

Medford Mail Tribune... Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St. Ph. 774-4141. ROBERT W. HULL, Editor. HERB GREY Advertising Manager. GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr. ERIC W. ALLEN, JR., News Editor. EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor. HARRY CHIPMAN, Tel. Editor. RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor. OLIVE STANCHER, Women's Editor. DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00. Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 10.00. Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 5.00. Single Copy—5c. Single Copy—10c. Single Copy—15c. Single Copy—20c. Single Copy—25c. Single Copy—30c. Single Copy—35c. Single Copy—40c. Single Copy—45c. Single Copy—50c. Single Copy—55c. Single Copy—60c. Single Copy—65c. Single Copy—70c. Single Copy—75c. Single Copy—80c. Single Copy—85c. Single Copy—90c. Single Copy—95c. Single Copy—1.00.

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: Oct. 20, 1953 (Tuesday). Burning permits are no longer required as of midnight last night.

20 YEARS AGO: Oct. 20, 1943 (Wednesday). City council studies problems of growing city; population of 25,000 to 30,000 expected after war.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 20, 1933 (Friday). Business shift from Main st. seen unless improvements made.

40 YEARS AGO: Oct. 20, 1923 (Saturday). Identity of Siskiyou tunnel train robbers now known and will be revealed in few days.

50 YEARS AGO: Oct. 20, 1913 (Monday). Ashland visited by gang of robbers; check of "jungle" shows hobo have left town.

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

1. What common name may be applied to a weapon, container, large jail cell and swimming pool? 2. What famous document was promulgated at Runnymede in 1215?

3. In what comic opera is there a character "Little Buttercup"? 4. Use of what common object is partly governed by an F numbering system?

5. Correct the following: "John is the best of the two men." 6. Name the three states of the union that have four-letter names.

7. Give the Zodiac designation for the period from Sept. 24 to Oct. 23. 8. Which are the "one-eyed" jacks in a deck of playing cards?

9. In a scaling triangle are all the angles the same, different, or more than 90 degree? 10. United States light ships are normally operated by what branch of the service?

Answers: 1. Tank. 2. Magna Charta. 3. H. H. S. Pinafore. 4. Camera. 5. "John is the better." 6. Iowa, Ohio and Utah. 7. Libya. 8. Spades and Hearts. 9. Different. 10. Coast Guard.

REAL LAND LORD: NEW YORK (UPI) — The U.S. government owns so much land in Alaska that if 13 million acres (the size of Delaware) were taken away every day from Jan. 1, to Oct. 15, the government would still have some left over, the Tax Foundation says.

### What Do The Voters Want?

During the campaign which resulted in last Tuesday's overwhelming defeat of the Legislature's tax measure, so many arguments against it were put forth that no clear picture emerged of the most important reasons the "no" votes prevailed.

Some were against the "big spenders." Others were against "too high taxes." Still others wanted a different program of taxation. The most frequently mentioned were a general sales tax and a cigarette tax.

THE PEOPLE have spoken, loudly. Let their will be done. But what, pray tell, is their will?

There are a number of alternatives possible, in the wake of the tax bill's demise. And already it is plainly evident that many members of the Legislature have no idea which of them would best suit the electorate.

Should there be massive and destructive cuts in state services and in education? Should there be some cuts coupled with a more modest tax increase? Should an entirely new tax program be presented to the people for a vote?

THE ROSEBURG News-Review, in an editorial entitled "The Voter's Duty Is Not Done Yet," stated that those who voted "no" last Tuesday have an obligation of good citizenship to inform their legislators why they voted the way they did.

The best way of doing this is to get in touch with them directly. Here are the names and addresses of Jackson county's legislators:

State Sen. L. W. Newberry, Route 1, Box 253, Talent. State Rep. John Dellenback, 110 East Sixth St., Medford. State Rep. Edward Branchfield, 120 Stark st., Medford. State Rep. James Redden, 518 Barnes ave., Medford.

Tell them why you voted "no," and what you expect them to do at the special session Nov. 11.

ANOTHER, and perhaps easier, way to voice your feelings about Oregon's fiscal problems is to complete and mail in the questionnaire which appears on Page 1 of today's Mail Tribune.

They will be tabulated, and the results made known, not only to the members of the Legislature, but to the voters as well. The more replies received, the better able the Legislators will be to follow the "mandate of the people"—whatever it is.

To be counted, the ballots should be in the Mail Tribune news room not later than noon, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

You are invited to participate.—E.A.

### Medford's "Isolation"

Here in Medford—with excellent airline service, fine highways, bus service, radio, TV and newspaper coverage of events everywhere, telephone and telegraph—we are no longer as "isolated" from the rest of the world as once we were.

We can talk with almost anyone, anywhere, within a matter of seconds—or minutes at the most. We learn of events within moments after they happen. We can be in New York in less than a day, in London in less than two.

