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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
Sept. 23, 1947 (Tuesday)

The second man in the attempted safe robbery of the Groceteria Super Food market early yesterday morning has not been found, police reported today.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Snafu, the cussing parrot from Baku, now interned in a J'Ville bird refuge, has laid an egg, his master, Atty. Hugh Collins reports. He was not supposed to be that kind of a parrot."

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1937 (Wednesday)

Col. Thomas M. Robins of the United States Corps of Army Engineers, said today he had filed with the board of engineers for rivers and harbors in Washington an unfavorable report on proposed improvement of the Rogue river for navigation.

First frost of the season blanketed the city last night, according to weather officials.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1927 (Saturday)

Police are mystified as to why Bliss Heine was bound and left in the Heine Robinson Art Shoppe here yesterday.

Frank Kittredge who directed most of the construction on Jackson county roads for the Oregon State Highway commission visited Medford Friday.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1917 (Monday)

La Scala Grand Opera will present "Carmen" in the Page theatre here Thursday night.

Heavy movement of drafted troops through the city for American Lake, Wash., is practically ended, railroad officials report.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good

1. The Battle of the Coral Sea in World War II took place near which large island continent?
2. Is Dutch Harbor in the Netherlands Indies?
3. Bible: Does the Old Testament give any implication of the immortality of mankind?
4. Are the remains of Abraham Lincoln buried in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.?
5. What color is the antithesis of black?
6. In which state is the Erie Canal?
7. There are a total of 32, 64, or 96 squares on a checkerboard?
8. In which country was the famous (and futile) Maginot defense line built before World War II?
9. Is the "a" in alimentary pronounced as the "e" in elementary or the "a" in all?
10. "My son, I've travelled round the world / And many ——I've met; / There are two kinds you should avoid / The blonde and the ——" —name the two missing words.

Answers: 1. Australia; 2. No, it is in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska; 3. Yes; 4. No, his remains are buried in Springfield, Illinois; 5. White; 6. New York; 7. 64; 8. France; 9. No. As the "a" in cat; 10. "Maids"; "brunette."

"TV" and Public Welfare

Considering the tremendous political pressures brought against "Pay-T.V." by the big advertisers and Big Business the recent decision by the F.C.C. to allow it in 1957, came as a pleasant surprise to this department.

The green light is only for a limited period, but there seems no reasonable doubt that once the bars are let down, they will stay down.

And this will be rendering a distinct public service.

• • • • •

AS usual in such a situation, there were all sorts of "wolf cries" and misrepresentations on the part of the embattled and entrenched interests.

It was claimed over and over again that this was a wicked scheme to make TV sets over into slot-machines, and compel the hard-pressed viewers to pay for what they had been getting for free.

That made a good political "talking point" but it did not happen to be true.

• • • • •

UNDER "Pay-T.V." a coin apparatus will be attached to the T.V. set only IF the owner so desires, but this will not "black-out" the regular non-pay service—it will merely supplement it.

In other words, there will be no change in the present free-service except when those who have had the coin-attachment installed prefer the alternate service strongly enough to pay something for it. Then they will get it and only then.

The free-service will be available to those who don't want to pay for special service as before.

• • • • •

THE objection to this arrangement whereby "commercials" will be eliminated and the consumer will, so to speak, "pay the freight" is understandable.

But we predict the prophets of "gloom and doom" will be as far off the beam in this case, as they were when they predicted the end of the phonograph when radio came in; or the end of radio when Television was perfected.

• • • • •

IN short, "Pay-T.V.," as we see it, comes under the heading of human progress, rendering a greater public service in the sports, informative and general entertainment field, than was possible under the old system.

And as always, those who, in ANY field, try to dig in on the old-line and halt progress, have no more success than did King Canute when he tried, with a broom, to sweep back the ocean tide.—R.W.R.

A Timely Probe

As indicated above we have not always approved the F.C.C. decisions in the field of federal communications.

