

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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  
Nov. 27, 1947 (Wednesday)

Sky Trail, 12 miles south of  
Ashland at Siskiyou summit, will  
be opened for winter skiing as  
soon as sufficient snow falls,  
according to the owners.

From Arthur Perry's column,  
Ye Smudge Pot: "Thanks for  
the drumsticks for good little  
boys and girls, and plenty of  
gizzards for Grandpaw."

20 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 27, 1927 (Friday)

Program for the meeting of  
the Oregon State Horticultural  
Society at the Elks temple here  
on Dec. 2 and 3 lists many inter-  
esting speakers.

Climaxing a successful series  
of district rallies, Crater Lake  
Area Council of Boy Scouts of  
America will stage a huge coun-  
cil-wide rally at the Medford  
senior high school gymnasium  
tonight.

30 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 27, 1927 (Sunday)

One local youth and three  
youths of Talent are arrested by  
the police around 8 p.m. yester-  
day on moonshine charges.

With snow reported to be on  
the Crater Lake highway some  
distance below the entrance to  
the Crater Lake National Park,  
a number of Medford people are  
planning to leave today on ski-  
ing and sleighing parties.

40 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 27, 1917 (Tuesday)

The third Southern Oregon  
Poultry association's exhibition  
is now open to the public at the  
corner of East Main and Bartlett  
sts.

A beautiful Thanksgiving feast  
has been provided for the boys  
of the 7th company, through the  
work of R. L. Wilson, owner of  
El Nido ranch on Beal lane.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Does caviar come from one  
or various types of sturgeon or  
bass?

2. Bible: Which of these words  
are mentioned: Impute; implace-  
able; obsolete?

3. Was President F. D. Roose-  
velt first inaugurated in Jan.,  
Feb., or March?

4. Name the seventh day of  
the week.

5. Are the planets Uranus,  
Saturn, and Jupiter—each of  
them—larger than the earth?

6. Is a codling moth small,  
medium, or a large moth?

7. In which war did the Bat-  
tle of Ypres take place?

8. Who was Vice President  
during Washington's 2nd term?

9. Is ocher a vegetable, min-  
eral, or animal product?

10. "I never expected to see  
the day when the girls will get  
sunburned in the places they do  
now." — Will B. Rogers: did he  
die in an airplane crash in  
Alaska?

Answers: 1. Various types of  
sturgeon. 2. Impute; implace-  
able. 3. March (4th). 4. Satur-  
day. 5. Yes. 6. Small. 7. World  
War I. 8. John Adams (served  
both terms). 9. Mineral. 10. No.  
But Will Rogers did.

## Science and Secrecy

Secrecy, on every level of government, has little if any justification. In a democracy, based on the theory that a literate and informed public is the final authority, it is particularly abhorrent.

In government, secrecy and the damage it does, is an old, old story. Time after time, when govern-ments (city, county, state or national) have kept secret from the people what the people are entitled to know, it has worked to the disadvantage of all. This is as true of the big things as of the little things.

And the sad fact is that it keeps happening, for it is easier for a public official to keep a damaging fact secret than it is for him to make it public, for all to know. In doing so, however, he is forfeiting his right to hold public office.

THIS tendency received a tremendous push during World War II, the Korean war, and the cold war, when the necessities of "security" were often used as an excuse to keep secret things which should be known.

The development of the Atomic bomb, conducted by the so-called "Manhattan Engineering District," was, of necessity, secret—probably one of the best-kept secrets of the war.

Yet peacetime atomic development was kept largely under wraps—still is, for that matter—by the Atomic Energy Commission. And who knows how much this has held back additional discoveries, how it has hampered scientists in their vital work, and worked against the ultimate welfare of the nation?

WE WOULD not go so far as to say that scientific secrecy was the only cause of Russia's surging ahead of us in the missile field. But there are a lot of well-informed men who would agree that it was one of several important reasons.

Among those who should know is Gerard Piel, publisher of the Scientific American, who testified about scientific secrecy before a house subcommittee on information last March. His testimony was relevant then, but is far more so today in the hindsight of Russia's Sputnik successes.

HERE are a few representative paragraphs from his lengthy statement to the committee:

The problem of dealing with secrets is an old one in government, where the concern is with "state secrets," the kind you won't know unless I tell you; codes, wave lengths, caliber, horsepower, range, rate, and scale.

The disclosure even of these secrets is only a matter of time. They become known outside a government through the use of them or by interception and capture.

These are different from secrets of nature which are open to discovery by scientists everywhere. It is quite apparent that scientists in every nation working on fundamental research have to agree about nature. Ultimately they make the same discoveries.