But, largely due to the quirks of geography, we really are "isolated" in one sense of the word.

THERE are two major, overriding domestic problems in this nation today.

One is the search for equality of opportunity—in education, jobs, housing—of the large Negro minority.

The other is the haunting spectre of increasing unemployment, resulting from the fact that 200,000 jobs are disappearing each year due to automation, while more than a million new workers enter the labor force.

The two are not unrelated, for the Negroes, many handicapped educationally, and often discriminated against, have a far higher percentage of unemployment than do the whites.

Both problems are increased in severity by school drop-outs, inadequate schools, lack of opportunity for job training, and a long list of other handicaps.

MEDFORD is largely—not entirely but in large part—"isolated" from these two major problems facing the nation.

We have unemployment—yes. But not the massive and chronic unemployment that can deaden a whole area, like West Virginia, or parts of Kentucky.

We have occasional flare-ups of racial feeling—yes. But, for a combination of reasons, the most important of which is the lack of racial minority groups, we have no problems such as those faced by Birmingham, New York, Detroit, Chicago or Los Angeles.

How long can we retain this pleasant "isolation" from our two most pressing problems? No one knows. But not forever.—E.A.

### Condensation

Frank Jenkins, our columnist, has a way with words. He pointed out in his column today that Gibbon took 2700 small-print pages to explain the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

Then Frank showed how foolish and long-winded Gibbon was. He said the reason for Rome's fall was simple. And he gave it in eight words—"Rome bit off more than she could chew."

That's a right smart job of condensation. —E.A.

### "And So's My Old Man!"



**Matter of Fact**  
By Joseph Alsop  
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

### CHINA SEEKING NEW PARTNERS

TOKYO — In future, it will be well for Washington to remember that Communist China exercises a double pull on prosperous, bustling, capitalist Japan. On the one hand, the Japanese feel that they did the "Chinese people" an injury in the last war; and despite Chiang Kai-shek, they consider that the Chinese people are to be found on the mainland. On the other hand, the Japanese vividly remember the era when China and Manchuria cheaply provided a large part of the basic raw materials needed by Japan's industry.

This double pull exerted by Communist China also has a double effect. On the one hand, the Japanese who are reasonably realistic about Communist China—Foreign Minister Ohira is a conspicuous example—are considerably rarer than hen's teeth. Sentimentality and the want of good information generally combine to produce remarkably mushy estimates of the Peking regime and its future.

ON THE other hand, the first two factors noted also combine with the last-noted, to make trade with Communist China seem both attractive and virtuous in the eyes of the Japanese. This is very important indeed at the present juncture, when Peking has started a major drive to replace its former Communist-bloc industrial suppliers with new trading partners outside the Communist part of the world.

It cannot be too often emphasized that this substitution is a life and death matter for Peking. The causes of the Chinese Communist purchase of British Viscount aircraft are directly in point here.

In brief, the Chinese internal air transport system had been almost exclusively equipped with Russian Lushins. But since 1959 the Russians have not merely refused to deliver any more Lushins to China; they have also withheld deliveries of the spare parts to keep the existing Lushins operational. Hence most of them are beginning to be grounded, and the British Viscounts are desperately needed. Without them, in fact, Communist China would soon have no domestic air transport.

THIS is the model, as it were, of the present situation of the entire Communist Chinese industrial plant and it must be added, of all the units of the armed forces using more advanced weapons. Hence Peking has eagerly invited visits by "trade delegations" Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, and others have all scented profits and responded.

Two factors will determine the outcome. The first factor is whether any major non-Communist industrial power sets the example of extending long-term credits to China. This example may also be set by the French, who may also set the further example of selling arms to Peking. In the present phase of French policy-making, anything is possible.

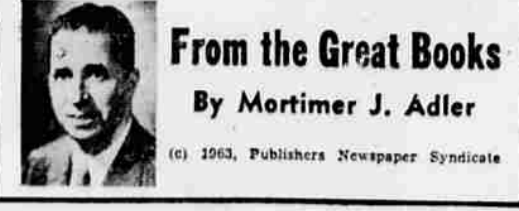
If the French set this kind of example, the Japanese will be both impressed and influenced—to put the matter very mildly indeed. But even if we leave out this still speculative possibility or probability, we have still to deal with the second factor, which mainly concerns Japan.

SINCE the commercial export of human beings is now forbidden, trade with Communist China has few attractions for most of the really developed nations—unless, like Gen. de

Gaulle, they see this trade as another good opportunity for sticking a loving thumb into President Kennedy's eye. But this is not true of Japan.

