

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The 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. 26, 1944
 Eddie Simmons of Medford has score of 238 at end of 27 holes of play in Portland Open golf tournament at Portland.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: It's getting along toward the time of the year when the smarter Old Girls, in the midst of Christmas knitting and what have you, stop suddenly to wonder where they are going to get a 1945 calendar.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 26, 1924
 Winners at Medford Gun club's annual Thanksgiving turkey shoot include T. E. Daniels, Everett Eads, John Perl, Roy Elliott, Dan Shuss, and R. M. Marti.

Roland Beach, assistant Medford postmaster, confined to his home with illness.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 26, 1924
 (It was Wednesday)
 United States government urges annexation of Diamond Lake into Crater Lake National park.

Rosina and Francis Gallatin, Talent, state bread baking champions, attend National Boys and Girls council meeting at Oregon Agricultural college.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 26, 1914
 (It was Thursday)
 Ralph Bardwell, director of the Medford Dramatic league, reports "The spirit de corps of the organization is boiling."

From the Local and Personal column: Village cut ups, who for several weeks have been tampering with autos left standing in front of the Page theater, resumed operations again last night, stealing several battery keys. Auto owners are advised by the police that it is a good policy to keep this important adjunct to their cars in their pockets.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)
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1. Every state has outstanding some debt backed by its full faith and credit; right or wrong?
 2. The U. S. Supreme Court contains more Democrats than Republicans now, or more Republicans than Democrats?
 3. There are 50, 100, 150, 250 or 500 Psalms in the Bible?
 4. In half a dozen Western states more than half the land area is owned by the federal government; right or wrong?
 5. Impeachment charges are voted by the Senate, the House, both Senate and House, or the Supreme Court?
 6. The Maginot defense line of World War II, which proved no defense at all, was in Finland, China, Korea, France, Hawaii, or the Philippines?
 7. The phrase "Of the people, for the people, by the people" comes from the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, or Lincoln's Gettysburg Address?
- The answers: 1. Wrong, seven do not (Colo., Fla., Ida., Ky., Neb., Wis.). 2. More Democrats. 3. 150. 4. Right. 5. The House. 6. France. 7. Gettysburg Address.

A Growing Region

Since mid-1945 the California-Oregon Power company which provides electricity for southern Oregon and a portion of northern California, has spent some \$94,000,000 in expanding its facilities. Yesterday the company announced it will spend \$10,000,000 in the coming year.

WHAT the local utility has been doing in the way of growth and expansion is part and parcel of the startling transition witnessed in the Pacific northwest in the past decade and a half.

Agriculture, lumber, fishing and mining drew the first generations of settlers and largely underwrote the economy of our region and while these industries are still vital, especially the first two mentioned, the rapid buildup of population has brought new markets for manufacturers of consumer goods and new and highly diversified payrolls.

THE Pacific northwest got its greatest boom impetus with the outbreak of World War II. With the war there came metalworking industries, bomber building by Boeing boosted the payroll at Seattle and nearby Renton plants to 45,000. Shipyards sprang into activity, countless small plants expanded and the huge Hanford atomic energy plant came into being.

Expansion of aluminum reduction plants since the war enables Washington and Oregon to produce around 35 per cent of the nation's primary aluminum. Even more important, from the point of payrolls, has been the recent introduction of aluminum fabrication as represented by Alcoa's rod, bar and wire mill at Vancouver; expansion of Kaiser's rolling mill outside Spokane, and the spawning of dozens of smaller aluminum fabricating plants that turn out a variety of finished products ranging from irrigation pipe to kitchen cabinets.

There has been immense growth in the chemical and electro-process industries. New plants include those producing phosphorus in Idaho, sulfuric acid at Tacoma, Wash., and Kellogg, Idaho; hydrogen peroxide and abrasives at Vancouver; vanilin at Seattle; ferroalloys at Portland, Tacoma, Spokane and Wenatchee, and expansion of chlorine and caustic at Portland and Tacoma.

The \$28,000,000 ferronickel smelter which goes into production soon at Riddle, Ore., is another segment in this type of industrial growth of the area.

Employment in the big timber industry has grown rapidly in recent years, primarily because of increased production of diversified products such as plywood, hardboard, wood fibers, and pulp, rather than merely the raw lumber.

IN Medford it was generally believed that with the ending of the war and the closing of Camp White our population and business would decline to something like the pre-war situation. Much to everybody's amazement there was no decline, instead population kept right on increasing and with it business in general.

