

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily Except Saturday
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
41-39 North Fir St. Phone 2-4141

ROBERT W. JONES, Editor
JERRY L. GILBERT, Managing Editor
E. C. FERGUSON, Advertising Manager
ERIC ALLEN JR., City Editor
HARRY CHAPMAN, Circulation Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor
GERALD LATHEAM, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at
Medford, Oregon, under Act of
March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—in Advance:
Daily and Sunday—one year \$12.00
Daily and Sunday—six months \$6.50
Daily and Sunday—three months \$3.50
Daily and Sunday—one month \$1.25
By Carrier—in Advance:
Daily and Sunday—one year \$12.00
Daily and Sunday—six months \$6.50
Daily and Sunday—three months \$3.50
Daily and Sunday—one month \$1.25
All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
Member of Audit Bureau
of Circulation

Advertising Representatives:
WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY, INC.
Offices in New York, Chicago, De-
troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta,
Vancouver, B. C.

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. 25, 1943
(It was Wednesday)
Andrew Hearn, Phoenix post-
master for 33 years, retires.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Washington,
D. C., reports pending war fraud
trials will exceed the 1917-1919
variety. They will have to go
some to beat buying 13,000,000
bridles for 248 army mules. No
"war frauds" other than those
involving money will be prosecuted.

20 YEARS AGO

Aug. 25, 1933
(It was Friday)
Kenneth Denman opens law
office here.

Many in county to seek loans
on homes, filings show.

30 YEARS AGO

Aug. 25, 1923
Air mail assured as result of
recent tests.

Large crowd in city to attend
Ringling Bros. circus.

40 YEARS AGO

Aug. 25, 1913
State aid promised for paved
highway in Jackson county.

Erection of cement plant at
Gold Hill hinges on bond elec-
tion.

Potluck

By M-T Staff and Contributors

Some of the whys and where-
fores of how much money it
costs to make a light go on when
you flip a switch were outlined
here at the Copco rate hearings.

Most of those attending were
experts in one form or another,
but there were a few average
citizens sitting in, trying to find
out what was what. It wasn't
always easy.

One witness told the examiners
that "The best correlation
between the electrical load and
temperature is obtained if the
system load is related to the de-
gree-hour-deficiency below 70
degrees when the outdoor tem-
perature is 65 degrees or less."

This apparently sounded logi-
cal. At least no one argued with
it.

Then the witness produced a
chart designed to explain his
point, and the audience breathed
easier. After all, one picture is
supposed to be worth 10,000
words.

But this wasn't exactly a pic-
ture. It was sort of a chart with
one line surrounded by specks
and a caption that explained
that the slope coefficient of cor-
relation was 77.28 per cent.

The witness explained that
the slope of the line was 2.254
calculated by the method of
least squares, and at this point
some of the average citizens got
up and walked out. They ap-
peared to be thinking "Let the PUC
decide whether they deserve the
increase. That's what they're
getting paid for."

It was Medford day in Yoko-
suka, Japan, a few days ago
when three Medford men, Ralph
Johnson, Ronald McCay and
Charles Hewitt, got together for
the first time since leaving the
Navy's training station at San
Diego, Calif.

The trio started in the first
grade together at Howard school
and remained schoolmates until
enlisting in the navy together
in 1951. After recruit training
Johnson and McCay were sent
to Florida for further training.
Hewitt was assigned to the USS
Sicily and sent to Japan and
Korea. Johnson and McCay
were later assigned to a fight-
er squadron aboard the USS
Princeton for duty in Korea and
eventually the three got togeth-
er in Yokosuka.

"Hidden Threads of History"

To anyone interested in the contemporary scene politically, we can recommend a book entitled "Hidden Threads of History," by Louis B. Wehle, well known New York attorney and active in the administrations of Presidents Wilson and F. D. Roosevelt, as advisor and consultant.

THE book should particularly please the Roosevelt haters and anti-New Dealers.

For it comes not only from a loyal member of Roosevelt's own party, but one of his closest personal friends—the attachment dating back to their college days at Harvard.

Yet it is extremely critical of Roosevelt's attempt to pack the U. S. Supreme Court; his action regarding the gold standard, his part in the TVA project; his various efforts to "prime the pump" of prosperity and his favoritism—at least so the author seems to regard it—to organized labor and particularly to John L. Lewis and the CIO leadership.