In fact some of them we have considered directly opposed to the public welfare, and contrary to the proper and legitimate interests of the radio industry, particularly.

But all in all, the F.C.C. has done a far better job, in our opinion, than have any of the other regulatory agencies — the Federal Power Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example.

• • • • •

WE were therefore glad to note that the House of Representatives has scheduled a hearing around the first of the year, into the records of the F.P.C., the I.C.C. and four others, making up the "Big Six."

We hope some light will be thrown on the fact that the present administration renamed Chairman Jerome Kuykendall on the Federal Power Commission, when as a lawyer, he had represented private power interests as a specialty, and his record on the commission has been one slanted in their favor almost without exception.

• • • • •

ON the Interstate Commerce Commission, the record against the public welfare and in favor of the railroads, has been equally consistent. If in recent years the I.C.C. has ever refused a raise in rates or other favor requested by a majority of the large rail-systems, it has never been brought to our attention. One of the leading rail-policy experts in Oregon, admitted to this department, that anyone appealing to the I.C.C. for any reform opposed by the rail systems as a whole, had two strikes on him before he started.

• • • • •

IT is, we believe, high time that the spot-light of publicity be turned on the personnel, backgrounds and prejudices of both these commissions, and the people be informed of the truth concerning them.

Then there is the Securities and Exchange Commission, before which the notorious Dixon-Yates contract came, and no denial is made that Presidential-Assistant Sherman Adams phoned the chairman and asked him to postpone their investigations, which might have ended the probe but for the publicity released from other quarters, which impelled President Eisenhower to cancel belately the "D.Y." contract.

• • • • •

OF course the same charge brought against other congressional investigations, will be brought against this one, namely: that it is all "politics."

Well no one would deny there will be politics involved, but our guess is there will also be great public interest for as the non-political "Congressional Quarterly" observes, quote:

> "Because of these agencies' broad authority over everything from rates charged to tax write-offs their decisions affect the price you pay for a plane or railroad ticket or even a loaf of bread. They also largely decide what radio and television programs go to your neighborhood."

—R.W.R.

"HE'S PART GREAT DANE, PART BLOODHOUND, PART IRISH SETUP... AND ALL MINE!"

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

KHRUSHCHEV GETS TOUGH

Washington — Sometimes it is instructive to compare the hopes of the past with the realities of the present. Last July 4, when Nikita Khrushchev purged his "Stalinist" colleagues in the Kremlin, the "New York Times" accurately described the mood of the capital as one of "gleeful speculation." The burden of this gleeful speculation was that Khrushchev had "won a smashing victory for his new look policies of easing tensions at home and abroad."

Stewart Alsop

This hopeful interpretation of the Soviet purge seemed reasonable enough. The main charge against the "anti-party group" was that they had "opposed the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence . . . relaxing tensions . . . and friendly relations." Certainly the departure of the stoney-faced Molotov from the seats of Soviet power seemed an augury of better times to come. Yet what has happened since?

What has happened is that Soviet foreign policy has been tougher and more aggressive than at any time since Stalin's death. Very shortly after Khruschev's triumph the Soviets made it crystal clear that they were no longer interested in negotiating seriously on disarmament.

SINCE then the Soviets have talked and acted in a manner worthy of Molotov at his nastiest. There have been, to name only a few examples, the very tough note to the Adenauer government, the even tougher note to Turkey, the charge that the United States was fomenting war in the Middle East, the threatening Gromyko interview, a series of fist-shaking Pravda editorials, and the deliberately menacing tone of the announcement of the Soviet test of a long range ballistic missile.

The new tough line has not been confined to talk, moreover. The dispatch of Soviet cruisers and submarines to the Mediterranean was clearly meant to underline the tough words. And in U.S. Navy contacts with Soviet submarines in or near American waters has also sharply increased.

