

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.

March 10, 1945
(Clareance A. Winetrot purchases property at Main and Fir sts. as site for future home of Crater Lake Motors.)

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The legislature will wind up by mid-week. This will give them a chance to clear off their desks, attend to championship basketball games at Salem and Eugene, and be home in time to start a new week.

20 YEARS AGO
March 10, 1935
(Miss Fryne Wood, Portland, and Sam G. Colton, Medford, married in ceremonies at home of bride's parents.)

Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroys barn and pumphouse at Will Hansen orchard on Pacific highway south of Medford.

30 YEARS AGO
March 10, 1925
(Mrs. D. Perozzi, Ashland, named chairman of committee for celebration of reestablishment of state normal school there.)

Robbers take \$11 saved for trip to state basketball tournament from Woody Archer, Medford High school student; home of Dr. Jud Rickert entered.

40 YEARS AGO
March 10, 1915
(College Women's club meets at home of Mrs. E. E. Kelly. Mt. Lassen, in northern California, erupts for 80th time.)

What's the Answer?
(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Germany surrendered one, two, three, four or five months after U. S. troops crossed the Rhine March 7 10 years ago?
2. More auto insurance is now written by Allstate (Sears Roebuck) than by any other U.S. company; right or wrong?
3. Needy aged are cared for at lower cost in a hospital or Home for Old Persons?
4. Total U.S. farm mortgage debt over the last five years increased or decreased steadily, or stayed about the same?
5. It is further by car from Chicago to Mexico City or from Chicago to Los Angeles?
6. The Federal Communications Commission does or doesn't want all applicants for radio transmitting licenses to sign a loyalty oath?
7. Which of these human organs has the greatest average weight: brain, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs?
The Answers: 1. Two months. 2. Right, says Allstate. 3. Home for Old Persons. 4. Increased steadily. 5. Slightly further to Los Angeles. 6. Does. 7. Brain.

NORTHERN MARDI GRAS
Woonsocket, R. I.—(U.P.)—This old textile city is planning for a bigger and better Mardi Gras celebration this year in its fight for the title of "New Orleans of the North." Some 300,000 persons are expected to crowd the predominantly French city during Mardi Gras week—Feb. 16-22.

Unduly Alarmed

In his letter of March 10th to his constituents, Congressman Harris Ellsworth really goes to town. He not only claims credit by his "hard work without fanfare" and his honest and "straightforward" methods for most of the federal flood-control and harbor improvements that have been installed in the state, but he wades into the Democratic members of the Oregon delegation with both feet, for threatening his "partnership power program" in the Willamette Valley by the "injection of partisan politics."

THESE wicked Democrats, he claims, are now advancing the reactionary theory that hydroelectric power in the great dams of the northwest must be developed by federal power or not at all, this attitude being particularly damaging in his 4th district for the "Green Peter" dam on the Santiam, and the "Cougar dam" on the McKenzie are not federal but partnership proposals and sorely needed particularly for flood control.

"It is" cries our Congressman a "mean and tragic situation" and he intends to do something about it, as well as talk about it.

Moreover continues Mr. Ellsworth if the partnership measures are passed it may be possible for construction to get started during the fiscal year but with the Democratic members of the Oregon delegation opposed the bills may be defeated and construction of the dams "indefinitely postponed."

It is really a fiery and impassioned communication compared to most of the epistolary offerings of the representative from this district, which for many years have been factual mild and rather placid in manner.

HOWEVER, isn't our congressman getting unduly excited and isn't he ascribing more power to the 3 or 4 Democratic members of the Oregon delegation than they possess?

If his bills are as desirable and urgent as he claims, we fail to see how the small Democratic minority from this state can do much about it.

As for injecting "partisan politics" into the power situation partisan politics has been in that situation for decades, it is too late to INJECT it.

THE Democrats have in general been champions of public power, the Republicans of private power.

The opposition of the Democrats to private power or the partnership plan, no more marks the injection of political partisanship than does the opposition of Republicans to public power. These are, and for a long time have been party issues and important ones. Such issues are matters of opinion, differences in belief,—something to accept in good grace, nothing to get mad about.

WE CAN'T speak for the Oregon delegation any more than we can for the Democratic party, but are quite sure, that the Oregon Democrats in Congress have never maintained that hydroelectric power "must be developed by the government or not developed at all." The country would be in a bad fix if that proposal were ever carried out.

The Democrats are fighting for a high dam in Hells Canyon, as opposed to the Idaho Power company low dam project, and in the opinion of this paper they are right. But that doesn't mean they wish to put all electric power in the hands of the government in this state or anywhere else—and it is plainly unjust and untrue to claim they do.

As for a government power monopoly, or anything approaching it, that is ridiculous. From 80 to 85 per cent of the electric power production in this country is privately owned, and for several years no large federal project has been authorized—there is no reason to believe, under the present administration, there will be. So why all the agitation and excitement?