ONE might expect such a wholesale indictment from a Republican and a political enemy, but as far as we can recall this is the first time any consistent political supporter and close personal friend of FDR has written so critically—not only of most of the New Deal innovations but of the man himself.

In fact coming from such an informed source, presumably free from both partisan and personal prejudices, this book should be of great interest to future historians, and might well have a considerable effect on the place in history finally occupied by our 32nd President.

THAT, of course, is a moot question, which time alone can answer. In fact these critical reviews of the past did not interest the present writer as much as some of the conclusions drawn from Wehle's many years political experience from "Wilson through Roosevelt."

Take the all-important question of world peace for example.

Author Wehle suggests that a method which has been so successful in international inland waterways administration might enlarge the scope and effectiveness of international economic administration, through operating corporations jointly owned by the interested nations—a technique that could perhaps, quote: "circumvent the obstructive sovereignty complex."

Well, anything that could circumvent the obstructive—and explosive—nationalistic complex now so apparent throughout this harassed old world, would contribute more to peace and amity than anything else on the cosmic horizon.

HERE is another interesting and constructive suggestion quote:

"From the many events that we have reviewed or commented upon one insistent thought emerges. We should continuously subject all our laws and policies to critical analysis for their present and future value. We should keep them revised and refreshed for current and prospective use."

We would suggest this attitude be applied particularly to the so-called — and MIS-called — Tide-lands oil measure, recently passed by congress and signed by the President!

THERE is another very timely suggestion, namely: that in some way a change in party control in the USA be made less disturbing and disruptive, than is now the case.

There is, in short, a quadrennial dislocation, a complete lack of continuity in our national government, which is unfortunate and damaging — might conceivably in time of crisis, be disastrous.

Mr. Wehle has this suggestion as a possible remedy, quote:

"Perhaps for that task permanent research and advisory planning offices should be established in the White House and on the Hill with bipartisan personnel."

The Mail Tribune has frequently called attention to this short coming in our body-politic, and the great need of NONPARTISAN research and study, which would give each and every administration, regardless of the party-label, factual, non-political information, throwing light on the many complex problems both domestic and foreign, confronting the nation at any particular time. We would especially emphasize "permanent and bi-partisan."

The somewhat uncertain and groping confusion now apparent in our national capital following a change in party control, with inexperience in public administration and lack of political maturity so noticeable, brings the need of some such reform into sharp relief.

FINALLY after reading over the above we wish to make it quite clear that while we do not share many of the judgements of Author Wehle, especially his fear of social degeneration and financial distress as a result of Roosevelt policies; we do not wish to give the impression he is in any sense unfair, or hostile to FDR either as a president or as an individual.

Quite the contrary in fact. He is critical—overly critical we think—but no doubt he expresses with approximate accuracy the ultra-conservative wing of his party toward the New Deal as represented by such sturdy and stalwart Democrats as Senator Byrd of Virginia and the late Carter Glass.

IN fact Wehle goes out of his way frequently to give "Roosevelt the New Dealer" credit for the good things he did, and even accords him the accolade of "true greatness," as the indispensable leader of World War II, and the inspiring saviour of his country, when he first took office amidst the post-Hoover collapse in national economy and morale.

This "half and half" endorsement indeed may be the verdict of history. The Mail Tribune believes that verdict will be more favorable.

But, as so often observed, only TIME can tell!—R.W.R.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"And how did YOU enjoy your month at camp, Mr. Johnson?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

TAXES AND H-BOMBS

Washington—The government analysts are reported to be tentatively convinced that the Soviet hydrogen bomb was an interim weapon, similar to the American bomb tested at Eniwetok in 1951.



Joseph Alsop

If this is correct, the purposes of the Soviet explosion were to gain preliminary data on the hydrogen fusion reaction, and to test the very large atomic bomb that is needed to trigger a full-scale hydrogen bomb. The 1951 Eniwetok bomb designed for these purposes had a power of about 250 kilotons, or about 250,000 tons of TNT. The next year we tested our full-scale hydrogen bomb, with a power of three to five megatons, or 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of TNT.

If the Soviets follow the same pattern, as is expected, their first full-scale hydrogen bomb should be tested in 1954. Meanwhile, there are reliable expert forecasts of an early test of a very much larger American hydrogen bomb, with a power that may run as high as ten megatons, or 10,000,000 tons of TNT. These facts are enough to establish the reality of the American atomic lead. They sufficiently explain the statement of the chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, representative W. Sterling Cole, that the American atomic program is still "pre-eminent."