Altogether, among those who are paid to think about such things, there is no longer that slightest doubt that Khrushchev, immediately after his triumph, deliberately decided to get tough with the West. All sorts of possible reasons are cited to explain this Khrushchev decision, from the newly powerful influence of Marshal Zhukoff to the need to disabuse the West of any notion that the Kremlin purge was a symptom of Soviet weakness. But Khrushchev is now undoubtedly the supreme shaper of Soviet policy, and therefore a good part of the explanation surely lies in the character of Khrushchev himself. Everyone who has had contact with Khrushchev has carried away one clear impression—that he is a gambler, a man willing and even eager to take great risks. He is also a true believer, a man who genuinely believes in the Marxist doctrine of the inherent weakness and inevitable collapse of the capitalistic world.

ONE of his most striking characteristics, moreover, is a peasant's delighted pride in the technical achievements of Russian science. In 1955, when the Soviets first displayed their long range bison jet bomber at the Red Air Force Day show, one of the American air attaches trained his binoculars on the reviewing stand. He saw Khrushchev jumping up and down with joy, grinning and thumping the staid Bulganin on the back.

Since then Khrushchev has again and again displayed this shiny new toys with which the able Soviet scientists have provided the Soviet state. On his almost childlike pleasure in the visit to England in 1956, for example, he boasted again and again of Soviet achievements in aicraft, in missiles, and in nuclear power.

Repeatedly in recent months, in notes to Britain, France, West Germany, Turkey and Norway, the new Soviet missile capability has been emphasized threateningly. The notes were signed for the most part by Bulganin. But the real originator was undoubtedly Khrushchev. And the Soviet ICBM announcement, with its implied threat to the United States, was probably written by Khrushchev, and was certainly approved by him.

CONSIDER how the world scene must look to this man, especially now that his scientists have given him, in the ICBM, the shiniest and most murderous of new toys. He sees the West, led by the United States, unilaterally disarming. With his gambler's instinct, and his doctrinal conviction that the West is doomed anyway, this must seem to him no time for negotiation and accommodation. It must seem to him, rather, a time to press forward boldly, and to take big risks, in order to hasten the West's inevitable doom.

This seems, at least, a reasonable partial interpretation of the increasingly tough and aggressive tone of Soviet policy, ever since the event which caused such gleeful speculation in Washington less than three months ago.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

By FRANK JENKINS

Foreign affairs note:

Russia has formally proposed suspension of nuclear weapons tests for two or three years and a ban on the use of nuclear bombs for five years. The proposals were made by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the United Nations session.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if Russia could be trusted?

DEFENSIVE-offensive note:

The Air Force says the U.S. has developed radar that can detect an intercontinental ballistic missile up to 3,000 miles away.

A spokesman says this advanced type of radar will be put to use in the near future to give the United States instantaneous warning of a missile attack.

Hm-m-m-m-m-m-m.

I've forgotten (if I ever knew) the speed at which these missiles are supposed to travel. But it's FAST. Maybe this radar jigger would give us as much as ten minutes warning.

Well—

Ten minutes warning would be better than no warning at all.

LET'S be serious for a minute.

History tells us that fabulous new offensive weapons call forth equally fabulous new weapons for DEFENSE.

So—

Maybe this new radar will eventually be able to trigger off new DEFENSIVE missiles that will go up and track down and destroy the OFFENSIVE missiles.

A THOUGHT:

Let's not get the idea that modern scientific research is concerned exclusively with destruction. That isn't true.

For example:

Scientists have been successful in transplanting the bone marrow of one person to another person without getting the slightest sign of a "hostile" reaction. A report of the New England Journal of Medicine says the successful experiment may be a step toward a cure for leukemia.

A simple explanation of it (possibly over-simplified) is that the bone marrow of people with leukemia is messed up chemically and they inevitably die. However, if their bone marrow allows another person's well-adjusted bone marrow to take over it is a CURE for leukemia.

SO FAR we've been talking about science.

