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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
April 21, 1953 (Tuesday)
Clouds have been seeded in attempts to prevent hail or snow pellets on two days so far in April.

20 YEARS AGO
April 21, 1943 (Wednesday)
War department lists First Lt. Robert G. Emmens, Medford, among men interned in Russia after bombing Tokyo with Gen. James Doolittle.

30 YEARS AGO
April 21, 1933 (Thursday)
Jackson county residents aroused by attempt to revive "Good Government" Congress.

40 YEARS AGO
April 21, 1923 (Friday)
Fishing reported as "generally poor" along Rogue river.

50 YEARS AGO
April 21, 1913 (Sunday)
English syndicate, holding option on Rogue River Canal company, offers valley residents 20 years water contract if 30,000 acres can be signed up.

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

1. If Adam Smith were to return and discuss Say's, Wagner's and Engle's Laws, would he be talking about chemistry, physics or economics?
2. Is air pressure measured by a barometer, hydrometer, or thermometer?
3. In what state is the Palomar Mountain Observatory?
4. What is the Pentateuch?
5. In what city is the Quai d'Orsay?
6. Is tovarich the Russian word for bread, comrade, or leader?
7. According to the Scriptures, Cain was the brother of whom?
8. Is the blood acid or alkaline?
9. Name the hero of Arthurian romance who was the greatest of Arthur's knights, and the lover of Queen Guinevere.
10. What is viscose-cellulose yarn more popularly called?
Answers: 1. Economics. 2. Barometer. 3. California. 4. The first 5 books of the Old Testament. 5. Paris, France. 6. Comrade. 7. Abel. 8. Alkaline. 9. Lancelot. 10. Rayon.

A 'Complaint Department'

Are the existing checks and balances built into our governments — federal and state — still adequate to insure that they will remain responsive, and do well their job of serving the people?

There is some doubt that they are. The proposed new Constitution for Oregon would create the office of controller, who would have "watchdog" duties, including auditing, for the executive and administrative offices of the state.

In the Army, the office of inspector general performs similar functions.

AND IN Scandinavia, the office of "Ombudsman" (which means "Representative") has been created to perform a like duty.

The idea is spreading. Connecticut is now considering the establishment of such an office. And the Scandinavian countries are receiving many inquiries about the system.

The American Bar Association is sponsoring a measure to create an independent office of federal administrative practice, which could, among other things, "receive complaints regarding matters of practice and procedure and make investigations or recommendations as deemed appropriate."

WHEN THE nation was small, its government was small and uncomplicated. Now, however, it includes scores of different offices and bureaus and departments, and millions of employees. States, too, have grown complex and often unwieldy.

Many of these officials have considerable power, including the power to affect the rights, privileges and needs of private citizens. At the same time, many of them are virtually immune, not only to criticism, but to remedial action. It is possible for some officials to do wrong without its being known except by chance—witness the Billie Sol Estes affair.

And who among us has not ground his teeth in rage and frustration at what we consider to be the arbitrary and capricious actions of some "bureaucrat" at one time or another?

UNDER THE proposal now being studied in Connecticut, the Ombudsman could investigate, either upon complaint or upon his own initiative, such matters as preferential treatment, influence peddling, inadequate or arbitrary regulations, wrongful detention, police overzealousness or laxity, unjust procedures, arbitrary censorship or secrecy, patronage excesses, inefficiencies and delays, bad conditions in institutions, payoffs and kickbacks, discriminatory actions, nonenforcement of state laws, and a long list of other abuses or situations.

He could not enforce any changes, nor would he have the power to prosecute. But he would have the authority to make investigations, to inspect records, to hear witnesses, and so on.

And his reports presumably would carry great weight with both public and legislative opinion.

AN ARTICLE in the Christian Science Monitor says: "The fundamental justification of the Ombudsman's work is to strengthen the people's confidence in their government by helping to make sure that they receive the best possible public service."

As it is, individual citizens often can do little when confronted with a situation which needs remedying. He can write to his elected representatives, legislative or executive. But this is not always productive.

Having such a "complaint department" in government would, it seems to us, constitute a long step toward more responsive, efficient and effective public service in government.

And that goes for government at all levels. —E.A.

Highest Challenge

Probably all jobs in this complicated world of ours have certain inherent risks and dangers involved in them. But surely few of them are as innately dangerous as is law enforcement work.

Our frequently unappreciated, often underpaid protectors of the public safety and welfare, perforce, come into almost daily contact with that irrational element of our society which operates outside the bounds of law and order.