China's shortage of goods that other non-Communist industrial nations are likely to want to buy can be judged from the fact that current Chinese trade plans seem to be keyed to increased exports of cheap textiles and third quality canned meat—not exactly gold-mine-style earners. But to Japan, China can also supply with profit the same raw materials as in the old days, such as soybeans, coal, and iron ore.

### GREAT IDEAS...



From the Great Books  
By Mortimer J. Adler  
(c) 1963, Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

Dear Dr. Adler: Was the theory of Communism an original thought in the minds of Marx and Engels or has it not been an idea in the minds of great thinkers as early as Plato and Aristotle?

Marilyn Pearlman  
2118 Jackson ave.,  
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Miss Pearlman: Communism is no new thing in the Western world, either in theory or in practice. The common ownership and use of wealth was advocated by such thinkers as Plato, Zeno, and Thomas More. It was practiced among the early Christians, in later Christian sects, and in the utopian communities established in Europe and America in the 19th century. The collective farms in present day Israel are "communist" in this broad, general sense.

Communism as a revolutionary movement intended to transform radically the whole of society began with certain doctrines preached during the French Revolution. It became a practical force in the 1840's, when it was proclaimed by revolutionary groups in France, who are credited with coining the term "communism." It received its historical and decisive expression in the "Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, published in 1848. Their little pamphlet set forth the principles of communism in the form that it has taken down to our day.

"A spectre is haunting Europe—the spectre of Communism," the "Manifesto" begins. It then proceeds to set forth a theory of history, and social revolution. History, it says, has been shaped by the struggles between the exploiting and exploited classes—master and slave, lord and serf, capitalist and workingman. Mankind has advanced in each successive stage of history as a new class has emerged to dominate and transform the social and economic system. The last and most notable advance occurred when industrial capitalism supplanted agrarian feudalism.

All previous social transformations, however, said Marx and Engels, have worked to the benefit of a minority, for they have consisted only of new forms of exploitation by a new ruling class, which obtained profit and power for itself. The coming communist revolution, on the contrary, according to them, would work for the benefit of all mankind. It would inaugurate a classless society, where no group dominates and exploits others. "In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms," they assured the world, "we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."

Mark and Engels foresaw a transitional period of dictatorship and inequality in which the new society would be built and the former owning classes revented from regaining control. After that, though, they envisioned that the state would "disappear" or "with away," and that society would proceed on the principle, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

However, we see no evidence

of such a surrender of state power or the advent of perfect equality in the Soviet Union, where a communist regime has ruled for nearly 50 years. Apologists for the regime argue that Russia is still in the first or "socialist" phase of communism, and not enough time has passed to develop the fully communist society envisioned by Marx and Engels. Marxist critics of the regime, such as Leon Trotsky, argue that a truly free and classless society cannot be established in one country surrounded by an otherwise capitalist world.

The true reason, however, for the discrepancy between theory and reality, may be simply that Marx and Engels were completely wrong in their view of man as a political and social animal—that, despite their claims to being hard-headed realists with a scientific knowledge of society, they were utopian visionaries. The lesson of events in the communist countries of our day seems to be that when men take over complete economic and social power, the new rule is far more oppressive than the old, while the age-old drives for privilege and profit are satisfied in new and more dangerous forms.

You can win a 51-volume set of the Great Books of the Western World by writing a letter, not to exceed 150 words, incorporating a question of general interest for Dr. Adler to consider for inclusion in this column. Each week he will select as first prize winners the writers of the three best letters. He will use ONE of these letters as a basis for a future column and will answer it in terms of the intellectual heritage of the Great Books—43 works by 71 authors, spanning 30 centuries of thought. Address the letters to Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, in care of this newspaper.

### Common Christian Ground Need of West

By ERIC SEVAREID  
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The Council of Trent began with an impetus toward reabsorbing the Protestants but quickly became a process of inner renewal, which ultimately became, however, one of restoration. The herald of this Vatican Council as proclaimed by the late Pope John was Christian Unity, but the process has become chiefly "aggiornamento" or renewal. This has to be the road, no doubt, toward the far distant goal of unity, but the roadblocks are formidable. The most immediate is the rigidity of that ultra-conservative, massive bureaucracy, the Roman Curia. The Council of Trent tried but failed to ventilate the Curia. It will require a continued act of will by Pope Paul as well as the continued spirit of the late Pope John if this Council is truly to liberalize the Curia.

It is the nature of any establishment to be at least a little out of date. If the Church became modernized to the point of worldliness it would betray its very meaning. It must constantly seek a true balance within a permanent dilemma; but the feeling has grown nearly everywhere that today the Christian Church as a whole has fallen far, far behind events and the needs and thoughts of men. It

seems the culmination of a process now several centuries old, a period in which the vitality of the Church has faded further and further from the quality of its first millennium.

Perhaps, too, Christianity has reached and retreated from its outermost physical limits. Only some 28 per cent of humanity is Christian, and the countervailing forces, including the great population growth in the East and the spread of Islam in Africa, show no signs of slowing down.