What has been witnessed here has been more or less true throughout the Pacific northwest and the end is not in sight. Many of the big corporations, such as the California Oregon Power company, apparently expect the transition to continue and they are expanding to meet the demand.—E.C.F.

Bypassed Salem Unhappy

The small towns along Highway 99 in Oregon which have been bypassed as a result of road improvements and rerouting in recent years, now have a big brother to share their woe. Salem, second largest city in the state, is finding that as a result of the opening of the newly constructed 99E bypass east of the city a substantial portion of the tourist business is wheeling right past.

Proprietors of several score of business places which cater to tourists have estimated that as much as \$250,000 annual income may be lost if the present traffic trend is indicative of what may be expected in the future.

PURPOSE of the bypass route, which begins some five miles south of Salem and about two miles north, was to take through traffic away from the downtown congested zones and residential areas. Apparently it is accomplishing that purpose, according to a 24-hour traffic count made recently.

The count showed a total of 1,500 vehicles continued north into Salem from the southern junction, and 1,900 continued south into the city from the northern junction. Using the bypass were 1,730 northbound cars and 1,357 southbound.

It is figured that the bypass will attract even more traffic when work is completed on the northern end.

MOTEL operators on the southern approach to Salem figure the bypass is costing them an average of two rentals a night. A survey of 12 motels indicated they were short a total of 24 rentals, averaging \$5 each nightly since opening of the bypass, as compared with a similar period last year. All motel operators along 99E between the north and south ends of the bypass report business off appreciably and sometimes drastically.

Service station operators along the through-the-city routes are having the same experience and eating places, especially those catering to truckers, report substantial to slight drops in business.

Business men affected by the change in traffic flow believe part of their woe stems from the fact that road signs at the southern junction point give the impression that the bypass is the principal route and that the old route is just the way through Salem to Dallas, a nearby town.

Adding to the Salem men's unhappiness is the report that some of their lost business is going to Eugene.—E.C.F.

Matter of Fact

The Radiological Hazard: II

Washington—It is now possible to build a hydrogen bomb so monstrously powerful that it will pass "the limit of blow-out." Such a bomb, if it is ever built, will be the true ultimate weapon—a weapon so powerful that no more powerful weapon can be built.

For the limit of blow-out is that point beyond which any increase in the power of the bomb is dissipated in the upper atmosphere. Beyond this point, because of air resistance to lateral blast, there is no increase whatsoever in lateral destruction. The physicists estimate the limit of blow-out at around 50 megatons, meaning a bomb with about 25,000 times the power of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

There is now, in the inner circles of the government, continuing and anxious debate about whether the "super-super," as the bomb capable of passing the limit of blow-out is known, ought to be built and tested. For the plain fact is that no one can be really certain what such a terrible weapon might do.

President Eisenhower has said that the scientists responsible were "surprised and astonished" by the results of the great bomb tested at Eniwetok last spring. The scientists were surprised and astonished above all by the radiological side-effect of that bomb. Since that experience, they are cautious. They fear that the "super-super," with several times the power of the Eniwetok bomb, might have unpredictably far-reaching radiological side-effects, perhaps endangering life in parts of this country as well as other countries, like Japan.

This is the simple reason why the wisdom of testing the super-super is being so anxiously debated. But the debate is not, for obvious and logical reasons, limited to the super-super.

FOR if the explosion of one hydrogen bomb half a world away might endanger this country, how about the explosion of 500 such bombs—or 5,000, all within a short space of time? This is what the strategy of "massive retaliation" involves. May we not, therefore, be placing too much reliance on a weapon with a suicidal backlash, a weapon which, used in quantity, might destroy ourselves as well as the enemy?

The seriousness with which this matter of the radiological hazard is being taken may be simply illustrated. In high level discussions, genuine concern has been expressed that the Soviets, without going to war, might explode large numbers of the type of hydrogen bomb in series, along the Siberian coast. The prevailing winds, which are from west to east, would then carry the noxious radioactive by-products characteristic of these bombs over the United States. This may seem fanciful. But it is pointed out that these same prevailing winds gave the allies a decisive advantage when the Germans introduced poison gas in the first world war.

There is obviously nothing properly secret about this radiological hazard—the Russians, after all, were the first to explode the new type of bomb. Moreover, at least twice since the Eniwetok tests, British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill has more than hinted that hydrogen bombs may never be used in war, since an "undue number" would have "very serious effects" on the whole world. Dr. Edgar Adrian, a British Nobel Prize winner, recently said that "a long war between powers well armed with bombs would certainly produce an order of radio-active contamination which would involve us all, victors as well as vanquished." This, he added, might "end the human race."