For the protection of the rest of us, and only secondarily for their own protection, policemen are authorized to carry guns.

Last Monday afternoon, for the second time in his seven-year career with the Medford police department, Officer William A. Hall was forced to draw his .38 caliber service revolver from its holster.

FOR THE FIRST time, he found it necessary to fire it at another human being. And his target, an 18-year-old youth who had been shooting at him following an attempted armed robbery, fell—and shortly died—from two of Hall's bullets.

It is not well to congratulate a man for having killed another human being.

But surely Hall deserves our thanks and our commendation for having been equal to the highest challenge his job may ever present to him.

His brother officers, any one of whom may unpredictably someday find himself in a similar situation, can well profit from Hall's standard of steady, cool-headed and courageous conduct. —G.H.B.

"Do You Think I'm Being Too Daring?"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

ON THE OTHER SIDE
Vienna — At the close of a European journey in this year of great changes, it is hard to decide which changes are more striking and significant.

On our side of the line that divides the world, the resurgence of a nationalism personified by Gen. de Gaulle is menacing the Western Alliance.

On the other side, there is not only disunion in the Communist camp; there are also profound changes inside the Soviet Union itself.

Thus far, the mysterious but dramatic events inside the Soviet Union have been thought about and written about largely in terms of their effects on individuals.

It has been suggested that Nikita S. Khrushchev's power was declining, which is possible but not certain. Much attention has also been given to the troubles which have overtaken Yevgeni Yevtuschenko and other intellectuals of the avant garde.

BUT it is clear by now that the power struggle in the Soviet Union and the new repression of the intellectuals and artists are only elements of a much larger and more far-reaching process.

The main features of the process are as follows: First, the restriction of intellectual freedom, already noted. This was already being demanded as long ago as the 22nd Party Congress, most notably in the arrogant speech of the then political officer of the Soviet Armed Forces, Gen. Golikov.

Second, the sharp recentralization of the whole Soviet economy, under Dimitri F. Ustinov, the man who has been handling the Soviet Armed Forces' weapons procurement ever since 1941.

This reversal of Khrushchev's decentralization seems to be the culminating episode in a long argument about investment priorities. In view of Ustinov's past associations, it would appear that the Armed Forces have won the argument.

Third, the great increase of prosecutions for economic and other alleged crimes against the state; the more and more overt anti-Semitism; and the apparent growth of police activity and authority.

THESE three elements, taken together, make a pattern which will seem familiar enough to those who have explored the melancholy and blood-stained history of Russia. The regime of Josef Stalin had the same kind of familiarly transforming reigns of Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great.

But what is happening now does not seem to be a return to Stalinism, in the true, terror-drenched sense of the word. Between its great, sanguinary upheavals, Russian history has always followed a sort of bellows-rhythm.

The air was let in, and the air was expelled again, in almost continuous alternation. The reign of Nicholas I was the classical triumph period. There was no terror, at least of the extreme Ivan-Peter-Stalin sort, and there were no great, transforming changes.

There was a rigid and deadening autocracy, hostile to ideas of any kind at all, squarely based on the armed forces and the police.

The most competent European students of the problem more and more incline to believe that Russia is entering another period like the reign of Nicholas I, made far worse, of course, by the fact that Russia is now a Communist society. Where this return to airlessness leaves Khrushchev, who let the air in to begin with, remains an open question.

PROBABLY the most important clue is that fact that Khrushchev is known to have been personally responsible for the publication of the astoundingly prison-camp novel, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich." In the light of hindsight, this looks very like a move in an inner-political struggle, comparable to the last-minute decision to spread all the crimes of Stalin on the public record at the 22nd Congress.

If this appearance is not misleading, Khrushchev's power has probably declined. But in reality, what happens to Khrushchev is much less important than what has already happened to his policies. Whether or no Khrushchev continues in charge, the Soviet state-machinery has clearly begun to move in a quite different direction.

No one can tell as yet how far the movement will go, or what its effects will be. Will it go so far, for instance, as a Sino-Soviet reconciliation, largely based on Soviet acceptance of the intransigent Chinese thesis? Again, will the new Soviet direction be reflected in the European satellite; and if so, how will the Hungarians, the Poles, and the rest respond to the loss of all they have gained since 1956? For that matter, how will the Russian people respond to a return to airlessness and repression, after having been allowed to hope for better things? And can a gigantic and complex modern industrial economy be run by the methods of Nicholas I? We must wait and see.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) 1963, The Washington Post

"PEACE IN THE LANDS"
Beset by rivals who promise a new order of human life, and demoralized by anxiety and unbelief and aimlessness, there is in many Western men a yearning for a statement of the meaning and purpose of a free society. Now they have one.

