, but the underlying cause—rabid partisan politics and "urban underrepresentation"—are universal in this country.

There isn't much to be done about partisan politics, except to choose responsible people from both parties for office—people who will not let their party feelings overcome their larger responsibility to the people they serve.

But in a nation where it is not only possible, but not uncommon, to have one man's vote several hundred times more important than another's, underrepresentation represents a real problem.

WRITING in the current Harper's magazine, Richard Lee Strout points out that there are many constituencies in the United States where one vote for a candidate is worth hundreds in another constituency.

He gives as examples these: In California, State Sen. Dick Richards represents the 4,151,687 people of Los Angeles county; State Sen. Charles Brown represents the 14,014 residents of Inyo, Mono and Alpine counties. A vote in the latter counties is some 300 times as potent as one in Los Angeles.

In Vermont, Legislator Louis Cahoon represents the 49 residents of the town of Victory; Legislator Joseph Moore represents the 33,000 residents of Burlington. One Victory vote is worth 600 Burlington votes.

In New York State, New York city, with some 8,000,000 people, has 90 members in the state assembly; upstate New York, with 7,000,000 people, has 118 members.

ONE result, Strout points out, is the strangling of cities by legislatures dominated by "up-state" members. Because of limitations imposed upon their powers, they cannot handle all their own problems, and receive little if any state help. This is one reason, the article declares, why cities increasingly have looked to the federal government for help—in urban renewal, air pollution control, sewage disposal, hospital construction, and others.

Now it can be argued, and IS argued frequently, that rural legislatures are sounder and more reliable than those dominated by cities. This is an argument stemming from the old Jeffersonian concept that a nation of sturdy, independent farmers and artisans is the best, and that the crowded industrial cities do not produce the best type of men for government.

JEFFERSON had a point, at the time. But if that great democratic mind were to return to this nation today, it could not help but be impressed by the vast changes created by the industrial revolution.

America today is not the America of the early 19th century. As circumstances change, our institutions of government must change with them. And it is not right that one man's vote should weigh so much more heavily than another's.

It is somewhat less of a problem in Oregon than in some other states, for reapportionment here has been periodic and, it would appear, relatively fair.

Elsewhere, however, some rethinking and revising will be necessary if voters are to regain political equality, one of this nation's highest ideals.—E.A.

All Settled

Poor Harold Stassen. From boy-wonder governor of Minnesota at an early age, to perennial presidential hopeful, to defeated candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, to defeated candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. Perhaps he should attend to the handwriting on the wall.

Actually, it was all settled way back in 1948. We attended a press conference for him in Portland that summer, and the family secretary of health, education and welfare afterward declared, "I don't trust that man. I don't like his eyes." And THAT settled THAT.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"GUESS WHAT, MR. WILSON? YOUR GOOPHER TRAP CAUGHT A GOOPHER!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

STORM WARNING NUMBER ONE
Hongkong—In Communist China, too many storm warnings have been given in recent months.

The warnings suggest that the Chinese people are entering a period of national agony crudely comparable to the agony endured by the Russian people during the early five-year plans.

Among these storm warnings, the darkest and most meaningful is certainly the recent, abrupt change in the army high command. Amid a drumfire of denunciations of "right oppositionists," Minister of Defense and hero of the Korean war, Gen. Peng Teh-Huai, was suddenly cashiered and replaced by his ailing old-time rival, Gen. Lin Piao.

Much more significantly, the Chief of Staff, Gen. Huang Ko-Cheng, was also cashiered and replaced by none other than the chief of the secret police, Gen. Lo Jui-Ching.

Among those who know far more about China than this reporter there is a certain tendency to explain this extraordinary event in relatively ordinary terms. Superficially, there are some grounds for doing so.

FOR over a year, Chinese Communist publications meant to be read by the inner group have been revealing a sharp, three-point argument about the "People's Liberation Army." Persons unnamed have been sharply lectured because they hankered for a modern, Soviet-style army, instead of an army still organized on the "immortal" principles laid down by Mao Tse-tung for the guerrilla war.