AS FOR the "Green Peter" and Cougar dam projects our Congressman declares "local interests" are ready to finance the power facilities. There is also \$3,000,000 available in the government budget. The Pacific Light & Power has offered to contribute \$29,000,000—provided, we presume, it has exclusive right to the sale of the power!—Also the city of Eugene is given the privilege of contributing \$11,000,000 out of the \$37,000,000 total for Cougar dam.

With all this money available one wonders what are we waiting for?

WE REALIZE some members of the Oregon delegation don't like the partnership plan, whereby the power company gets the power, and the people through their governments, local or national, pay for the collateral costs. But after all with the money as outlined obtainable, and with the popular support of the people of Oregon he always enjoys, we fail to see how Congressman Ellsworth is faced by such a dilemma as he claims.

Certainly he should not be so alarmed and agitated by the fact that there are 3 or 4 Democrats on the Oregon delegation who may—or as far as we know may not—oppose these particular proposals. Say they do oppose them. What can they DO about it?

It looks like easy-going with a down-hill pull for Congressman Ellsworth. We fear the fact that the Oregon delegation to congress is no longer 100 per cent Republican, has aroused unwarranted fears, resentments and apprehensions in the mind of our perennial and immovable representative in the Lower House.—R.W.R.



NICE NISEI—Marian Tagawa, 21, poses in her new uniform before one of the Clippers she will fly as a stewardess on runs to Japan. Marian is the first Nisei (U.S. citizen of Japanese parents) to be enlisted by Pan American Airways for the West Coast-Tokyo flights.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
The biggest atomic weapon of the current test series was touched off in Nevada the other morning. Its flash was seen 700 miles to the north in Portland, Ore., and Missoula, Mont. It was seen at Albuquerque, 650 miles to the east.

In Southern California, it took on the vast yellow flash of sunrise. It rattled windows in Salt Lake City, 360 miles to the northeast, and in Fresno, 250 miles to the west, the jolt of it felt like a minor earthquake shock.

IT was only a PRACTICE shot, intended to find out more things about atomic weapons than are presently known.

BECAUSE it enabled man to strike his enemy FROM A DISTANCE, the bow and arrow was probably in its day as revolutionary a weapon as are atomic and hydrogen bombs today. Before the bow and arrow, man had to get close enough to his enemy to transfix him with a javelin, thrown by hand—and if he missed with a javelin he had to close in to arm's reach to strike him down with an ax or a club.

THE bow and arrow didn't stop war, terrifying as it must have been when it was first used.

But— One arrow from one man's bow could strike down only ONE opponent. One hydrogen bomb, released by ONE man in ONE plane (with the plane manned at most by a couple of dozen men) can strike down MILLIONS over a circle whose diameter is measured in miles. There's quite a difference.

MARSHAL TITO, speaking to the Yugoslav parliament, asserts that an ample supply of atomic raw materials has been found in Yugoslavia, and adds that efforts will soon be made to start using nuclear power in his country.

He calls for the destruction of all nuclear weapons.

But— He adds— EFFICIENT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL WILL BE NEEDED TO PREVENT MISUSE OF NUCLEAR POWER.

TRUE enough. But efficient international control of nuclear power (which includes nuclear weapons) will require honest international cooperation.

PROBLEM: How are we going to get all mankind (including ambitious despots grasping for world power) to co-operate sincerely, intelligently and honestly for the benefit of all mankind?

WE have developed the techniques of dispute and conflict to a very high degree. Somehow (frankly, I don't know how) we must find a way to develop the techniques of cooperation and agreement to a much higher degree than they have as yet achieved. That's the BIG problem.

Matter of Fact

AND NOW THE SATELLITE
Washington — About two years from now — provided all goes according to plan — the United States should be ready to launch into space the world's first artificial earth satellite.



Stewart Alsop
The satellite which is now being planned will be very different from the elaborate space ships usually envisioned. It is likely to be hardly larger than a soft ball, and it will probably weigh well under a hundred pounds. This small object will be hurled into space by means of a two- or three-stage rocket, reaching an "escape velocity" of just under eight miles a second in its final stage.

Thereafter, the tiny satellite will circle the earth, at an altitude of 250 miles or more, like a ball at the end of a string, completing each circle in less than two hours. After some weeks, it will probably drift earthward as a result of slight atmospheric drag, and eventually it will disintegrate when it hits the denser atmosphere below.

elemetering and other devices which can be built into such a tiny man-made moon can tell technicians on the earth below much about the great unknowns of space. Thus it will have very great scientific value. But, it should be understood, it will have no military application at all — it could not be used to kill anybody, or even to spy on anybody.

It is for precisely this reason that no serious effort to get a satellite into space has heretofore been made, even though seven or eight years ago the technicians of the Air Force's Rand Project ruled that a satellite was technically feasible.

Opponents of the satellite project have hitherto argued successfully that first priority must be given to weapons with real military value — above all to the decisive weapon, the intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM.

There are two main reasons why it has now nevertheless been decided to make a serious effort to achieve a satellite. In the first place, as the missile art has matured, it has become clear that a satellite is a way-station on the road to the ICBM, and can be achieved without any great diversion of funds or manpower from the decisive weapon.