The question is, unfortunately, whether "pre-eminence" matters. According to the American government's official estimates, the Kremlin is now able to cripple this country by air-atomic attack. According to the same estimates, the Kremlin will gain the ability to devastate this country—to strike a knockout blow that will force our surrender to the enemy—within 18 to 24 months.

THE recent Soviet bomb test plainly suggests that these American government estimates have erred, if at all, on the side of caution. When the Kremlin has the bombs and the airpower to destroy this country, it will be a very poor consolation to know that we have more bombs than the Kremlin. The consolation will be all the thinner, moreover, since the Kremlin is rapidly building an air defense against our bombs, while we have no air defense worthy of the name and are unlikely to buy one.

The story of how our policy makers have handled this vital problem of the changing atomic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States can be allowed to speak for itself.

In brief, when Dwight D. Eisenhower entered the White House last winter, the first thing he found was a warning of grave danger, and an ambitious American air defense program to ward the danger off. Initially, the President seems to have been much impressed. But the air-defense program was going to cost a lot of money, and a good many Eisenhower advisers tend to think that taxes are more dangerous than hydrogen bombs.

As a result, the National Security Council has been walking up to and backing away from this vital problem for eight long months. The vast accumulation of data left behind by the Truman administration has now been supplemented by no less than three major committee reports—from the Kelly Committee, headed by Dr. Mervin Kelly, of Bell Telephone Laboratories; from the Edwards Committee, headed by Lieut. Gen. Idwal Edwards, and from the Bull Committee, headed by the President's

wartime G-3, Maj. Gen. Harold Bull.

THE Kelly Committee, composed of leading scientists and industrialists, recommended a strong air-defense program. The Edwards Committee, named to assess Soviet air-atomic capabilities, sharply underscored the extent of the danger. The Bull Committee, chosen by the Eisenhower National Security Council to get a "report from our own people," recommended an even stronger program than the Kelly Committee. Those who fear taxes more than H-Bombs were still displeased.

There is a new motto, however—"if you don't like the last committee's report, get a new committee." Consequently a fourth Committee on Air Defense has now been named, composed of industrialists and others whose most conspicuous qualification appears to be total ignorance of the problem. The most interesting thing about this new group is the presence in their midst of James B. Black, president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Last spring Mr. Black served on the "seven wise men," still another committee carefully selected by Budget Director Joseph Dodge and his allies. As desired by their sponsors, the seven wise men told the National Security Council that balancing the budget was far more important than the defense of the United States. The reappearance of a member of this packed jury on the new committee to consider the air-defense problem is a coincidence altogether too striking to be ignored.

It all seems to add up to the conclusion that the growing Soviet air-atomic threat is to be utterly ignored, or at best dealt with by half-measures. The whole trend is to give tax and budget problems absolute priority over the problems of national survival. It will feel a bit odd to be taking the road so brilliantly pioneered by Stanley Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain. But that seems to be the road that will be taken, unless the President himself firmly decides otherwise or the new Joint Chiefs of Staff powerfully intervene. These are the two last hopes.

(Copyright, 1953, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Congressional Quiz

Questions and Answers on What Goes on at the Capital Furnished by Congressional Quarterly News Features.

Q—What field study has been assigned to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations?

A—The 25-member Commission will study relationships between the federal government and states and localities. Among matters to be studied are federal grants to states, which total over \$2 billion a year, and disputed fields of taxation. The Governors' Conference early in August asked the federal government to leave gasoline taxes to the states and to eliminate "great inequity" arising from federal estate taxes.

Q—What provisions does the law make for succession to the Presidency in case both the President and Vice President die, resign, or are impeached or incapacitated?

A—From 1886 until 1947, the cabinet officers were in the line of succession according to the seniority of the department they head, led by the Secretary of State, provided they fulfilled Constitutional requirements. The Presidential Succession Act of 1947 inserted first the Speaker of the House and then the President Pro Tempore of the Senate ahead of the Cabinet. If a cabinet officer should rise to the White House, he would serve only until a Speaker or President Pro Tempore became available, and the President Pro

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Tehran's airport was jammed with crowds of people who wept and cheered as their young shah stepped from his private plane that had brought him back to his country after a brief exile resulting from difficulties with Old Man Mossadegh.

As he came down the steps from the plane's door, Iranian officials in top hats and striped trousers threw themselves on the ground to kiss his feet. Whereupon the people cheered more loudly and wept more happily.

