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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

Oct. 8, 1947 (Tuesday) Contributions and pledges of 16 organizations or individuals in the county to augment the salary for a county juvenile officer are received.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Under the new order, Tuesday shall be meatless and Thursday chickenless days. It wasn't so long ago the people were urged to eat more chicken and save the beef for the 'war effort.'"

20 YEARS AGO

Oct. 8, 1937 (Friday) State law now requires that any plumber must hold a certificate of competency from health department.

City school budget for fiscal year beginning next June 30 estimates total expenses at \$297,313.

30 YEARS AGO

Oct. 8, 1927 (Saturday) Justice of the peace of Klamath Falls indicted by Jackson county grand jury on charges of violating the national prohibition act.

Federal judge hears testimony of 12 Indian girls charged with setting fire to a dormitory on the reservation.

40 YEARS AGO

Oct. 8, 1917 (Monday) Former resident of Phoenix and escapee from the state hospital apprehended in Medford.

From local and personal column: T. E. Daniels receives a letter from Seely Hall at North Island, San Diego, in which the Medford aviator states he has been promoted to expert mechanic and transferred to the 18th Aerial Squadron.

What's Your I.O.?

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

- 1. Is Midway Island in the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean? 2. Does moss thrive in well drained, or in damp soil? 3. Bible: Did Joseph, Mary, and Jesus "depart in Egypt" during the morning, afternoon or night?

- 4. Does the term "senior Senator" apply to age or service? 5. Logopedics is the scientific study and treatment of speech defects in humans or knots in timber?

- 6. Did the U.S. declare war on Germany on April 6, 1917, 1938, or 1942? 7. The term "vulnerable" is used in playing poker, contract bridge, or five hundred?

- 8. In which city in Maryland is Fort McHenry, the birthplace of the National Anthem? 9. "Receipt", "recipe", "formula": Which word is used more for compounding a medicine?

- 10. "Training is everything. The peach was once a bitter almond; cauliflower is nothing but a cabbage with a chemistry."

Answers: 1. Pacific. 2. In damp soil. 3. Night. 4. It refers to service in the Senate. 5. Scientific study and treatment of speech defects. 6. April 6, 1917. 7. Contract bridge. 8. Baltimore. 9. Recipe. 10. "college education."—Mark Twain.

WHAT IS SO RARE

Chicago—An "average boy" is a rarity. Harvard professor J. Roswell Gallagher told the American society of pediatrics Monday.

Inexcusable Bigotry

To the Editor: The attached was taken from the Daily Journal of Commerce dated 10/5/57.

It is true that the New York City Board of Education is made up of people who actually believe that "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is removed from the list of books to be read by young people. Is such a thing possible among educated people?

I would enjoy seeing you write an editorial on this. I am a newcomer to this area, however, I want you to know your paper and its editorials are enjoyed very much.

G. V. Mullen P. O. Box 897 Central Point

Mr. Mullen then quotes the Portland Daily Journal of Commerce as follows:

Good Bye Huck Finn!

Stephen Foster's "Old Black Joe" is a piece of immortal Americana, loved and sung by tens of millions of people over the generations. But it has been banned from certain air networks—on the grounds that it contains racially offensive phrases.

Now the New York City Board of Education has taken "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" from its approved textbook list for grade and junior high schools. A great many excellent critics regard Huck Finn as the greatest of all American novels, and practically all put it very high on the short list of genuine classics.

There is only one logical end to such a trend. All literary and musical material which happens to offend anyone should be banned—whether those offended are white men, yellow men, or black men; Protestants, Catholics or Jews; business men or labor leaders, and so on ad infinitum.

We can't blame our correspondent for wondering if this reported action of the New York School Board is true.

Had we not read so many news stories and editorial comments on this absurd and inexcusable blow to liberty, we would not have believed it either.

Most of the comments we have seen, however, blame it all on the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and if that organization brought political pressure to bring this about then blame is justified.

But even so, we know enough about political pressures in the field of education to know that the chief responsibility in such cases rests not upon those who BRING the pressure, but upon the official body that YIELDS to it.

