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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. 12, 1949 (Saturday)

Steel industry moves toward normal today after the most costly strike in steel history.

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 12, 1939 (Sunday)

Hitler attends funeral rites today for six men and a woman killed in a bombing in which he was intended victim.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 12, 1929 (Tuesday)

New record low for all time reached on Wall Street market.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 12, 1919 (Wednesday)

Trigonia Oil company issued pamphlet reporting signs of oil in valley.

50 YEARS AGO Nov. 12, 1909 (Friday)

New two-room schoolhouse in Prospect has been completed at a cost of \$2,300; classes start.

What's Your I.Q.?

1. Professional football games run 5 minutes longer than do college games; true or false?

2. A fast pitched baseball travels to the catcher's mitt in about 3/10 of a second, 1 second, or three seconds?

3. What was the first U.S. regular coin to bear a portrait of a person?

4. What surname is borne by the largest number of families in the U.S.?

5. "Sunflower State" is the nickname of which State of the Union?

6. Edmonton is the capital city of which Province of Canada?

7. Who wrote "The Cricket on the Hearth"?

8. Do fish have vocal chords?

9. Complete the saying, "The hand that rocks the cradle..."

10. To what colors are partially color blind people most frequently insensitive?

Answers: 1. False. 2. 3/10 of a second. 3. Lincoln penny. 4. Smith. 5. Kansas. 6. Alberta. 7. Charles Dickens. 8. No. 9. "... rules the world." 10. Red and green.

Draft Re-Study Imperative

It's past time for a complete re-study of the United States' selective service requirements. The system still in use is little changed, except in details of administration and the number of young men called, from the wartime draft which started about 20 years ago.

FIRST, it no longer meets the needs of the armed forces. In this nuclear and missile age, soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines must be more highly trained and technically competent than ever.

SECONDLY, it is unfair in application. In this country, for instance, there are probably several hundred draft-eligible young men in each one-year age level between 18 1/2 and 26, the draftable ages.

THE THIRD reason a change is needed is because of the destructive influence the unfairness and uncertainty of the draft has on the lives of young men just on the threshold of their life work.

Consider, for instance, the plight of a young man, a recent college graduate, aged 22 years, who is now employed in a temporary job, and is seeking permanent employment. He has written to a number of firms, citing his qualifications (which are excellent), but honestly pointing out his draft status. He says:

"I am registered with _____ county local draft board No. 1. "Currently the draft quota for the county is one a month. "During the past three months no one has been called because of volunteers for the draft.

HERE IS A patriotic young man, perfectly willing to go if the armed forces need him, but with no way of knowing when, or if, he will be called. His state of mind can be well imagined.

Any prospective employer will think a long time before investing the time and money required in hiring a new employee under such circumstances. This is particularly true in a small company, where qualified employees are scarce, and the training time is important.

IT IS A miserable situation, both for the young man, and for the employer who genuinely wants to hire him, but cannot because of his obligation to keep his operation stable and productive.

And it is not an isolated situation. It is true all over the nation, in every county and in every draft board, high school, college and university — and in thousands of companies looking for bright young men to hire.

Whence the Optimism? The respected Oregonian of Portland engaged in some optimism in its editorial columns the other day. It said:

The Reds (referring to the Russians in space exploration and ICBM development) are not magicians; their only (sic) advantage over the United States in rocketry is that they had the wit to start sooner and work harder than we did.

There's only one trouble to this bit of Pollyanna-ism. Where in the world did the Oregonian get the idea that the United States has "realized our error," and is now out to recoup lost ground? There has been mighty little evidence of any such determination from Washington, D.C.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"OPEN THIS DOOR! YA HEAR ME?" "SHE HEARD ME."

Soviet 'Weakness' Theme of De Gaulle's Theory; China-Russia Conflict Foreseen

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor President Charles de Gaulle of France, without saying so in so many words,



has advanced the interesting theory that Nikita Khrushchev's intense desire for a summit conference stems in part from weakness.

weapons and vast armies, they are worthy of review. De Gaulle outlines theory De Gaulle's main points were these:

—Soviet Russia has not been able to win over the countries of Eastern Europe which it dominates by force alone. These populations, if given a free choice, would reject Communist control by an "enormous majority."

—Moscow recognizes that another world war would mean "general annihilation."

pressures which have kept the West on edge for nearly 15 years of cold war.

On the other side of the thinking are those who believe Russia and Red China are playing deliberately plotted roles, placing the world in a huge squeeze between an avowed peace-maker and a trouble-maker, and profiting as the world is buffeted between the two.