Tears filled the young ruler's eyes as he took in the spectacle.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE WORLD?

No. It is very, very old indeed. For countless centuries, when an old regime ends and a new one begins, the people have wept with joy, hoping that the new one would be better than the old one.

Hence the cry that has resounded down through history: "The king is dead, LONG LIVE THE KING." Off with the old and on with the new. The future HAS to be brighter because the past has been so bad that the future just MUST be better.

Modern as we Americans are, sophisticated as we profess to be, we felt that ancient emotional upsurge on the morning after the fourth day of last November.

WHEN will the people (including us Americans) learn that good government comes to the people ONLY through the enlightenment efforts of the people themselves? Good government never has come to any people BY ACCIDENT. Good government never will come to any people by accident.

HERE'S another story:

A special train is carrying Morocco's new sultan to Rabat as this is written. There is no joy in Morocco because of the change. Instead, the Arab population is glum and grim and quiet.

Why the difference?

The French are sending in the new sultan to replace a sultan who was getting too nationalistic (Morocco for Moroccans) in his ideas. The French are backing their new PUPPET sultan with strong army and police forces and have Rabat under tight military control.

It's the old story of the master cracking the whip.

THE children of Israel left the land of Egypt and fared forth into the land of Canaan, facing the perils of the Red Sea en route, because they wanted to RUN THEIR OWN SHEBANG.

Always people have wanted to run their own shebang.

LET'S turn for a moment to

France, whose general strike against the government refuses to die even though the government has offered a partial settlement in the way of a promise of higher wages.

France's troubles arise out of an inflation that keeps prices going up faster than wages. The people want more money to enable them to keep even with the game. The new government of France is trying to hold down government costs so as to check the inflation that is causing the trouble.

As long as wages could be raised every time prices went up, it wasn't too bad and nobody worried. But French prices have become so high that French goods can't be sold outside France—and France isn't self-sufficient. It has to sell its goods abroad in order to live.

Therein lies the rub.

EVENTUALLY we all have to learn that only out of MORE PRODUCTION can we have more things—that we can't divide what isn't produced. Usually we have to learn it the hard way.

The French are learning it the hard way.

IT'S so hard for ALL OF US to realize that a law to make everybody rich overnight won't work. It seems like it OUGHT to work. But it won't.

Tempore would step aside upon qualification of a Speaker. Although officially "Acting President," the Speaker or President Pro Tempore would complete the unexpired Presidential term.

Q—Have any of the current petitions to discharge House committees from consideration of bills, in order to force them to the floor, rounded up close to the required 218 signatures?

A—By unofficial counts, the petition on the Townsend Plan old-age pension bill leads with 163 signatures. The House does not reveal an official tally but reports are that five other discharge petitions have from 17 to 115 signers each. Although filed during the first session, the six petitions will remain alive throughout the second. One, however, seems dead for all practical purposes unless a special session of Congress is convened before January. It concerns a bill to advance personal income tax reductions from Jan. 1, 1954, to July 1, 1953.

(Copyright 1953, Congressional Quarterly)

Japan Shadow Looms Large in Post-War Conference on Korea

By WALTER G. RUNDLE

There'll be an unwitting guest looking over the shoulders of the men who shortly will square off for the verbal contest that is the successor to Korea's recently halted hot-lead war.

Japan will have no choice in the post-armistice Korean Political Conference.

But no matter who the gentlemen now debating the issue in the United Nations decide to seat at the forum, Japan will loom large in all their considerations.

Whatever agenda is agreed upon, the conference cannot escape the fact that Japan is a key element in any attempted settlement—strategically. No relaxation of Far Eastern tensions appears possible unless a way is found to reconcile Japan's economic needs and U. S. strategic interests in the Pacific.

Japan is of concern to the Red Chinese and to Russia because both governments believe their own propaganda, namely that the United States and the West are plotting to use Japan as a base for aggression in the Far East.

China is believed, by diplomats and military sources to be

almost certain to demand in the post-armistice conference specific and realistic guarantees of future security.

Peiping, these sources say, will most certainly look upon control of her geographic zone of influence as one of the fundamental requirements of her security.

This will run head-on into American strategic interest in the Western Pacific.

Peiping also is known to be fearful that Japan will fall under an American economic hegemony, and is eager to see a prosperous Japan open to China's trade.