ONE might suppose that the problem of creating a 5,000-mile-range ballistic missile would be far easier than the problem of creating an artificial heavenly body. Actually, the satellite — or such a crude, preliminary satellite as that described above — is much easier.

The two worst headaches for the intercontinental missile designer — how to guide the missile accurately to its target half a world away, and how to prevent its disintegrating like a comet when it re-enters the atmosphere — do not exist for the designer of a satellite. The problem of design is also very much simplified because a small satellite like that described above weighs far less than the bulky hydrogen warhead of an inter-continental missile.

The total cost of getting such a small object into space has recently been estimated as low as \$20,000,000 — peanuts in the Pentagon — as against previous estimates of \$1 billion or more. And intelligence analyses of Soviet progress in missiles have made a \$20,000,000 investment in a satellite project seem urgently desirable.

In recent months the Soviet press has been filled with boasts about future Soviet triumphs in space. Prof. Nesmeyanov, president of the august Soviet Academy of Sciences, passed the word: "Science has reached a point where it is realistic for us to speak of... creating an artificial satellite of the earth." Nesmeyanov's words have been echoed by numerous confident predictions by other Soviet scientists.

By Stewart Alsop

The intelligence experts have learned from sad experience, notably with both the atomic and the hydrogen bombs, that this sort of Soviet chest-thumping must be taken very seriously indeed. The prospect of permitting the Soviets to get the first satellite into space seemed more intolerable the more the problem was considered.

The Russians would gain enormous prestige in the scientific world, as well as registering a huge propaganda victory, if they were the first to break the bonds of gravity. But that is by no means all. Even assuming that the first Soviet satellite missile lacked a practical military application, it would represent a great first step into an unknowable future.

DR. Walter Dornberger, creator of the German V-2, which is the ancestor of all missiles, has said that the first nation to take this step will "lead mankind into the future." This may be an exaggeration. But the time may and almost certainly will come when future versions of a satellite will have great military value for reconnaissance, for missile guidance, and for other purposes yet unguessed at.

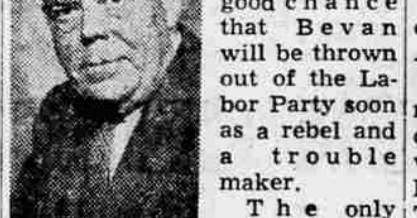
Thus the decision to make a serious effort to get the first crude satellite into space is not the hair-brained fantasy it may seem at first blush. It is plain common sense, in these days when our technological lead over the Soviets represents all the security we have left.

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Aneurin Bevan Seen Heading for Trouble In British Politics

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Foreign Analyst

Britain's combative Aneurin Bevan has been asking for trouble for a long time, and apparently he is going to get it at last.



Charles McCann
The only question is whether Bevan will be a bigger nuisance outside the party than he is in it.

As leader of the left wing faction of the Labor Party "Nye" Bevan has been notable chiefly as a hater. He hates his fellow Labor leaders. He hates to see Britain spending money for arms against Communist aggression, and he hates the idea of rearming Western Germany. He does not want Britain to make hydrogen bombs.

Bevan is not a pro-Communist. He is a British Socialist. But unfortunately his political views especially on defense, make him a valuable asset to the Kremlin in the cold war.

Quiet, unassuming Labor Party leader Clement R. Attlee has put up with Bevan for a long

time rather than face a definite party split.

But on March 2, Bevan and 61 other Labor members abstained from a House of Commons vote on a party motion of censure against the Churchill government for alleged defense deficiencies.

To make it worse, Bevan in debate sarcastically criticized Attlee.

The 17 Labor leaders in Commons who are called the shadow cabinet — the men who would form the government if Labor returned to power — met Tuesday to consider the Bevan situation.

They decided that they would recommend to a party caucus, to be held next Wednesday, that Bevan be boycotted in Commons — technically, that he be denied the party "whip" by means of which voting orders are given.

It is forecast that the recommendations will be approved and that the executive committee of the entire Labor Party, which meets March 23, will be asked to expel Bevan.

That would mean splitting the Labor Party into right and left wing factions. It would mean also that Prime Minister Winston Churchill probably would call a general parliamentary election within the next few months, hoping to increase his party's present majority to 27 in Commons.

Outlook Serious One
The outlook is a serious one for the Laborites, but the Bevan situation could not last forever.

It is reported that long-suffering Attlee told the shadow cabinet that he would quit the leadership unless Bevan was thrown out.

The only wonder is that an open break did not come sooner. Attlee and Bevan are certainly contrasting figures. Attlee, a graduate of Oxford, is a Labor intellectual who is a great factor in party unity. Bevan, a one-time coal miner, burly and blustering, is a man who doesn't seem able to put up with unity. (See Story on Page 14)

Magnuson Protests Restriction on Pears

Washington — (U.P.) — Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) complained to three Cabinet officers today that foreign countries are imposing discriminatory trade restrictions against American apples and pears.

He cited the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Sweden as principal offenders. He said the Oregon Washington fruit industry has been hit hard by the record exports.

Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, sent letters of protest to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson. He asked them to give him all the information they have about the trade barriers.

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