The same unnamed persons have been lectured, because of their resistance to domination of the army by the sacred Communist party's political commissars. And the lectures have also insisted on the rightness of the widespread use of army units as labor troops and of the requirement, established about a year ago, that all army officers annually serve one month in the ranks.

Evidently this dispute about army policy has been serious. It could quite easily explain the simple dismissals of Gen. Peng and Gen. Huang. One can imagine the veteran Peng Teh-Huai presuming on an association with Mao Tse-tung reaching back to the time before the famous "long march." One can picture him affronting Mao by his obstinate arguments for truly professional and modern armed forces.

THEN too, Gen. Lin Piao's return to active politics after long illness, was announced by his appointment to the inner group of the Chinese Politburo about a year ago. One can equally well imagine Gen. Lin inflaming Mao against his rival, Gen. Peng.

Yet the dispute about army policy cannot reasonably be used to explain the strangest and most dramatic feature of the changes in the high command. This was the choice of the secret police boss, Gen. Lo, as the new army Chief of Staff. This is almost a par with Stalin's naming Marshal Beria to run the Red army when he exiled Gen. Zhukov. And even Stalin dared not do this, no doubt because of the bitter enmity that always exists, in all such societies, between the professional army and the police apparatus.

Why then choose Lo instead of a pliable army careerist? There is also evidence to answer this question. For example, Chinese army officers used to be allowed to have their families with them. But all the "dependents" (our own ugly word) were abruptly sent back to their villages at almost the exact moment when all the villages of China were entering the remorseless meat-grinder of the rural communes.

The simultaneous loss of privilege and exposure to the general misery must have been a severe shock. The effect of this and comparable measures on the army was in turn revealed in an astonishing passage in Gen. Lin Piao's speech on the tenth anniversary of the Chinese revolution.

"OWING to the fact that the overwhelming majority of our officers and combatants are farmers," said Lin darkly, "it is quite natural that some comrades... consider their problems based on interests of a transient and local nature... and petty bourgeois ideology."

This is a wonderfully unashamed admission that being a peasant gives rise to dangerous thoughts about the Chinese peasants and workers' Soviet Socialist Republic. It is one of several pointers indicating that the party leadership changed the high command because they feared that the communes program was causing actual disaffection in the army, the main prop of the regime. Perhaps they also noticed that whereas the Hungarian army ended by fighting side by side with the Hungarian people, the secret police, the AVO, were admirably loyal to their employers.

From such pointers, one may deduce the nature of Gen. Lo Jui-Ching's task. But one wonders what will happen to the Chinese people when the ex-secret police chief has reformed the Chinese army to his liking. (c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Writers Guild Vote Authorizes Strike

Hollywood—(AP)—More than 450 members of the Writers Guild of America have voted to give its screen executive board authority to call a strike against major motion picture studios after existing contracts expire Nov. 17.

The union struck 56 independent studios last Oct. 10. It has signed contracts with five of the independents since Sunday.

A union spokesman said principal point of dispute was a union demand that writers be paid for movies made after 1948 which have been sold for use on television.

Cat Care
To the Editor: With the recent publicity concerning the care of animals in the city and county, I would like to give credit to a little-known group called Cat Care. It is composed of a few local people who are using their time, energy and money in trying, through humane education and active welfare work, to eliminate the cruelty and neglect of cats and kittens in the valley.

They are finding homes, when possible, for cats, investigating cases of neglect or illness, and helping people who are financially unable to give their cats medical care and supplying free literature for anyone interested, on the care of pets in general.

I have used their services in obtaining a cat for a friend and thereby learned of their work.

Of the many groups needing public support I would recommend this group as they are actually accomplishing a great deal by hard work and yet expect no fanfare or publicity for their efforts. (Name on file) Medford.

Communications

Tastes Differ, All Right

To the Editor: Your editorial of the 3rd, "And 'The Movies,'" while thoughtful and perceptive for the most part, revealed in its final paragraph a naive usually associated with 'ivory tower' estheticism, quite different from the realism one expects of a newspaper editor.

Movies will never earn "a blanket commendation" from people with your standards of taste; and for the same reasons that the whole content of a Public Library, or for that matter of your own newspaper, would never earn such a commendation. I need only mention "Mutt and Jeff" and the astrological chart.