The statement has been made in the Easter encyclical letter of John XXIII, that most Christian Pope. Here is a re-statement for the modern age of the central philosophy upon which are based the institutions which we mean to preserve and intend to develop.

The encyclical is addressed not only to the clergy and the faithful, but "to all men of good will." The text bears out this greeting literally and organically. For the foundation on which the whole of the argument rests is that "the Creator of the world has imprinted in man's heart an order which his conscience reveals to him and enjoins him to obey."

This proposition, which is the first principle of what is known as natural law, can be held, and in fact has been and is held, by men of widely differing theological beliefs.

In reaching out beyond the clergy and the faithful of his own church to all men of good will, including the declared enemies of his church, the Pope has based the argument of his message not on revelation and the inspired teachings of the church, but upon a philosophical principle. It is that there is in all men at least the rudiments of a conscience, at least some capacity to reason, and some inclination to follow it.

THE natural law, of which this is the foundation stone, is older than the Christian church. St. Paul's conception of the one church, "neither Greek nor Jew . . . barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free," was in the Mediterranean air at the time of Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C. It was first articulated by the stoic philosophers and was then worked out by the Roman lawyers.

Ernest Barker in his book, "Traditions of Civility," says, "The rational faculty of man was conceived as producing a common conception of law and order which possessed a universal validity. . . . This common conception included, as its three great notes, the three values of liberty, equality and brotherhood or fraternity of all mankind. This common conception and its three great notes have formed a European set of ideas for over 2,000 years."

These ideas flourished "from the days of the Reformation to those of the French Revolution." They inspired and justified the glorious revolution of 1689, and they were the doctrine of the Americans who made the revolution of 1776. The Declaration of Independence is an essay in natural law; the first ten amendments of the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, are an application of the natural law.

It is a profoundly moving event in the history of our times that this high-minded and good-hearted Pope should be telling men that this is the way to peace among themselves and within all the lands.

THIS is not the place to attempt a summary of what is, though it is a long document, a closely-reasoned and highly-condensed text. It covers the whole range of external human interests from the family to the world community, of the public philosophy as distinguished from private, interior, mystic and aesthetic experience.

It does not, of course, propose concrete solutions for concrete issues, say, what to do about Castro and Cuba. The solutions fall, as the Pope says, within the realm of prudence, which is the capacity to judge what is opportune and useful in a particular moment. But if the encyclical contains no panacea for Cuba, its way of thinking could be, with good profit, studied by all who would deal with Cuba.

"One must never," says the Pope, "confuse error and a person who errs. . . . The person who errs is always and above all a human being, and he retains in every case his dignity as a human person, and he must be always regarded and treated in accordance with that lofty dignity. Besides, in every human being there is a need that is congenial to his nature and never becomes extinguished, compelling him to break through the web of error and open his mind to the knowledge of truth."

IN saying previously that the encyclical is an historic event, I had in mind the fact that it comes just as the Western World is in transition from the postwar era. I venture to think that this venerable Pope will be better understood by the new political generation that is coming to power in the Western lands.

There is, I believe, a suction of opinion toward the center and away from the extremes. In the terms of continental European politics, there is a strong tendency for the Democratic Socialists to coalesce with the Christian Democrats. This may prove to be of decisive importance for the future of Europe and of the world.

The Pope's encyclical seems to have been timed after deciding that the "moment has arrived . . . when it is honorable and useful" to restate the old philosophy for the modern age.



THINGS YOU WOULDN'T READ IF YOU HADN'T READ THEM HERE.

No one knows why but suspenders were invented before trousers. . . . Fish are never very happy about people sea-sick. . . . Most barbers are independently wealthy and cut hair for a hobby. . . . Texas is only three feet deep. . . . Gregory Peck was named after a chicken. . . . Moustaches have practically no resale value. . . .

1924-A VINTAGE YEAR AT MEDFORD HIGH
It was the year of Jack Benny's birth, the world was now comfortably safe for democracy and Medford High sent its state-championship basketball team to the National Interscholastic Tournament in Chicago.

Student Body President Frank Perl played Perunah the Shah and Gordon Kershaw was Somercrab, an Arab shiek, in the operetta, "In the Garden of the Shah."

John Holzgang was editor of the Crater and Almus Pruitt was the associate editor. Frank Van Dyke, debating as a sophomore, was on the affirmative (and winning) side of the question, "Resolved that the U. S. should give the Philippines immediate independence." It is assumed that the Philippines have been properly grateful to Mr. Van Dyke for the part that he played in helping them win their freedom.

