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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
Aug. 27, 1943
(It was Friday)

County quota for war bond drive set at $2,668,000.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The second circus of the season comes September 10. A valiant civic effort to remove the posters of both events out of business area upstairs windows before the snow flies and it is time to hang the Yule decorations on the Main Stem is planned.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1933

All Jackson county prisoners in state penitentiary behaving themselves, warden says.

Rising cost of living slowed with meat showing greatest increase.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1923

Traffic ordinance bans on-street parking after 1 a.m., prescribes new set of hand signals.

School board to take action to relieve congestion in schools.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1913
(It was Wednesday)

Rogue Newtowns said finest apples going to European cities.

New county highway to start at state line, Judge TouVelle assures citizens.

Potluck

By M-T Staff and Contributors

A German war bride, a Medford resident for about a year and a half, called the Mail Tribune the other day, sputtering with anger about the way in which her parents, in the Russian zone of Berlin, have been treated by Communist officials.

Speaking accented but understandable English, she told of how she recently sent four packages to her parents, with food, sheets, shoes and other items—and how the Communists charged her parents before they would deliver the items. In one instance, they took coffee out of a package before delivering it.

On other packages, sent to the U.S. zone of Berlin, there was no charge to the recipients, the war bride said, except for a small duty on such items as coffee and cigarettes.

Her parents have gone for long periods without sufficient food, the Medford woman said, and conditions are bad beyond description.

Of several packages she sent her parents before last Christmas, none was delivered.

"You tell the people," she said in her conversation, "how awful things are—how terrible they are—and how lucky we are to live in America."

There's some talk of barring Charlie Stribling, KYJC announcer, from the Footlighters' next play cast. As Jake Aukamp, downtrodden son of a tyrannical father in "Papa Is All," Stribling nearly broke up the show by drawing cartoons of fellow cast members when he was supposed to be making drawings of his "inwention." The actors, who could see the cartoons though the audience couldn't, found it difficult to keep from laughter when the play action called for their serious inspection of Jake's drawings.

How About the Kinsey Report?

Several inquiries have been received as to why the Mail Tribune has given no publicity to the second Kinsey report, concerning "the female of the species."

We have just one reason, to wit:

We believe such publicity would do definite harm, particularly among the young and inexperienced.

• • • • •

MOREOVER we doubt if either the first or this second Kinsey report, could do any real good OUTSIDE of medical, clinical and research groups.

In fact if we had our way—which needless to say we wont's—we would confine such exhaustive exhibits of sexual behaviour, to the above purely scientific circles, and eliminate all this fanfare to get them, not only into general circulation, but the best-seller lists.

It is, as we see it, an unwholesome and unhealthy sign of our times.

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FURTHERMORE we doubt very much if these reports give a typical, or a reasonably TRUE picture of prevailing sexual habits and practices in this country today. Not because we question the integrity or motives of Dr. Kinsey and his assistants, but because we DO question the validity of the testimony on such intimately personal and complicated subjects under ANY circumstances.

Human dignity and reticence after all, are not entirely lacking in the average American, male or female.

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IN short this Kinsey report comes under the heading of what was considered in this department a short time ago, namely: the responsibility of a newspaper in the selection of its news.

This is, by the nature of things, especially in a small newspaper, a highly selective process.

It has always been the policy of the Mail Tribune, when convinced publication of any item would do more harm than good, to withhold it. The total good and the total harm must be considered from a public welfare standpoint, and of course good judgment must be assumed, (If it can't be then the newspaper better shut up shop and quit!).

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IT was with this policy in mind that neither the first nor the second Kinsey reports were given publicity, and if there is a third, (the financial success of the first indicates there will be), that will get no "free advertising" either!—R.W.R.

How Popular Is "Ike"?

There is no doubt of President Eisenhower's great popularity. As far as the American scene is concerned, he is as of today the No. 1 pin-up boy.

But we sometimes wonder if his popularity is political or personal.

Our guess is it is more the latter than the former.

For example, take the farm issue:

Politically there is no indication that the President has changed his views of a year ago namely:—that the American farmer did not—and does not—want to be "regimented," and as he stated if the GOP won he wouldn't be.

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BUT what happened only a few days ago?

The wheat-farmers of the country—at least a tremendous majority of them—voted FOR "regimentation!" They voted for price-supports and they also voted for a compulsory reduction in acreage planting. That certainly IS "regimentation and it isn't Mr. Eisenhower's "rugged individualism."