Drummond Reports

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

'STOP, LOOK, AND LISTEN'

Washington — Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor has the credentials to raise the most sober and searching warnings about the state of the nation's defenses and to question whether it is either sensible or safe to put nearly all our military eggs in the one big basket of Massive Retaliation.

What General Taylor is saying — and I think he deserves to be listened to attentively by Congress and the country — is that it is urgent to take a new look at the now "old look" of the Administration's whole defense program.

He seriously doubts that it fits today's world of nuclear stalemate and he contends that we are mired in a defense philosophy and a defense budget which have been outdated by events and experience but which we have had neither the boldness nor the flexibility to change to fit the facts of life.

THESE considered views cannot, I think, be lightly dismissed. General Taylor had a brilliant war record on the European front. He led the U.S. forces in Korea at the climax of that frustrating war. He has just finished serving four years as Chief of Staff of the Army. He has the knowledge which comes from filling the highest military posts and he has the industry which comes from recent retirement. He is neither out of touch nor constrained by official position.

It seems to me that General Taylor is raising the right question at the right time in the right way. In his current series of three articles in "Look" magazine and in his forthcoming book, "The Uncertain Trumpet," soon to be published by Harper's, he is writing with candor, with directness, but without any personal rancor. He is deeply convinced that we are making a grave mistake — jeopardizing our security, curtailing limited aggression, and weakening our diplomacy — by such massive reliance on the capacity for Massive Retaliation and that the instant need is to question critically where we are headed — and do something about it.

Here, as I grasp it from this magazine series and from his book, is the essence of General Taylor's "Stop, Look, and Listen" appeal to his colleagues, to Congress, and to the public:

TO REPLACE the concept of Massive Retaliation, General Taylor advocates the strategy of Flexible Response, which would require strengthening of limited-war capabilities so that we would not have to yield to local aggressions through being able to fight only the Big War.

I am not qualified to say that General Taylor is unqualifiedly right, but I am convinced that he is right in raising these questions with the greatest energy and earnestness so that we can make sure that we are not carried along on a wrong course by the momentum of past decisions.

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between the Soviet Union and the U.S., there is now a "mutual-deterrence" in nuclear power, he contends that it is extremely important to be able to cope quickly with limited aggressions since, if opposed, they will undermine our whole world position and, if resisted with inadequate means, may expand into a general nuclear war we are most anxious to avoid.

In other words, nearly exclusive reliance on Massive Retaliation, without balanced strength to resist limited aggression, is an invitation to limited war which, he argues, we are not equipped to counter.

GENERAL Taylor cites what he deems three basic fallacies of the doctrine of Massive Retaliation.

1 — The false premise that in any future aggression, particularly if Soviet forces were involved, we would use atomic weapons but not be the first to use them. What, then, do we do if the enemy doesn't use atomic weapons?

2 — The false premise that weapons of mass destruction greatly strengthen our limited-war capabilities. But do they, since past experience in Korea and Indochina shows the greatest political reluctance to employing atomic weapons?

3 — The false premise that atomic weapons reduce the need for manpower. General Taylor holds that it is absolutely untrue, that while manpower in forward combat areas could be cut, atomic weapons require more trained personnel to the rear.

HE ARGUES against the military strategy of preparing almost exclusively to deter and fight a general nuclear war, since these preparations will not cope with limited war, which he considers by far the greater possibility. In view of the fact that, as

Rockefeller, Nixon Differ on Few National Issues, CQ Says

Washington (CQ) — What issues, if any, divide the prospective contenders for the Republican presidential nomination, Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller?

But even in this field, the two aspirants are not locked in inevitable conflict. Rockefeller has stated his "confidence and trust" in the President's decision to invite

Khrushchev to this country, and Nixon has warned that "we are not going to change Communist policy with a smile or a handshake."

It is not quite accurate to say there are none. But a careful search by Congressional Quarterly of the records of both men has failed to locate a single significant question on which they have taken flatly contradictory positions.

Instead, the study turned up numerous differences of emphasis in their approach to public problems — any one of which could become the focus of their contest for the nomination.

Many of the seeming differences can be laid to the fact that Rockefeller has spoken as a governor, while Nixon has spoken as an official of the national administration.

There are virtually no "inevitable" issues that will arise, for the simple reason that there are virtually no issues on which the two men are deeply committed to differing points of view.

Instead, each of them is largely free, as the campaign develops, to choose particular issues on which he wants to challenge his rival.