PRESSURES for unworthy and selfish ends are brought to bear on Public School Boards all over the country year after year ad infinitum. Any one of them that would remove an imperishable American classic like "Huckleberry Finn" from the list of approved reading for such a reason, should first have their heads examined, and then if 100% arrested mental development were not proved, they should be fired.

THE present writer was brought up on Tom Sawyer and "Huck" Finn many years ago as were most of the then younger generation.

Instead of either book being barred from any school, both should be required reading.

We have, as indicated, read several reports of this incredibly stupid and ignoble action, but have never found in any of them, the School Board's excuse for its ridiculous ruling.

Our guess, as to the reason for that is, they could find none—none at least that would bear up under scrutiny and the universal condemnation of our enlightened public opinion.—R.W.R.

Wake Up Governor

There is a song about "Famous Last Words" which might fittingly be sung to the Governor of Mississippi.

According to press reports, at least, he either coined the phrase or publicly endorsed it, that the people of his state will never accept school integration if the government tries to get it for a "thousand years."

A "thousand years" is quite a bit of time, and "never" is even longer.

OF COURSE it MAY be the chief executive of Mississippi will not live long enough to realize the inaccuracy of his estimate but judging the future by the past, he is as completely off the beam, as the Russian satellite is ON.

And the Russian satellite is a good example of what can happen in a thousand years.

LOOK at what has happened in the last thousand. A thousand years ago was before the Norman conquest in England, and even before the feudal system and before when "Knighthood was in flower."

Imagine what the Anglo Saxons would have thought if any town-crier had declared the earth was round, that in some 500 years a "New World" to the west would be discovered, and that world would one day be in a deadly struggle with Russia for not only control of the earth, but for the moon and other sections of the solar system.

The Queen would not have to say "Off with his head!"

The "stake" would have been considered a mild ending for such a blasphemous infidel.

YES a thousand years is quite a spell, and even a hundred years ago we are quite sure, the sanity of anyone predicting that a man-made satellite constructed in far-off Russia, would be capable of going safely from Detroit, Michigan to Washington, D. C., in one minute would be questioned.

So, your Excellency, why be so positive that even after a thousand years of effort, the good people of Mississippi will still deny to non-white citizens of that state, the basic rights that for so many years, have been guaranteed to them by the Constitution?

—R.W.R.



Clearance of Slums Congress' Objective; New Legislation Seen

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington—(CQ)—Congress is laying the foundation for new legislation to help clear away city slums.

Staffs of the housing subcommittees of the Senate and House since Labor Day have been preparing for hearings to find out what more the Federal Government should do to save deteriorating neighborhoods and rip out hopeless ones.

The Senate subcommittee will go to Chicago Nov. 2 for its first slum clearance hearing, then travels to cities in Maine, Pennsylvania and Alabama. The House subcommittee will hold slum clearance hearings in Washington the second week in December.

The investigations will help shape slum clearance legislation that will be introduced in Congress next January. "The question," says a Senate subcommittee staffer, "is not whether to continue the slum clearance program but how big to make it." He said he knew of no national group opposed to slum clearance legislation.

Since 1949, Congress has authorized the Federal Government to give \$1.25 billion to cities so they could rehabilitate rundown neighborhoods or bulldoze them away and build new ones. Of that amount, \$890 million had been promised and \$99 million had been disbursed to cities as of Aug. 31.

The fact that the mayors won out in Congress in economy-conscious 1957 indicates that Congress in 1958 will continue, and probably expand, its program designed to give American cities a new lease on life. (Copyright 1957, Congressional Quarterly Inc.)

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This is National Newspaper Week.

Hence this piece about newspapers.

THE newspaper's job is to tell the news and offer opinions. Of these jobs telling the news is infinitely the more important. Letting the people know—accurately, fairly and objectively—what is going on is the newspaper's justification for existence.

The newspaper's OPINIONS are of secondary importance and are offered chiefly in these days for what they are worth. Our reasoning along that line is this: People who NEVER HAVE AN OPINION are seldom interesting. We think our newspapers will be more interesting if they express opinions.

Hence newspaper editorials.

THIS question is often asked: Do people read editorials? I think they do IF THE EDITORIALS ARE WORTH READING.