So what?

Well, if President Eisenhower's popularity were not more personal than political, then disagreement with him politically, would reduce rather than increase his popularity.

But according to the latest reports from Washington (in which Prophet Roper joins) the President's popularity quotient is higher since his latest trip than ever before.

So—

"Quid Est demonstratum!"

Just a Minute

Surprise is expressed by a "friendly critic" that the Mail Tribune could be in favor of admitting Red China to the United Nations and thus upholding "barbarism and unprovoked aggression."

Once more we would suggest to this critic, as we have to so many others, that they kindly check on our editorial statements more carefully before judging them.

• • • • •

THE Mail Tribune has NEVER advocated admitting Red China to the U.N. while it is an aggressor.

When and if Red China agrees to an "honorable peace" and stops its aggression—if it ever does—then we believe the practical desireability, from the standpoint of national self-interest, of recognizing Red China as the de facto government will be apparent to practically everyone.

And as previously stated many times, unless the U.N. charter should be changed, such action would, as we understand it, automatically admit Red China to the U.N.

We trust that makes this paper's position plain.—R.W.R.

No Immigration Law Overhaul Suggested

Washington — (U.P.) — Sen. Arthur V. Watkins, (R-Utah), chairman of the Joint Congressional Immigration Committee, said today no major overhaul of the McCarran-Walter act should be attempted in the next three years.

He told a reporter the controversial immigration law, enacted last year over former President Truman's veto, should be allowed to operate without major change until 1956.

That is the expiration date of emergency legislation enacted last session at President Eisenhower's request to let 216,000 over quota immigrants, mostly Iron Curtain refugees, enter this country.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe

"Darn him! I thought he was calling me back to take me to lunch, but it was just to remind me to bring back a swiss-on-rye!"

Matter of Fact

Stewart Alsop

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH FRANCE?

Paris—"France is sick."

This phrase, or something very like it, crops up again and again in all conversations with French officials or political leaders. For a long time it has been obvious that France has been suffering from some sort of sickness — that something has been wrong somewhere. But never in this reporter's experience has there been in France so general an atmosphere of paralysis and bitter stagnation.

Stewart Alsop

At least two distinct diagnoses of the French illness have been made since the war in the United States. It was first assumed that the French illness was essentially economic. Put France back on her feet economically, it was reasoned, and French national unity and national power would be restored.

Economic aid has had great negative benefits—without it, for example, France would almost certainly be Communist. But there have been precious few positive benefits—no one could claim for France today the political health which was supposed to follow on economic recovery.

The plain fact is that France has not really recovered economically—it has merely been kept ticking over. France is a rich country, the richest in Europe in many respects. Yet French industrial production has increased at a rate far lower than that of any other Euorpean country, including even poverty-stricken Italy. Inflation continues, the French franc is shakier than ever (there is talk now of another devaluation), and the French government is faced with a colossal deficit.

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THE second American diagnosis of the French illness was essentially military. A soundly defended France it was argued would be a politically sound France. Again, military aid has had great benefits. The Russians at least face a serious deterrent force in Western Europe. The Red Army is not likely to march to Paris the day after tomorrow, and without warning. But again, these benefits have been negative, and palliative. There is still, after three years of Western rearmament, no solid defense of Western Europe.

Many thoughtful observers here, both French and American, have come to the conclusion that the heart of the trouble lies in the built-in veto power which permeates the whole French political and economic system. This veto power which permeates the whole French political and economic system. This veto power has consistently operated to prevent any positive action on any front, at home or abroad.

The veto power has just been used again, to torpedo Premier Joseph Laniel's plan for stringent government economy. The French government workers, who used the veto power in the form of a crippling nation-wide strike, are miserably underpaid, as Laniel himself agrees. But the workers are underpaid largely because food and other basic necessities are over-priced. And under the French political system, the French farmers and shopkeepers are powerful enough to bring down any government which seriously attempted to reduce the artificially high food prices.

Similarly, the obvious place to start any serious effort to bring order out of France's economic chaos is with the archaic tax system, which makes cheating the government a national pastime. Everyone agrees that this is so. But everyone also agrees that any government which tries to make a serious reform would instantly be destroyed by the industrialists, farmers, and others with a vested interest in the present system.