Let's now (Ugh!) talk about politics for a moment.

THE government's investment in farm price supports DROPPED nearly a billion dollars in the fiscal year ending last June 30.

Sounds good, doesn't it?

But wait a minute.

While the farm support stockpile was going down a billion dollars (by the process of fire sales at low prices to foreigners) price support losses WENT UP A BILLION 300 MILLION DOLLARS.

REMEMBER the ancient tale of the Irishman who had no luck climbing a steep hill?

The trouble, he explained to a friend, was that every time he climbed up a step he slipped back two steps.

Closer Cooperation Among Red Nations Eyed by 'Independents'

By CHARLES McCANN
United Press Correspondent

President Tito of Yugoslavia and Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland seem to have decided that Communist ruled countries must cooperate more closely.

Charles McCann

Exactly what Europe's two independent Communist leaders agreed upon in their recent conference in Yugoslavia is not clear.

But there are strong indications that they decided they must try to get along with Soviet Russia and its satellites for their own good, despite their pursuit of "different paths to socialism."

Their feelings seem to be that of Benjamin Franklin when he said at the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776:

"We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

It is likely that they had in mind the disputes in Russian leadership which led to the recent purge of Georgi M. Malenkov, Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich.

Dissension Feared

They may have felt that, as reports leaking out of Moscow indicate, the dissension in the Kremlin is not over and that Nikita S. Khrushchev may be facing trouble.

It is possible that they may have thought also of the recent book by Milovan Djilas, once vice president of Yugoslavia and Tito's right-hand man, denouncing Communist rule as a fraud.

Djilas, now in prison as a rebel, expounded the view that not the people, as Karl Marx foresaw, but self-seeking Communists now own everything in their countries—including the people themselves.

Djilas' book caused no stir in the United States. Pretty nearly everybody in the U.S. has been aware of the situation he wrote of for a long time.

As a matter of fact, the Djilas book did not seem to worry Tito.

But there have been reports that Tito and other Communist leaders feared the effect the book might have on the people at large in Soviet satellite countries and in Russia itself, including the many young Communists who have started to do some thinking for themselves.

If the attitude of Tito and Gomulka—who as Polish Communist Party leader is his country's real ruler—is accurately suggested, it does not mean that either of them intends to put himself again under Soviet Russian domination.

Not 'National Communists'

During his conference with Gomulka, Tito said in a speech that they were not "national communists."

In the joint statement issued at the ends of their talks, Tito and Gomulka expressed their approval of Russian foreign policy and spoke of the necessity for "strengthening the relations and cooperation" of Communist parties.

But they also emphasized "the different nature of the roads taken by various countries to socialism."

They said that "bi-lateral relations between communist and workers parties should be particularly developed."

This means that communist parties ought to develop direct relations with each other. Such direct relations would shove Russia out of any remaining pretense that it is the fountain-head of all Marxian wisdom.

Oregon's Senators Top Vote Averages

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington—(CQ)—The average member of Congress voted on 88 per cent of the roll calls in 1957, according to Congressional Quarterly's annual survey of voting participation.

That figure just matched the performance of the two previous years. And, as in the previous years, the two parties voted with almost equal regularity. The average Democrat in 1957 voted 88 per cent of the time; the average Republican, 87 per cent of the time.

Voting participation scores are based on the percentage of all roll calls on which a member casts "yea" or "nay" votes. These are the only votes that affect the outcome of a roll call.

But even if a member cannot be present, he can go "On the Record" by pairing with another absent member, announcing his stand or answering the Congressional Qualterly poll, so that his constituents may learn his position.

The average member in 1957 went "On the Record" 93 per cent of the time, either by voting "yea" or "nay" or by declaring his stand on the roll calls he missed.

Local Scores

Sen. Wayne Morse (D.) had a voting participation score for "yea" and "nay" votes of 86 per cent, based on 107 Senate roll calls during 1957.