Yet our chief concern must be with the Western world, the decisive arena for the immense contest between philosophies and ways of life. It is the decisive arena because the general cultural and intellectual contagion of the West has been the dominant contagion for centuries now, and marks the rest of the world more deeply than the rest of the world marks the West.



### In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Mishmash in the news: In Pennsylvania, Governor William W. Scranton says he will block any move to draft him as a Republican Presidential candidate.

He adds: "We're no longer living in the era where your friends surprise you with a draft."

NOTE, please, that he doesn't go as far as General William Tecumseh Sherman—who, when it was proposed that he be drafted as a Presidential candidate, put it like this: "If nominated, I WON'T RUN, and if elected I WON'T SERVE."

NEWS note from Berlin: The Russians clamped another squeeze on Berlin's high-way lifeline. For nine hours, they held up a British military convoy on the outskirts of West Berlin, where they blocked a U.S. convoy last week.

WHAT'S in the wind? Well, the Washington theory is that the Russians just somehow got MIXED UP and stopped our convoys by mistake.

So— They got mixed up again yesterday and stopped a British convoy in the same way.

QUESTION: What are they really up to? Here's a guess: They're probing to find out HOW FAR THEY CAN GO and what they can get away with without a fight.

FROM Washington: Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, the "independent" communist who seeks friendly ties with both East and West, arrives for an informal but highly significant visit with President Kennedy.

DISTURBING thought: When Rome was mistress of the world, they came from EVERYWHERE to Rome. They came to get Rome to build their roads. They came to get Rome to help them to defeat their enemies. They came to get Rome to settle their quarrels. They came to Rome for food when they were hungry.

Rome was then the dispenser of all good things—as the U.S. claims to be in these modern days.

WHAT finally came of it? Well, as Gibbon tells us in some 2700 pages of small print—"ROME DECLINED AND FELL."

WHY? The answer is simple. Rome bit off more than she could chew.

Do you reckon we might be doing the same thing?

### Communications

No Compassion: To the Editor: The following from the periodical, "Atlas—the World Press in Translation," October 1963, by Pierre Aubrey (a Frenchman):

"The struggle for life in the United States is so ferocious that it is often difficult to look at it squarely. American universities are primarily concerned with singing the praises of existing capitalist society in order to prepare their students to accept that society without even being tempted to criticize it."

"In most cases the professor depends (for his faculty position) upon businessmen, wealthy lawyers, and prosperous churchmen, who sit on the boards of trustees of the universities... (and decide school policies)..."

"Although the law of competition rules every aspect of American life, it is not applied so strictly to undergraduates (in college). Graduate students are usually as studious and serious as the freshmen are feckless and foolish... As soon as they enter graduate school, the law (of competition) rules ferociously."

"In the United States it is necessary to act, to do something... moreover, it is not the artist, the thinker, the scholar, the statesman, the writer, or the man of wit, but the millionaire businessman who is the ideal of American Society."

"Americans think) of what we, really, are those people who ask questions, raise embarrassing problems, wish to probe deeply, interfere critically and stand on principle? Americans are impatient to act, to get ahead. Toward what goal? Often they are not quite certain... They are busy doing!... and doing in an atmosphere of fever, uneasiness and the fear that is permanently maintained by the pitiless competition which sets the individual against the whole world."

"The United States (is) an exhilarating country for the young and the strong who may use their fresh energies there but also a country with no compassion for the weak and those defeated by life." — Ralph McKinnis, P. O. Box 20, Ashland, Ore.

### Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

OBVIOUSLY, states P. G. Wodehouse, the Soviet's top comic is Khrushchev, and if you don't believe it, you have only to watch him on TV. His material usually consists of some obscure Russian proverb—and how he delivers his punch lines! Wodehouse says, "Mr. K. glares at the Presidium and says, 'In Russia, we have a proverb. A chicken that crosses the road does so to get to the other side, but wise men dread a bandit!' Then his face sort of splits in the middle and his eyes disappear into his cheeks like oysters going down for the third time in an oyster stew, and if the comrades are a second late with the big belly laugh, their next job is likely to be running a filling station out Siberia way."



Walter Wanger tells about a doctor who was awakened at 3 a.m. by his wife, who reported that the bathroom was flooded. He promptly phoned his plumber. "This is a leak of an hour to wake me," protested the plumber. "Do you realize it's three in the morning?" "I certainly do," asserted the doctor, "but you never hesitate to call me at that hour when you've been drinking too much and your head hurts. Now what am I going to do about that overflowing bathtub?" "Tell you what you do, Doctor," proposed the plumber after a moment's pause. "Take two aspirins and drop them in that tub. If it isn't better in the morning—call me again."

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