• • •

THIS universal veto power has produced a sort of stagnant equilibrium in this rich country. The built-in veto produces the same stagnation abroad.

For at least five years, most responsible French leaders have agreed that the Indo-Chinese war can never be won without genuine independence for Indo-China. Yet all this time French colonial and economic interests have vetoed real Indo-Chinese independence—and it is very possibly now too late. Again, it was the French themselves who originally proposed the European army project three years ago—and they have been vetoing it ever since.

The French seem quite likely, indeed, to veto any German military contribution, whether in a European army or in any other form, for the defense of Western Europe. All responsible French leaders agree that the defense of Western Europe is impossible without some sort of German military contribution. Since Western Europe includes France, the French thus seem in a fair way to veto the defense of France.

Here there is one hopeful thing to be said. Many French leaders are now convinced that a system which puts a maximum premium on paralysis cannot be permitted to endure. Two recent investiture speeches, by Pierre Mendes-France and Paul Reynaud, had a remarkable impact here. Both speeches called for a basic and radical reform in the flabby French political and economic system.

Until France gets a system which gives the government the power to override the veto of the special interest groups, the French sickness will endure. In the meantime, we might as well face the fact that the malady is more deeply rooted than we had supposed, and that it will be a long time in the curing.

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Second Fatal Shooting In Douglas County

Roseburg—(U.P.)—Second fatal shooting within two days in the Roseburg area was reported today by state police here.

Virgil Canfield, 37, died at Douglas Community hospital here late last night, about three hours after he was hit in the stomach by a shotgun blast. He was found wounded at his home west of Idlewild park, about 22 miles north-east of here, state police reported.

Canfield's wife, Eva, was held for questioning.

An autopsy was begun late last night by Dr. Homer Harris.

Tuesday, at Riddle, a 29-year-old mother was killed by a shotgun blast. She was Betty Jean Owens. Her husband, Burt Owens, from whom she was separated, confessed the fatal shooting, state police said.

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.

Workers Thanked by CAP

To the Editor: The Medford Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the local Laborers Union headed by Jesse Wagner. Without their generosity our building at the Medford Airport could not have been completed. Since it takes three coats of stucco to complete a building and our building is quite large, it is remarkable that the workers have been so cooperative and donated so much of their time and labor. Among the workers who have been so helpful are Jesse Wagner, Henry Weaver, Don Booth, Dutch Farfan, Dusty Rhodes, Johnny Riley, Ben Harper, Phil Demitt, Buck Butterfield, Jack Beacham and Ruben Compton. Our personal thanks to each of these men who have helped us to make our CAP home.

Since all of the materials and labor for the Civil Air Patrol building have been donated it is quite a wonderful sight to see what the people of Medford and vicinity have done for our Youth Group. Although work is progressing slowly we hope to have the inside completed in the near future also.

Marella J. Brockway,
Capt., CAP
Commanding Officer
Medford Squadron.

Wants Merkel for Coroner

To the Editor: It is my belief, and the belief of many others, that the logical man to fill the position of Jackson County Coroner is Dr. A. Erin Merkel, Jackson County Health officer.

Dr. Merkel's ability to conduct investigations and to determine the cause of death in Coroner cases would greatly be helped by his many years of experience. Also, I believe that the cost to the taxpayers would be less.

B. J. Loosemore,
27 Washington,
Medford.

Tudor Tells Method Used To Arrive at New Power Policy

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Washington — An eastern Republican senator hurried down to the Department of Interior last week just after the Eisenhower administration issued its formal policy statement on electric power. To him it sounded very much like a continuation of the policies of the preceeding administration with the federal government remaining in the power business.

"How come?" the conservative senator asker Undersecretary Ralph Tudor, who had announced the new policy. "Why aren't there more changes?"

Tudor, the author of the power policy, explained how it was born, and also how it should be regarded by the lawmakers on Capitol Hill. The senator went away apparently satisfied with the explanation he heard, for Tudor had made two key points:

1. The new power policy is grounded in laws now on the books, enacted over the years by past congresses, and it comprises nothing more or less than the administration's duty in carrying out its responsibilities under these laws.

2. The policy can be changed by Congress by changing the laws on which it is ground.

In the months that followed Tudor's coming to Washington, D.C., last spring as Secretary Douglas McKay's chief of staff, he found endless policy questions cropping up—about preference customers, about resale rates, about wheeling contracts. So one by one, he wrote out the questions and bundled them off to Interior's legal staff with orders to comb the law books and find what Congress had directed be done.