ANOTHER frequent question: Do editorials influence elections? Personally, I don't care. I think newspapers HAVE NO BUSINESS trying to win elections. Their job is to tell the news and express their opinions.

NEWSPAPERS are intensely interested in what people read. Our nationwide industry organization is the American Newspaper Publishers Association—ANPA for short. Several years ago the ANPA sponsored a nationwide study of newspaper readership. It cost several million dollars and among other things it developed this startling fact:

THE AVERAGE READER READS ONLY 16 STORIES IN EACH DAY'S COPY OF HIS NEWSPAPER.

That scared us half out of our boots until we realized that NO

Gomulka Facing Severe Test in Semi-Independent Rule Attempt

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Wladyslaw Gomulka is undergoing a severe new test of his strength in his attempt to rule Poland as a semi-independent Communist leader.

The rioting which broke out in Warsaw last Thursday, was started by students in protest against the suppression of a newspaper which had consistently accused Gomulka of subservience to Soviet Russia.

Over the week end, young hoodlums took the leading part in the riots. But the students continued to demand that the ban on their weekly newspaper Pro Prosty (Plain Speaking) be removed.

So far, Gomulka's civil militiamen who constitute the main police force have been able to break up all disorderly assemblies without any serious bloodshed.

But where they started out by using truncheons and tear gas, they are now carrying rifles.

Big Danger Looms

The question is whether the rioting can be confined to its present limits. The big danger is that industrial workers might decide to start strikes to back up their own demands for greater freedom and higher pay.

While Gomulka is facing this situation, he is still under attack by "Stalinist" members of his Communist party who do not like his independent attitude and accuse him of leading Poland back toward capitalism. Soviet Russia probably is watching the Warsaw situation

TWO PEOPLE READ THE SAME 16 STORIES.

WHAT fact is fundamental in newspaper making. No two people are cast in the same mold out of identical materials. No two people think exactly alike. No two people are interested in exactly the same things. You may pick up this newspaper and skim through it and say there's NOTHING IN IT. The next person who picks it up may find it INTENSELY interesting.

We have to take all that into consideration in making newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS have two sources of revenue—advertising and circulation. In rough figures and using broad, general averages, advertising represents about 80 per cent of a newspaper's income and circulation about 20 per cent.

That brings up the subject of readership again. How many people read ads? Along that line, the Klamath Falls Herald and News had a very interesting experience back in 1947. Newspaper print paper was then very scarce—as it has been practically every year since until this year. We overshot the mark in the last quarter and used too much paper. We ended the year with only a few tons left and no more obtainable. For five weeks we had to run a little eight-page tabloid (half size) newspaper WITH NO ADVERTISING IN IT. We scornfully dubbed it Junior.

We kept a careful record of complaints—which by the end of the five weeks mounted up to more than 4,000. This surprised us.

MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF THEM SAID THE NEWS CONTENT OF "JUNIOR" WAS ALL RIGHT BUT FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE WHEN WERE WE GOING TO PUT THE ADVERTISING BACK IN!

The advertising, these critics said, was the most interesting part of the paper.

ONE more point in closing this Newspaper Week dissertation. In earlier and simpler years, news stories were built around four "musts": Who, what, when, where. That is to say, it was held professionally that what the reader wanted to know was who did it, what he did, when he did it and where it happened.

In these more complex times, a fifth must has been added—WHY. People now want to know not only who it was, what it was, when it as and where it was but WHY IT HAPPENED. In a wide range of news in these days the WHY OF IT is more interesting than the who, the what, the when and the where of it.

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with as much interest as is Gomulka.

Gomulka is no pin-up boy in Moscow. His election as first secretary of the Communist party last October, after imprisonment as a rebel, was a big defeat for Russian Communism. The only kind of Communist that Russia likes is one who follows the Moscow party line.

But the revolution against the Hungarian intervention throughout the world, not only in Western countries but in the "neutrals" ones and in Communist parties themselves, must be fresh in Kremlin minds.

For that reason, it is likely that Soviet Russia leaders will be glad if Gomulka can keep control of things.

It is one of the strange angles of the present situation that the Roman Catholic church in Poland, despite its detestation of everything that Communism represents, has supported Gomulka ever since he was restored as Communist leader and Poland's real ruler.