By concealing what we know, we may delay discovery by others. But they will discover it no matter what we do. By concealing and by frustrating communications within science, however, we will surely slow up ourselves, not only in more discoveries, but in bringing new work into useful application.

By an unhappy confusion in our semantics we have come to think of secrecy as security. We think of security, that kind of security, as an end in itself and not as the means to the larger end of national security.

It is an old experience in our country that secrecy can be a shield for incompetence and corruption. Now we have a new reason to oppose secrecy in the operations of our government. It is the danger that secrecy places in the way of the advancement of science, and hence to the general welfare and to national security.

HE ALSO documented these general statements with specific examples of the things he had in mind, and he made a convincing case.

And if the scientist finds his work hampered by a lack of communication with others working toward similar ends, he is just that much more likely to go into more fruitful lines of work. Thus secrecy, and the suspicion it engenders, has also fostered the "lack of trained scientists and engineers" about which there is so much breast-beating these days.

All this does not mean that our latest technological developments in weapons should be posted on the nearest bulletin board for the next espionage agent to copy down.

But it does mean that, as a general precept, secrecy is destructive both of efficiency and of democracy. And this is just as true at the county courthouse as it is at the White House.—E.A.

## Whose Responsibility?

Recent news stories out of Klamath Falls—about a grand jury's indictment of a police officer and their recommendation that the police chief be replaced—bring unhappy memories of a somewhat similar situation in Medford about four years ago.

The grand jury report is lengthy, and goes into considerable detail about the condition of the Klamath Falls police department. But one paragraph in the report struck us as unusual. Perhaps "odd" is a better word.

It said:

"... These findings are not an indictment of the present mayor and city council, as it is the opinion of the grand jury that many of these conditions are of long standing duration."

WITH all due respect, we wonder how the fact that the conditions are "long standing" can in any way exonerate the council from responsibility?

And if the situation is as bad as painted by the grand jury, is it not up to the council and mayor to rectify it? If they don't, who will?

The fact that the council assumed its responsibility in Medford in our earlier problem was the thing that resulted in the outcome—a well-trained police force worthy of the trust of its citizens.—E.A.



## Government Tries to Separate Personal, Business Expenses

BY FRED DANZIG  
United Press Correspondent

New York—Many a corporation has sought relief from the heat of taxation by seeking the shade of an expense account oasis.

It remains for our tax collectors to police the oasis and adjust the shade.

In examining expense accounts, the government tries to separate personal and business expenses. It's not easy, especially in the category of "travel and entertainment," otherwise known as "T and E." Some examples:

—An aircraft company in California owns a plane and a yacht. Company officers use the plane for week-end hunting trips. The yacht is used for company-sponsored fishing trips.

—A company assigns a deserving executive to a branch office conveniently located at a resort such as Miami Beach. He spends the winter there. Turns out the branch office is a myth. The vacation isn't.

—A company pays for an ex-

ecutive's country club membership, gives him a home to live in, or pays his athletic club dues.

Diner's Card Abused

Many companies supply their executives with membership cards in the Diner's Club, a post-war master credit plan now serving more than 500,000 members. Tax agents recently discovered four Diner's Club members who met for lunch every day and rotated the check, charging it off to business. This abuse of a legitimate service is what the tax collectors try to stop.

No figures are available on just how much money is deducted each year for "T and E." One study of a medium-size corporation revealed that about one-fourth of 1 per cent of its expenses fell under this category.

According to the Tax Foundation, 58,600,000 individual tax returns were filed in 1956, along with 896,000 corporate tax returns, for a total of 59,400,000. Of this total, 4,300,000 returns were examined by the government and 2,400,000 taxpayers were called in to talk things over.

Whopping Extra Revenue

The government picked up an additional \$1,100,000,000 from these audits.

You get some idea of how much money is tied up in "T and E" in a tax agent estimate that about one-half of all people called into prove deductions have suspicious-looking "T and E" totals.

"There must be a business purpose for the expenses you deduct," said this official. "At the same time," he added, "corporations have a wide range of judgment as to what expenses are calculated to advance the business. The government has no right to tell them how to spend their money."

"I doubt if we'll ever reach a satisfactory solution to the problem," he concluded.

ike's Thanksgiving Proclamation Issued

Washington—President Eisenhower has issued this proclamation for Thanksgiving Day:

"As a nation we have prospered. We are making progress in our efforts to translate our national ideals into living realities; and we are at peace with the world, working toward that day when the benefits of freedom and justice shall be secured for all mankind."

"For such blessings let us be devoutly thankful, and at the same time let us be sensitive and responsive to the obligations which such great mercies entail."

His proclamation was issued at the White House Nov. 8.

## Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

JIM STRALEY tells a tragic tale about a Chicago wolf who persuaded a cute chick he had met at a party to accompany him the next afternoon to see the Cubs play. She never showed up at the designated gate.

What's more, she hung up on him when he phoned that evening. He rushed around to her apartment for an explanation, found her still seething. "You're a heel!" she said bitterly.

"Make a date and then forget about it—and me waiting all afternoon at the zoo!"

Author Lynn Sumner uses this introduction to warn up his lecture audiences. "It's a great pleasure to speak in this auditorium—a word derived from two Latin roots: Audio, meaning I hear; and laurus, the bull."

An elementary school teacher asked her young charges to describe the taste of chocolate ice cream. She was particularly delighted with one answer. "Chocolate," explained this promising student, "tastes the opposite of vanilla."

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## Enclave Trouble Plagues Spain; Others Source of World Tension

By CHARLES M. McCANN  
United Press Correspondent

Spain has suffered an outbreak of enclave trouble in its little West African territory of Ifni.

Moroccan guerrilla bands have attacked Sidi Ifni, the capital and half a dozen isolated Spanish Army outposts.

Unconfirmed reports say the guerrillas have seized control of Sidi Ifni, its adjoining air field and three army posts.

The guerrilla action is relatively unimportant in itself. But it points up the fact that all of the enclaves scattered around the world are potential trouble spots — and that two of them could explode into a third world war.

An enclave is a tract or territory, held by one country, that is enclosed within the territory of another country.

Ifni, 741 square miles in territory, is surrounded by Morocco which has attained its independence from France. Morocco wants Ifni. The guerrillas who have attacked it are not part of Morocco's forces. But Moroccans hardly can be expected to hate them.

Other Enclaves

In addition to Ifni, the world's enclaves include West Berlin, British Hong Kong, Portuguese Macao and Portuguese Goa.

West Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside Communist East Germany, is one of the world's acute danger spots. Politically it is part of West Germany. The United States has agreed to lend Egypt 175 million dollars.

Foreign aid note: RUSSIA has started buying friends.

She has agreed to lend Egypt 175 million dollars.

THE Egyptian press, which leans heavily over on the Soviet side, is all twitter over the proposal. One paper says the loan will "usher in a new era of abundance, ranging all the way from telephones for all Egyptians to cars for all Egyptians."

Another paper says: "This money from Russia means that every Egyptian will be able to get more income and live a better life."

HMMMMMM... Let's remember this: The Egyptians have JUST BORROWED the money. That's the way EVERYBODY feels when he has just borrowed a lot of money. How the Egyptians will feel when the time comes to pay it back is a horse of another color.

You can bet your bottom dollar Russia will demand repayment.

THIS Russian loan, of course, could do wonders for Egypt and her people.

Suppose the money was used constructively — to build power dams, to build roads, to build factories, and so on.

Suppose these facilities were used ably and intelligently to PRODUCE MORE THINGS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE — who in the meantime would have been provided with jobs enabling them to pay for all these desirable things such as cars and telephones and household gadgets and such.

In that event, the loan would be a wonderful thing.

BUT — We must be realistic. Russia isn't interested in building up in Egypt a way of life that would be so pleasant as to cause the RUSSIANS to want a way of life just like it in their country. That would be bad business, for in Russia the people have been kept busy making guns and other hardware to CONQUER THE WORLD WITH.

The general run of them have been denied cars and telephones and household gadgets and such. It might make them pretty sore to learn that Russian money had been used to get things like that for the EGYPTIANS.

ONE thing we can be sure of. This 175 million dollars won't be showered down in cash on the Egyptian people to enable them to buy scads and scads of the good things of life.

It will come in the form of credits that must be used to buy Russian arms with which to help communism grab off the strategic Middle East, with its fabulous riches in the way of oil.

THE Russian arms will be put in the hands of Egyptian common soldiers who will be commanded by communist officers whose business will be to turn Egypt over to communist Russia.

When the showdown comes, the cars and the telephones and the gadgets will be OUT and the poor devils of Egypt will be right back where they always have been — under SOMEBODY ELSE'S thumb.

square miles in area, lies across the Pearl river estuary from Hong Kong. Red China would like to have it, too, but as in the instance of Hong Kong, has let it alone.

Portuguese Goa lies on the West coast of the Indian peninsula. It and the islets and other coastal territory held by Portugal occupy 1,537 square miles. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wants it badly. Only Tuesday the World Court at the Hague, Netherlands, decided over India's objection to hear a plea by Portugal to rule against any Indian claim to it.

The countries which surround the world's enclaves want no foreign country to hold a foothold on their territory. Despite any questions of rights or wrong, it looks as if the day of the enclave is passing.

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