Areas of Conflict Labor and taxes seem the most likely areas of conflict on the domestic scene, but there is no certainty they will be. Rockefeller has stated his "forthright opposition to social right-to-work laws. Nixon has never announced how he voted in the 1958 California right-to-work referendum.

Nixon said the "tough" Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill passed by the House in 1959 was "very constructive" legislation. At about the same time, Rockefeller signed into law a state labor reform bill that did not go nearly as far as Landrum-Griffin in regulating internal union affairs.

Rockefeller's first action as governor in 1959 was to push through a sweeping tax increase. He also has said he does not "see any chance for reduction of federal taxes" at this time.

Nixon, on the other hand, has never been prominently identified with a tax increase; on the contrary, he has advocated the use of selective tax reductions to combat recessions and stimulate investments.

But Nixon, like Rockefeller, has said that tax-cutting must take second place to the financing of adequate military defenses, and both men favor shaping tax policies to promote economic growth.

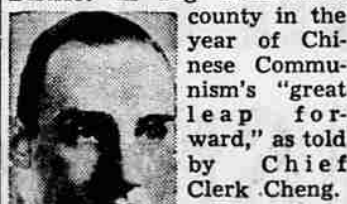
In the sensitive civil rights field, both men have identified themselves with the cause of attaining equality of opportunity for Negroes. Rockefeller has advocated more advanced legislation than Nixon — a ban on discrimination in multiple-dwelling private housing, for example — but this proposal was designed for New York state, not necessarily the whole nation.

Foreign Affairs In foreign affairs, the two men are virtually indistinguishable in their advocacy of increased free world trade and economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

Rockefeller is currently identified with a "hard" line on U.S.-Russian relations. He was pointedly cool to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and has warned sharply of the "serious dislocations" increased East-West trade could cause, if "conducted on Communist terms."

Matter of Fact

HARDSCRABLE DISTRICT Hongkong — This is the bizarre story of Hardscrabble District in Big Remittance county in the year of Chinese Communism's "great leap forward," as told by Chief Clerk Cheng.



But the sharp, witty young man I have called Cheng had just abandoned his Chief Clerkship when I found him here. He had no inducement to invent or ornament. He was closely questioned for six solid hours without falling into any discrepancy. And so I believe his tale, although it strikes almost the note of the first part of Joseph Mitchell's classic, "When Fascism Came to Black Ankle Country."

Just to finish introducing him, Chief Clerk Cheng was a Fukien man — the son of one of the home dwelling wives of the overseas Chinese, whose remittances to their families used to make up a big percentage of the local income. Being rich, mother Cheng had a large house. Being large, the house attracted Hardscrabble District's Party Secretary Li.

By grace of this eminent boarder, young Cheng got a job in Hardscrabble District's combined party- and government office as soon as he finished school.

HERE five Communist activists, with a staff of nine others, ruled over Hardscrabble District's eight villages of about 50,000 people in all. Here Chief Clerk Cheng was first introduced to the glories of a full scale party effort, when the "blooming of the hundred flowers" led to the "anti - Rightist campaign of 1957.

The year of the "great leap forward," 1958, opened auspiciously for Hardscrabble District with a brand new "anti-superstition campaign."

In that flat part of coastal Fukien, the people have nowhere else to put their dead, so they have always buried them in tillable land. Now the grave mounds were to be flattened for tillage. Those who wished to keep their ancestors' bones somewhere else were graciously allowed to buy large pottery jars for the purpose, but no families that did not get remittances could pay the few cents the jar cost.

"The people minded the graves being taken as they minded food being taken," said Chief Clerk Cheng. "But Party Secretary Li and his deputy both came from another district — the Party Secretaries always do — and Li had his target to fulfill." So the militia were ordered to force the desecration of the graves at gun-point. The unheeded bones were burned for fertilizer. The local temples of the earth godlings were thrown down for good measure. And Hardscrabble plunged onward into its next high-powered campaign, to collect for the state all the thin gold and poor silver ornaments of the people.

BY THEN the spring was passing, and it was time for Hardscrabble District's mightiest contribution to the great leap, the grand campaign to make iron and steel in the backyard. Even Party

Secretary Li was somewhat aghast when he got his secret instructions — Hardscrabble had a little source of iron ore, so his target was set horribly high. But when he called the people to the work, he boldly announced that they would "overfulfill this target by 160 per cent." And nothing, literally nothing, was spared for this purpose from the first day when the County government sent down its alleged experts to show Hardscrabble District how to build its own blast furnace.