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, called for support of Gomulka in the elections he called after his victory in establishing himself as at least semi-independent of Moscow rule.

On Sunday, Wyszynski again came out in Gomulka's support. In a sermon marking the opening of the academic year, Wyszynski said to students: "I can understand your yearning for freedom of speech and thought. But you should respect what you have."

He also told the students that they must understand that "our country is in a particularly difficult situation."

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE KEY QUESTION

Paris—The stern repression of the Warsaw students raises a very solemn question. It is solemn because the answer intimately affects all calculations of the world future.

But it is a question that can be simply phrased: "Does not a 'liberalizing' movement in a Communist society always carry within itself the seeds of its own destruction?" All the anxious hopes, all the easy optimism of the years since the death of Joseph Stalin have been squarely founded on the assumption that a Communist society could indeed be gradually "liberalized."

From Nikita Khrushchev to John Foster Dulles, from Harold MacMillan to Mao Tse-Tung, statesmen have acted, or at least have seemed to act on this assumption. But is the assumption at all well founded?

The question does not have to be asked just because of Poland. The Polish government has accorded to its people an immeasurably greater degree of freedom than any other Communist government has even thought of permitting. In Poland, therefore, checks, after-effects, even open struggles really have to be expected. And the checks may not be final.

BUT what has happened in Poland has also happened in different ways in every other Communist country in which the iron bonds of Stalinism have been at all relaxed. The same morning paper that carried the news from Warsaw also told of Yugoslavia's verdict on Milovan Djilas. And there are many other, more decisive reasons for thinking that the Yugoslavs are currently moving away from the West and drawing closer to the Kremlin.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia was the originator of "National Communism" and he pleaded with all his might for Soviet liberation of the satellites, up to the moment of the Hungarian revolt. Then, when the Communist party's rule in Hungary began to be jeopardized, he switched over to support of the grim Kadar regime. In the same fashion, the Chinese leaders supported and strongly encouraged Poland's Wladyslaw Gomulka until last winter, when Chou en-Lai went to Warsaw to warn Gomulka not to go too far.

Within China, too, an attempt to "liberalize" has been followed by a hasty and very ugly retreat. Freedom of discussion and criticism were proclaimed by Mao Tse-Tung himself when he announced his doctrine of "the

hundred flowers blooming together." The results so appalled the Chinese leadership that the period of the hundred flowers has now merged into a new period of brutal, rigid and frequently bloody repression of all of the regime.

FINALLY, the same pattern of cautious advance and hasty retreat has been obviously discernible in the Soviet Union itself in the years since Stalin's death. There is no doubt at all that within the Kremlin Nikita Khrushchev was the chief sponsor of the policy of greater liberty for the satellites. Most probably, he was also a chief sponsor of the "thaw" in Russian intellectual life. But now he is backing away hard from both these policies.

Khrushchev, Mao, Tito and Gomulka all have this in common, that they are what one might call human Communists, as opposed to the inhuman Communists of the Stalin school. Being human, they do not lack sympathy for the normal human impulses and aspirations, including even the unquenchable aspiration of every man to be his own master.

All in their different ways, and in their different degrees, have sought to satisfy the human aspirations of their peoples. But in each case, what has happened. In each case, the relaxation of the old, iron bonds has immediately encouraged the people to challenge the sacred authority of the sacred Communist party in one way or another. And in each case, these human Communist leaders have at once remembered that they were Communists first and human second, and have acted to safeguard the party's holy prerogatives.

THAT is the way it looks from here, at any rate. The real test case is Poland, whose bold experiment with freedom so recently and so profoundly stirred and excited this reporter. Another visit to Warsaw seems to be immediately indicated, in order to try to find out whether the Polish gamble, as I called it, has really gone hopelessly and finally sour.

One cannot judge facts with any certainty at all except by the first hand study. But one thing at least is absolutely certain. If the general pattern above-examined really is meaningful, then the whole western world outlook and policy stand in need of radical revision. For if Communist societies cannot evolve towards freedom, as Secretary Dulles keeps telling us they are doing and will go on doing, then the policies now being pursued are about on a level with the policy of Baldwin and Chamberlain.

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