There have been other such statements, from equally qualified sources. But the official policy here is still to put the radiological hazard under classification wraps—or else to imply blandly, as Atomic Energy Chairman Lewis L. Strauss has done, that it does not exist.

ONE result of this secrecy policy can be seen in the civil defense problem. Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson has been one of a minority of officials urging a policy of telling the American people what is already known to the Russians. The reason is obvious. Unless the basic facts of radio-active fallout are officially acknowledged, Civil Defense cannot even begin to make sense.

The fact is that the noxious radiological side-effects of the new type of hydrogen bomb have transformed the very nature of the weapon, and in so doing have transformed our own strategic situation. The phenomenon of local fallout, for example, makes the bomb in effect an instrument of chemical warfare. Its other radiological

side-effects — unless Churchill and others of almost equal authority are talking through their hats—may transform it from an instrument of offense to an instrument of race suicide.

This obviously raises the question which Churchill has already raised—whether this weapon, which the American people have been taught to regard as a central element in American power, can in fact be used in war by any nation.

Indeed, as will be shown in a final report on this unpleasant subject, the terrible nature of the weapon has already begun deeply to effect the thinking of President Eisenhower and the policy of the United States. But in this democracy, any policy must have the support of the people. And the people are not apt to give much support to a policy if the facts on which it is based, and which are well known to the Soviets, are hidden from them.

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Babson . . . Agriculture

By ROGER W. BABSON
 Babson Park, Mass. (Special To Mail Tribune)—In my release of last July, I was quite bullish on the national crop outlook. Final results, which now

are just about all tallied, largely confirm my earlier optimism. Although the 1954 total volume of all crop production will not chalk up a new record, it will still be relatively large. Despite a series of hurricanes, severe drought in some areas, sizable shifts, in land use and government controls, most of the miscellaneous crops are above the 1943-1952 average. Included in this group are oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, rice, sorghum grain, cotton, all hay, dry edible beans, dry field peas, soybeans, tobacco, sugar cane, and sugar beets. Cotton—a major crop—is also above average. Below-average crops, however, include such major crops as corn, wheat, peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and hops.

The outlook for fruits is, for the most part, favorable. However, I expect below-average crops of grapes and commercial apples. Supplies of the delectable cranberry will be sufficient to meet holiday, as well as winter needs. A whopping early and mid-season outturn of citrus fruit is indicated. The pear crop should be about average size. Pecans are likely to be in short supply in the year ahead. In the case of almonds, filberts, and walnuts, I expect above-average crops.

Prices Forecast
 The indicated corn outturn of 2,938,713,000 bushels is down 7.5 per cent from 1953 and 4 per cent below average. This crop may well fall short of probable consumption in 1954-1955. However, the Oct. 1 carryover of 918,200,000 bushels (largely in the hands of CCC) was a record high. Thus, total supplies should suffice, but the carry-over next Oct. 1 will be reduced. I forecast higher average corn prices as the season works along. This is also true of apple prices.

More Than Enough
 U. S. farmers really "went to town" on soybeans. The indicated record outturn of 337,980,000 bushels will by no means prove burdensome. In view of the excellent outlook for domestic consumption and exports. Many farmers are holding their new-crop beans for higher prices, which, in my opinion, appears to be a smart move. In any event, they can put their beans into the government loan if prices should decline.

Cotton for Requirements
 There will be much more than enough U. S. cotton to service total 1954-1955 requirements. The indicated crop of 13,206,000 bales is, alone, sufficient for probable season's needs, not to mention the big carryover last Aug. 1 of around 9,700,000 bales—largely in government hands. Cotton obviously is in trouble, but Uncle Sam no doubt will continue to bail it out by means of the loan and hopped-up exports. I have confidence in the cotton raisers. They are high-grade people who will work out a fair long-term solution.

Unfavorable growing conditions cut the rice yield in California—and important producing state. However, the four southern producing states—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas—turned in a fine performance. The total U. S. crop of 58,534,000 bags of rice, of 100 pounds each, is still a record high. Even so, supplies should not prove burdensome, and I forecast prices are likely to average somewhat higher over the longer term.