According to the records, Allen Perry (now manager of the downtown Medford branch of the U. S. National Bank) "was a bear at breaking up interference, could receive passes with accuracy and saw to it that no one got around his end." This also is a pretty accurate description of a good bank manager.

Coach Prince G. Callison led his talented basketball team through the regular schedule to a state championship and then on to Chicago. Making the trip were Captain Jimmie Allen, Clare Williams, Mervyn Chastain, Harold Reichstein, Gil Knips, Eddy Demmer and Carl White. The Rip Van Winkle Club made funds available to include Mike Jacobs in the group for his efforts as yell leader. Medford lost its first game to Florence, Miss. (25-27), won its first consolation bracket game from Boise, Ida. (32-22), and lost its final game to Birmingham, Ala. (21-27).

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Alliance Drifting in Muddied Waters

BY ERIC SEVAERID
Rome-In the realm of ordinary life—traveling, doing business, sitting in the sun or inspecting one's beloved vistas, museums and antiquities—Europe and the Europeans are thawing out. The winter of their physical discontent is ended.

In the realm of high politics, the freeze is still on. The winter of allied discontent, dated for the history books by De Gaulle's renunciation of the whole post-war Grand Design, has become the spring of restless perplexity. With what sometimes appears to be the single exception of De Gaulle himself, even responsible Europeans have no firm idea where their countries, singly or collectively, go from here.

Within the safety zone made possible by the American deterrent and commitment, Europe has surpassed its former prosperity, itself made possible by American capital infusions. Yet today more and more of political Europe looks on the American presence with a more and more jaundiced eye. But emotional reactions of resentment on our part would be childish. Gratitude rarely plays a leading or lasting role between nations.

France didn't govern the foreign policy of the American Founders, once the Revolution was won.

The Alliance is now blanketed in dense fogs of dilemma and paradox. For every European—and they were never numberless—who once criticized isolationist America for not being committed to them, there is now at least one who criticizes America for being committed too deeply and dominantly to them. For every one who fears American bravado will bring war upon them there is another who fears that if war should come upon them from other causes, America will not have enough bravado to defend them.

On the general wish to remain free, there is, of course, universal agreement within the Alliance. But on no specific issue, whether Berlin, or Cuba or Africa or east-west trade, does pan-alliance agreement exist, and it is out of such issues as these, not out of the general philosophical weather, that war would come, if it comes at all. On top of this, coincidentally, there remains that wonderfully illogical psychological phenomenon involving the inverse ratio of fear to proximity—when war seemed possible over Berlin, the nearby Europeans were calm and the far off Americans scared; when war seemed possible over Cuba, the far-off Europeans were scared and the nearby Americans calm.

In diplomacy, European governments want to be treated with more equality by America, but the cohesive "Europe" that would make

case of war, seems pointless. Atomic weapons have meaning only in their deterrent capacity, as keepers of the peace, not as winners of a war. More specifically, it is the credibility of the deterrent that matters. We have established our nuclear credentials, in the issues of Berlin and Cuba, sufficiently to make the Russians give over. It is too hard to believe that fractional nuclear power, in any independent European hands, would be credible to Moscow.

Short of universal disarmament or the over-arching detente with Russia that De Gaulle envisages—either one a long way off—there is no substitute for the American nuclear presence. This seems true, even though the question of "whose finger on the trigger and the safety catch" appears insoluble. Better, perhaps, that the European powers throw away their atomic weapons than that they continue the drive for independent arsenals—and that could happen in a post-Macmillan Britain and a post-De Gaulle France. Washington has no power to bring this about. It is, therefore, stalling and hedging against proliferation of atomic arsenals by its successive and confusing "schemes for interlarded" and "multinational" nuclear strike forces. Waters as opaque as those in which the Alliance now drifts can be muddied even more, but not much more.

Present speculative talk about who would remain faithful to the Alliance commitment and who betray it, in



SOMETHING BORROWED

You thought that This was a poem But we wrote it this Way to fool you.

MOMENT OF MUSICAL TRIUMPH

We once sang with the San Francisco Symphony, conducted by Pierre Monteux.

For those of you feeling that some additional proof might be necessary, we would tell you that the great Monteux turned to his audience and said,

"Please, now, sing your National Anthem with us and someday you may tell your friends that you sang with the San Francisco Symphony, Pierre Monteux conducting."

Like we were saying, friends, we once . . .

But, if they make Winston Churchill an American citizen, why can't they make God an American citizen?"

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