From the legal answers to these questions, Tudor pieced together what became the new power policy. In areas where no citation in law could be found, he relied on policy declarations in speeches of President Eisenhower and McKay.

• • •

An example of a change that may be seen in the Pacific Northwest is Tudor's reference to preference customers. He found laws spelling out Interior's duty to give preference and priority to public bodies but nothing that said industrial customers should get preference from Bonneville Power Administration over private power companies. So industrial customers were dropped to the bottom of the preference list in the new policy.

Tudor sent the policy around to the White House, the Federal Power Commission, the Budget Bureau, the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Agriculture for approval before it was taken up and endorsed by the Eisenhower cabinet. It was sold to an administration in which there are powerful forces opposed to continued federal activity in hydroelectric development, sold on the argument that the administration has no alternative but to carry out the laws on the books until such time as they might be changed by Congress.

• • •

In stressing that the Eisenhower administration will expect local interests to take the lead in power development hereafter, Tudor indicated that there will really be no significant change over from policies of the past until it is seen how regions such as the Pacific Northwest take told of resource problems which are now squarely theirs. That is, will privately-owned utilities gain the edge over state or municipal agencies—or will a partnership of federal-state-local groups be formed to the advantage of the public at large those future welfare is wrapped up in maximum development programs at lowest possible cost?

Nor will other significant changes be spelled out until Congress returns next year, possibly to make major changes in the power statutes and change the role of the federal government.

Spain About Ready To Sign Agreement With United States

By WALTER G. RUNDLE
United Press Foreign Analyst

Franco Spain, whose services and loyalties have been an international drug on the market since 1940, is about ready to sign a bargain basement agreement with the United States.

Sometime around Sept. 20, barring some last-minute hitch, a mutual defense pact will be finalized giving United States access to Spanish bases in exchange for Spanish access to American dollars.

It will work out something like this:

The United States will hand over to Spain some $500,000,000 in military equipment and economic assistance over a four years' period.

In return, Spain will give the U.S. the use, for 10 years, of four air bases and a naval base at Cadiz, anchorage and refuelling rights and an option for two extensions of five years each.

For Spain that $500,000,000 price tag represents colossal come-down from the days, 13 years ago, when Franco offered to enter the war at Hitler's side for this tidy consideration: "Gibraltar, French Morocco, those parts of Algeria mostly colonized and inhabited by Spaniards, aggrandizement of Rio De Oro and the colonies in the Gulf of Guinea, plus "supply of the necessary military and other assistance required for the war."

Hitler turned down that offer because the price was too high.

In the interim Spain dickered with Russia for an economic arrangement and peddled a considerable amount of copper and other strategic items to the Soviets, until active American interest developed.

Even then Spain over-estimated its market. Starting with a reported "first asking price" somewhere near one billion dollars to be paid over in advance, before a single U.S. base could be set up, the price tag went through a two-years series of mark-downs until it reached the present level.

While the price has been lowered, the package Spain now proposes to deliver isn't quite as large or gaudily wrapped as the purchaser had hoped.

The number of bases originally intended has been cut back. The 10-year term of the agreement is less than the United States initially asked.

What's more, Spain has stuck in a provision sharply limiting the number of Americans who may be stationed in Spain. Persons in close contact with the protracted negotiations say Spain has set the number at more than 3,000 servicemen at the agreed bases at any one time.

In spite of obvious disappointments on both sides, the final agreement offers the blessings of a "marriage of convenience."

Hypnotist Awakens Girl by Phone Call

Banff, Alta. — (U.P.) — Waitress Betty Black, 19, Nelson, B.C., was awakened from a four-day trance by telephoned instructions from a hypnotist who put her to sleep and then left town.

The hynotist, known as "The Great Zomb," wakened Miss Black yesterday by telephoning instructions to a Banff doctor.

Dr. Zomb put the girl into a trance last Saturday at a show here and she failed to come out of it. Local doctors said she was consumed "with a desire to sleep."

She was able to walk and talk but as soon as she stood still she would fall asleep.

Dr. Zomb was located yesterday by Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Wainwright, Alta. The Mounties said the matter had been cleared up "to everyone's satisfaction."

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in Senior High School Auditorium
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