Movie theaters like newspapers are first of all a business. To stay solvent we, like newspapers, find it necessary and profitable to cater to a wide spectrum of taste and interest. Pictures with the values of "Anatomy of a Murder" are not available every day. Many of those that may rank with it, or even surpass it, simply do not have the same boxoffice potential. If the movies ever do earn such a blanket commendation, I'm afraid it will be our epitaph.

As to our triple bill, "The Blob," "I Married a Monster From Outer Space" and "I Bury the Living," will you contend that the taste and interest of the people who attended (and they were numerous) is illegitimate? Some of these people I'm sure would consider your taste in movies inferior to theirs, others might be urbane enough to recognize that it is merely different.

Or do you object to the quantity involved? If so you would have had more to complain of on Halloween night, because then we added "On the Threshold of Space" to the above, making it a quadruple bill! If quantity be a sin, please note that we are not the only offenders, because the other drive-in theater also had four features on that night.

In my own opinion the pictures themselves were of varying quality, none of them Academy Award prospects but each with some merit as entertainment. "The Blob" I think was the best, neatly plotted, competently acted, well directed; a respectable though minor item of movie craftsmanship.

Finally, I think you will find that the admissions charged for "Anatomy of a Murder" aren't dictated by a desire to keep juveniles out, but are determined by the belief that the public is willing to pay such amounts for pictures of the caliber offered.

Jameson D. Selleck
Lithia Drive-In Theatre
Box 407, Ashland, Ore.

Don't Patronize
To the Editor: In regard to the television shows "864,000 Challenge" and "\$64,000 Question," which have caused such a furor over being "rigged."

If people who buy the products of firms who try to mislead the public with their advertising were to try the boycott method of control, I'm sure the quality of our radio, television, newspaper and magazine advertisements would improve. In the above mentioned cases the Revlon firm should be shown by the ladies (are there such things?) that such activities would not be tolerated.

There is a firm in Medford which has been involved in misleading advertising for some time. I wrote the firm, protesting said ad, however, there has been no change in its attitude and until such time as they cease to use the misleading advertisement to which I referred, I shall avoid purchasing their products.

I sincerely hope others will see the light also.
Floyd R. McCabe,
Mt. Pitt Star Rt.,
Butte Falls, Ore.

Bad Name
To the Editor: In your Communications column of Oct. 28, a Eureka, Calif., man told of how he was ridiculed by a group of youngsters. No doubt they were either grade school or junior high students. I am not saying they weren't M.H.S. students, they could have been, but by the description they sounded more juvenile. M.H.S. students usually know how to act with out-of-town visitors. M.H.S. is proud of the way their students behave at out-of-town as well as our home games.

It was too bad about the place the Loggers rooting section had to sit. But it was far beyond our control. The grade school football teams had to sit somewhere.

This is one point I can truly say, I don't think the high school students were in on it. To me it sounds like a group of junior high students trying to act big. At the home games I have noticed groups like this making nuisances of themselves around the concession booth, and in sections re-

Disarmament Efforts Facing Numerous Stumbling Blocks

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

In recent weeks, and to the exclusion of almost all else, Soviet propaganda has hammered a way at the theme of world disarmament.

Less obvious, but there for the looking, are the Russian "gimmicks" which seem certain to doom future efforts toward disarmament to the failure of all such in the last 15 years.

In the coming months there will be no less than three separate international conferences with disarmament as a common topic. One already is at work in Geneva. It is the meeting of U.S., British and Soviet representatives seeking agreement on a ban against nuclear weapons tests.

Early next year a 10-nation United Nations committee will meet in Geneva to consider a bundle of disarmament proposals, including Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's proposal for "total and general disarmament in four years," a step-by-step plan proposed by British Foreign

Minister Selwyn Lloyd and several others.

Gromyko Gimmick Unnoticed
Finally, in the spring it is expected that the United States, Britain, France and Russia will meet at the summit for further disarmament discussions.