There is no question in my mind that the Democratic leadership in Congress will go to bat vigorously for the farmers in

Editorial Comment

Mercy Air Service
 Medford has something to boast of in its Mercy Flights, Inc. This organization, in existence for five years, recently carried patient No. 300 to a hospital. The corporation is non-profit, and its service has been maintained as a result of voluntary effort and sacrifice. It has had four airplanes in all, two now operable. The planes are fitted for ambulance service for its errands of mercy are to pick up ill or injured in remote places and convey them promptly to where they may get skilled treatment.

According to The Mail Tribune this is the only air ambulance service of a number in the country, which is not in business to make money. Says the M-T it "exists only to serve the sick and injured" and is operated "by a few dedicated souls whose only reward is the feeling of satisfaction they get by knowing they are performing a vital and important service to fellow human beings."

The enterprise is well entitled to the name of "Mercy Flights."

Oregon (Salem) Statesman

SUGGESTED BIBLE READING

The American Bible Society, the Medford Ministerial Association and the Medford Council of Church Women are cooperating in sponsoring daily Bible reading in the period between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The suggested scripture reading for today is: Psalms 23.

Los Angeles Under Heavy Fog Blanket; Many Auto Mishaps

Los Angeles — (U.P.) — A dense fog blanketed the Southern California coast today causing an estimated 1300 traffic accidents in the Los Angeles area and badly hampering auto, sea and air traffic.

Adding to the discomfort of Los Angeles residents was smog which hit the city suddenly Wednesday afternoon after a week of summer-like temperatures and clear skies. The weather bureau said the fog would persist in coastal areas from Santa Barbara to San Diego, a distance of about 220 miles, today, tonight and tomorrow morning.

Air Traffic Curtailed
 Most of the traffic accidents were minor, but two fatalities and 130 injuries were reported. Los Angeles International Airport was closed in most of the time, although "some" takeoffs and "very few landings" were being permitted, the airport said.

The deaths of three three-month-old infants from respiratory ailments in widely separated county communities were being checked to determine if yesterday's Thanksgiving Day smog-fog attack contributed to the triple tragedy. Michael Shabarekh, Hollywood; Linda Sue James, Van Nuys; and Stevens N. Bugg, San Pedro, died during a 45-minute period.

It is estimated there are about 3,500,000 acres of peat, generally used as a fuel, in many parts of Great Britain.

10,000 Mourners Listen To Molotov Eulogize Vishinsky

Moscow — (U.P.) — Ten thousand mourners in Red Square today heard Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov eulogize the late Andrei Y. Vishinsky as "a defender of peace."

Premier Georgi Malenkov headed the list of pall bearers who carried his ashes to their final resting place within the red brick Kremlin wall.

Gun Roars
 A big gun roared three-round salvos and the great golden clock on the Kremlin's Spassky Tower struck 3:30 as Malenkov, Nikita Khrushchev and all other members of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party bore the urn containing Vishinsky's ashes from the Hall of Columns.

U.S. Charge d'Affaires Walter N. Wamsley Jr. joined representatives of the entire Moscow diplomatic corps in attending the funeral of the man who, until early this week, was the Soviet Union's chief delegate to the United Nations.

Molotov, who crowded Vishinsky out as foreign minister after the death of the late Premier Josef Stalin, delivered the main eulogy.

Accompanied by Escort
 A military escort, marching to a funeral dirge, accompanied Vishinsky's ashes from the Hall of Columns, where his urn had been on public view, to its niche in the Kremlin wall.

Molotov said Vishinsky "always defended peace." "All his efforts were consecrated to the struggle for peace and his name will serve as a reminder of how necessary it is to struggle against those who incite war and set peoples against one another," Molotov said.

The entire center of Moscow was closed to motor and pedestrian traffic as the funeral throng gathered in Red Square under leaden, wintry skies.

ENTHUSIASTIC

ABOUT

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a switch—no machinery to get out of order, no parts to replace, no yearly cleanups. Individual thermostat controls in every room give us heat where we want it, when we want it. And there's no dust, dirt, smoke or soot with Glassheat . . . that means a lot less housecleaning for me."

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Thermostat Control in Every Room

You get just the amount of heat you want, where and when you want it. Thermostat control in every room gives you maximum fuel economy and efficiency. And Glassheat is so easy to install. A licensed electrician can install a complete system in

12 working hours. Auxiliary heating for that "cold room or attic" takes much less time. In remodeling, the old system can remain in operation during the Glassheat installation. No muss or fuss. No annoying breaking through walls or ceilings.

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