These votes, together with his declared stands on roll calls he missed, put him "On the Record" 99 per cent of the time.

Sen. Richard Neuberger (D.) voted "yea" or "nay" on 99 per cent of the 1957 roll calls and went "On the Record" through votes or stands 100 per cent of the time.

By way of comparison, the average Senator had a voting participation score of 85 per cent and an "On the Record" score of 95 per cent.

In the House, Rep. Charles Porter (D.) had a voting participation score of 86 per cent on the 100 house roll calls in 1957. He went "On the Record" on 93 per cent of the issues. The average Representative had a voting participation score of 89 per cent and went "On the Record" 92 per cent of the time.

Four Senators Perfect

Only four Senators who served through the whole session—all Republicans—voted "yea" or "nay" 100 per cent of the time. They were Sens. Henry C. Dworshak (R.-Idaho), Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), Margaret Chase Smith (R-Maine) and John J. Williams (R-Del.). This was the second straight year of perfect voting participation for both Williams and Mrs. Smith.

High among Democratic Senators were Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) and Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.), both with voting participation scores of 99 per cent.

In the House, 49 of the 435 members achieved perfect voting participation records. Twenty of them were Republicans and 29 were Democrats.

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Before printing began in Europe in the 15th century, books were usually handwritten and bound by monks.

Integration Uproar Obscures Political Changes in Southland

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington—(UP)—The uproar over racial integration in southern schools has diverted attention from the fact that the federal government is moving again toward the political reconstruction of the South.

Lyle C. Wilson

Such action is implicit in the 1957 civil rights bill. The federal government is committed again and aggressively will undertake to enable southern Negroes to vote.

This 20th Century effort is more likely to succeed that the treat 'em rough methods used by congressional zealots against the beaten South in trying to establish the Negro politically during the years immediately after the Civil War.

Events have been overtaking the political South for some time, slowly at first but now with increasing momentum. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 broke the back of southern Conservative influence in the national conventions of his party.

FDR Killed Veto Rule

He did that by obtaining repeal of the 100-year-old convention rule by which a Democrat was required to obtain no less than a two-thirds majority of the delegate votes to win the presidential nomination. That rule enabled a minority of southern delegates to prolong the 1924 Democratic National Convention through 103 ballots in a successful veto of the nomination of Alfred E. Smith of New York.

Twelve years later, the veto rule was dead and the South was powerless or nearly so in the nominating conventions of the party which dominated every southern state.

Meantime, scattered industrialization of the South was concentrating in such states as Alabama large numbers of voters who sometimes thought more like Democrats in Walter Reuther's Michigan than like Democrats in neighboring Mississippi.

Southern politicians tried in 1948 to reassert their political power by a third party bolt in protest against the presidential nominotion of Harry S. Truman. That strategy had to fail unless the Republicans could make a creditable showing against Truman outside the South, which the Republicans were unable to do.

Recent Bolt Ineffective

More recently, southerners have tried to establish themselves politically by voting for Republican presidential nominees, notably for President Eisenhower. That got little more than disappointment and a Supreme Court they don't like. Except in Congress, the political South has been ousted from the policy-making seats of the mighty.

For example: The policy-making arm of the Democratic National Committee is an advisory committee which this week spoke its mind on the Arkansas integration dispute, denouncing Eisenhower for inaction and Gov. Orval E. Faubus for his use of the Arkansas National Guard.

Three southern advisers dissented but 15 or 25 went along with National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler. The chairman summed it up by saying that the Democratic party firmly supported the Supreme Court's integration decision and "expected Democratic governors to enforce them."

Whether Butler and his associates were stating policy for the Democratic South remains to be seen. In plain sight is the fact that many southern Democrats now in congressional policy-making seats probably are marked for ouster. They are the powerful committee chairmen consistently reelected by southern constituents in which Negroes soon will be a considerable political force.

Sounds like taps for southern conservatives.

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