With bricks from the graves and ruined temples, the furnace was painfully built. The generator of the District rice mill was seized upon, to drive the furnace's fan. "Counter-revolutionary" elements were made to work for endless extra hours, cutting and carting the District's last stands of wood for fuel. Doors, window frames, even house beams were added to the fuel pile.

As an extra touch, the ancestor tablets were used to start the slow fire that converted the wood into charcoal.

Through all the daylight hours, most of the District's women dug ore from the ore source and cleaned it and broke it up. Iron bedsteads from the rich-housed, door-knobs and nails from the houses of the poor were all collected. For three months the people worked at little else in daytime. Thus the fields were mostly ploughed and seeded and cared for in darkness, by the light of lamps. "Even so," said Chief Clerk Cheng, "Party Secretary Li was not really contented. He never overfulfilled his target by more than 130 per cent."

AND how was this target overfulfilled? At this question, Chief Clerk Cheng

burst out laughing. Tons of steel, tons of iron, and tons of cast iron were called for. The "steel" ingots were those made by melting down the bedsteads and the like, with not much mixture of other metals. The "iron" and "cast iron" were made by crude smelting of the half-cleaned ore and adding any other substance that had a metallic ring to it.

When just about all the metal and all the fuel in the entire district had been consumed in this manner, "Party Secretary Li said the great success must be celebrated. A parade was formed to carry the output of the furnace to the County government office, with children with drums and banners leading the way."

After that, "Party Secretary Li made another speech saying we must now turn to even more important work; and the blast furnace was forgotten, and so were the bits of metal it produced. In fact they were still piled up outside the County government building four months later, when I saw them there."

Thus Chief Clerk Cheng ended that part of the story. The great leap forward had already cost Hardscrabble people their ancestors' graves, their bits of jewels, their temples, and a good part of their summer harvest, which was half-rutted by enforced neglect. But that was only the beginning, for Hardscrabble District had already become a "People's Commune" before the tragic-comic little parade to celebrate the blast furnace's simultaneous success and abandonment.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

WHILE A BIG MUSICAL COMEDY was going through its trout period, the star thereof snatched a bite of lunch in a Boylston street beanery. Catching the arm of a fleeting waiter, he asked with deceptive calm, "Isn't Boston the city where they threw the tea into the harbor?" "It is," agreed the waiter.



"Aha," snarled the actor, his voice rising to a shout. "I suggest that you now do the same with this coffee."

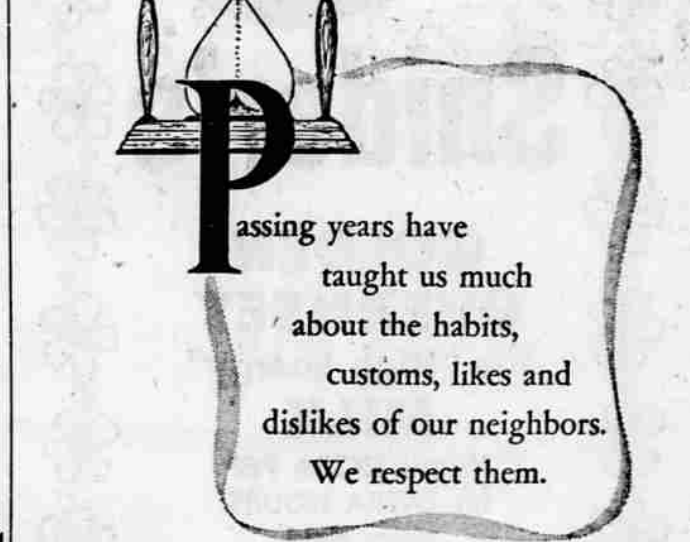
Critic Gilbert Seldes has a fine idea for TV sponsors. "If one of them," says this dreamer, "would put his show on the air without a single commercial—I'm sure he'd sell four times the amount of his product!"

In Purdue they're claiming a coed who's so unpopular her phone doesn't even ring while she's in the bathtub.

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Postal Receipts In Portland Down

Portland — (UP) — U.S. postal receipts in Portland were down \$36,661 last month over the same month in 1958. The drop was 2.91 per cent. Less airmail also was handled in Portland last October than in October, 1958.



Passing years have taught us much about the habits, customs, likes and dislikes of our neighbors. We respect them.

It's Time to Order! Your Personal Name Imprinted CHRISTMAS CARDS Over 40 Albums to Choose from on the Balcony at Swem's BOOKS - GIFTS - RECORDS 217 EAST MAIN - MEDFORD ORE

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse FRANK MORGAN - HAROLD SNOODGRASS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS DAY OR NIGHT PHONE SP 2-8030