Japan is no less concerned. U. S. post-war support has enabled her rapid reconstruction and revival of the export trade on which her 85,000,000 people largely depend for existence.

The political conference will be confronted with a decision whether this population, rising at a rate of 1,400,000 yearly, can be contained within the Japanese islands.

Continuing American subsidy or revision of the Japanese Peace Treaty to give Japan a free swinging economy appear the only possible solutions.

and if they do it will be because Americans have become such a feeble breed that their doom as free men is sealed anyway.

But this newspaper mail "subsidy." What is it? The post office apparently carries newspapers at less than cost, as it does most of its other business to the tune of a total annual deficit of half a billion or so.

But who gets the benefit of the low rate? Not the newspapers so much as their readers. Production costs make prices, and delivery costs are among them. Advance the rates, which we think ought to be done, and the readers will pay, if they continue to receive their newspapers in this manner.

The postage rate has become rather a minor issue with most daily newspapers, which have shifted to the more speedy but much more costly home delivery by newspaper carrier. This newspaper is now approximately 90 per cent home delivered and would not be seriously affected by any increase the government might make.

Let Senator McCarthy turn his energy in this direction. It will be O.K. with us. Particularly if we can eventually hear the last of that word "subsidy."—Salem Capital Journal.

MIRACLE HEATING SYSTEM INTRODUCED

Years ago when the French developed an odorless, safe, efficient method of heating the underground passages of their Maginot Line they undoubtedly had no idea that they were also providing the basic system now being used to heat thousands of American homes and public buildings.

Glasheat, a method of heating by radiant glass panel in which electrical elements are embedded, was developed by French engineers when scientists were faced with the problem of heating the vast underground network of the Maginot line where ordinary convection type heat was impossible. The heat had to be clean, odorless, and developed without the usual evidence of smoke. It had to be a heat that did not burn the oxygen or endanger explosives, but actually provided life-giving rays to the atmosphere. Radiant heat, which requires no circulation of dust-laden air, was selected, and the Glasheat electrical type of panel was developed as the most efficient method of providing such heat.

In appearance, Continental Glasheat is a glass panel framed in aluminum to be set in or attached to a wall or baseboard. Fused in strong tempered glass, that will stand up to 27,000 pounds pressure per square inch are continuous aluminum alloy grids that send out the infra-red or "sunshine" rays that warm the body directly and the air secondarily.

The system eliminates the need for radiators, pipes, stoves or furnaces and installation costs are low. Individual thermostats, separate from the panel, control the time the heater is on to maintain any desired temperature. By controlling each panel individually, only the parts of the house in actual use need be heated. This "zone control" can cut heating costs, as well as provide special warmth for any member of the family whose room might need to be warmer than others.

Elimination of fire hazards is another feature of Glasheat. In a report of the National Board of fire underwriters for a ten-year period previous to 1950, a multi-million dollar loss was re-

vealed from home fires which could have been avoided through the use of this new method of heating.

While the manufacturers of Glasheat make no therapeutic claims, nevertheless, they point out, special infra-red lamps have been sold for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, asthma, sinus and other muscularity as well as respiratory ailments, and that the Glasheat panel provides infra-red heat. Further, they point out, Glasheat eliminates the circulation of dust particles, and is therefore a definite aid to those who suffer from dust allergies.

Also, individual room temperatures are possible with this system, providing greater comfort to all members of families caring for invalids or aged persons.

Glasheat is currently being used in homes, hotels, hospitals, motels and offices throughout the country. As evidence of the wide variety of climates and uses, Continental Glasheat points to the fact that Canada's "Oak Ridge" at Chalk River, where temperatures reach thirty below, is being economically heated by Glasheat. Army and Navy installations, baseball dugouts in Shibe Park, Philadelphia; Wrigley Field, Chicago; the Polo Grounds in New York, give another example of the wide variety of uses to which Glasheat has been adapted.

Continental Glasheat bears the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval and is Underwriter approved. New home builders, or those who are contemplating remodeling operations, would do well to check the possibilities of the glass heating method, an obviously clean, trouble-free, space-saving system designed for today's modern homes, providing the home owner with an even wider choice of heating systems from which to choose for his particular way of life.

"From the Maginot Line to the modern home" is a long way, but it might be the way to heating satisfaction for you. Further information and job estimates for this area may be obtained at the office of Glasheat of Southern Oregon, 39 South Bartlett st., in Medford, Oregon. —adv.