Generally unnoticed but clearly defined by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the closing session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow was this gimmick: "Control (inspection to see that disarmament terms are carried out) must correspond to the extent and stage of disarmament. Control without disarmament would be an attempt to establish espionage."

In other words to the West: "Lay down your arms first, and then we will let you see that we also have laid down ours."

With Communist deception in the rearming of North Korea as an existing example, the West find it impossible to agree to any such condition.

Another gimmick is the Khrushchev proposal that individual states be left with "strictly limited contingents of police" to maintain internal order.

Any police force large enough to maintain internal order in Russia or China for example, certainly would be large enough to overrun any smaller disarmed neighbor in the event the larger decided "discipline" was necessary.

The Khrushchev proposal made no mention of any international force to handle or monitor inevitable disputes between nations.

The machinery for such a force already exists under the United Nations charter but its use consistently has been opposed by the Communist nations.

These are among the rocks that can sink any honest effort toward disarmament.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Charles Van Doren, who admitted Monday he entered the quiz show competition (and stayed in even after learning that the questions were rigged) for a chance to make some quick money, is broke.

The trustees of Columbia University this morning accepted, without comment, his resignation as an English teacher. He is under suspension from his \$50,000 job as a TV commentator. He says taxes took most of his winnings in the rigged show. With what was left, he bought himself a flashy sports car and a fancy apartment.

As he left Washington yesterday, he told reporters: "I own more than I have left." Easy come, easy go.

HIS intellectually distinguished father, who won the 1940 Pulitzer prize for poetry and is the author, among other works, of "Anthology of World Poetry," could have cited for him back at the beginning of his pursuit of the easy dollar these lines from Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion": "Oh, what a tangled web we weave 'When first we practice to deceive.'"

MARK VAN DOREN might also have quoted to his son, when he was first bedazzled by the glamor of quick money, these lines from Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village": "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, 'Where wealth accumulates and men decay; 'Princes and lords may flourish or may fade, 'A break can break them, as a breath has made."

WHEN Oliver Goldsmith wrote those lines, a long time ago, I don't think he had in mind big CONSTRUCTIVE industry—such, for example, as the Ford industrial empire, which brought mankind a new tool. I'm pretty sure he was thinking of the quick buck.

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is again traveling abroad. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.)

TIED LOANS—GOOD OR BAD?
Washington—It is reasonable that serious doubts should be raised about the wisdom of the Administration decision to attach a "Buy American" string to much of our economic aid.

This is a sharp turning away from the liberal, anti-restrictive trade policy we have practiced—and preached—with notable success since the end of the war. It seems to me that all parties concerned, the Administration particularly, ought to give this action a thorough second look lest we get embarked on a policy which will do far more harm to America and to the free world than it will do good.

I am not suggesting that we should not try to redress the \$3 billion imbalance in trade the U. S. is experiencing, due to the fact that, with tourist dollars flowing abroad in increasing volume, we are buying abroad more than we are selling abroad. We should, therefore, be anxious to arrest the drain on our gold reserves.

But the real issue is not whether we need to correct our trade imbalance but whether the course the Administration is taking—that is, requiring recipients of the Development Loan Fund to buy American products even when it is decisively un-economic for them to do so—is the best way to go about it.

THE new tied-loan policy, requiring other governments, as condition of such loans, to purchase in a single market—the U. S. market—irrespective of cost, would not contribute more than \$100 to \$200 million to our balance of payments. The question is: Will not the drawbacks and harm which this policy will do to our long, constructive effort to build in the whole free world a competitive, freer flowing, multi-lateral trade system be far greater than the dollar advantage? There is certainly an impressive case to be made against this action and the principal arguments are these:

1—It will further cut the commodity aid we are furnishing abroad at a time when President Eisenhower had declared that Congressional cuts have reduced it below the minimum necessary.

2—The economies of many underdeveloped countries will be seriously hurt.

3—Just because the Soviet Union ties all its loans to the purchase of Iron Curtain goods is no reason we should served for M.H.S. students only.

I think the schools should tell and explain these things to their student bodies. When they start wising off it gives the students that are doing a good job a bad name, and also gives the high school a bad name. (Name on file, Medford.)

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