

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

Sept. 20, 1945
(It was Thursday)
Central Point to vote on \$35,000 water system improvement bonding Saturday.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The deer season in Oregon Saturday, Sept. 29, and the more cautious hill-men have started training to beat their cougar dog to the hole under the barn.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 20, 1935
(It was Friday)
Halle Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, receives one vote for Democratic nominee to New York state assembly.

Plans presented to county commission for building roadway into Oregon's Switzerland east of Roxy Ann.

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 20, 1925
(It was Sunday)
Sham National Guard battle put off because of muddy fair grounds.

From the Local and Personal column: The ceremonial commemorating the discovery of Crater Lake, to be held tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce, will be held regardless of weather according to a telephone message received in the city this morning. If the weather should prove to be inclement the ceremonies will be held within the lodge.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 20, 1915
(It was Monday)
Western foothills covered with heavy pall of smoke from Evans creek and Applegate forest fires.

Elks here to dedicate new temple Thursday and Friday.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- About one-third, one-half, or two-thirds of all U. S. families report their cash income is as high now as ever before?
- The Berbers and the Arabs in Morocco are of the same religion or different religions?
- The Senate or the House was in session for more hours this year, or was it about 50-50?
- A small businessman applying for a loan from the Government must first try to get one locally; right or wrong?
- U. S. coal exports to Europe are increasing, decreasing or just about holding their own over last year's?
- Cash dividends from corporations to stockholders are about five per cent less today than a year ago, or the same, or five, 10 or fifteen percent higher?
- Which one of these generals was once superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy: U. S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, J. J. Pershing, George Patton, D. D. Eisenhower?

The Answers: 1. About two-thirds. 2. The same (Mohammedanism). 3. The Senate sat for more hours. 4. Right. 5. Increasing. 6. About 10 per cent higher. 7. Lee.

No charge is ever made for Red Cross supplies or services, national defense.

Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, Sept. 18—Yes, the campaign of 1956 has started. Along the banks of the Wabash in Indiana yesterday Vice President Nixon promised "unceasing effort toward a full parity for farmers."

But that is what Secretary of Agriculture Benson has been fighting against ever since he entered the cabinet, and in our judgment with great courage and consistency.

During the state labor convention in Medford some weeks ago, one of the chief speakers said the approaching presidential campaign would hit a new high for "double talk."

Who is to be believed? We don't know. Any more than we know what Secretary of the Interior McKay means, when he does everything in his power to prevent public power development and then declares he is not opposed to it.

More "double-talk." But we predict this is merely a drop in the bucket compared with what the poor defenseless voters are going to get a year hence.

At the recent \$100-a-plate dinner held here by the Democrats, the key-note was to get after Ike and dispel the myth that he is invincible.

That sounds sensible from a partisan standpoint—and Democratic dinners, like Republican dinners, can hardly be called NON-partisan.

But we think the distinction should be drawn between President Eisenhower as a person—and a VERY popular one—and his political beliefs and those of his party. A similar distinction should be drawn between the President's foreign policies and his domestic ones—the former we believe are generally approved by the American people, the latter not.

We grant, however, that in as rough-and-tumble a campaign as next year's election promises to be—to make such distinctions stick will be difficult.

There is great public interest in football here as the season starts. A week from today the local club, the 49ers, will meet the L.A. Rams up in Kezar stadium. All good seats have already been sold. Judging the regular season by the preliminaries, the officials are going to get more exercise than the players, not in enforcing the rules so much as preventing mayhem and manslaughter. The last game we saw over TV even the coaches of the rival teams had a try at fistfights. This may be bad for the great outdoor sport but it isn't bad for the gate. (Perhaps that may be the old profit motif just working its way out.)

Speaking of this greatest of all college sports, just what is a POLITICAL football? We note the Republicans are severely scoring the Democrats for trying to make political footballs out of the farm and public power issues. Apparently a political issue becomes a football, when the opposition threatens to make votes by kicking it around instead of playing "footsie" with it!

Again speaking of football the San Francisco C of C is missing a bet by not advertising the fact that it has more genuine and stimulating football WEATHER than any other section of the country—or of the world for that matter. That is true of the year as a whole, not just a portion of it. One might wear a racoon coat here the year around, (but one—this one at least—won't!)

A communication forwarded from Medford accuses "Ye Editor" of asking Secretary McKay for the reasons for his policy and then refusing to print them. Since when?

We have never received any request from Secretary McKay (or anyone else) to print the reasons for his policies regarding public power, conservation, or anything else.

Those reasons we think are fairly obvious but if the Secretary or anyone else wishes to put them in 400 words or less we would be glad to give them space.

As a matter of fact while we never asked for the reasons—we thought we knew them—we did express some surprise why the criticisms of the McKay policies have never been answered. His defense has been almost entirely the sympathy slant—the claim that he is being made a scape-goat, just a "punching bag," the opposition politicians being afraid to attack-the-President so they take it out on one of his more vulnerable subordinates, etc., etc. We trust before the campaign is over the McKay record will be made public chapter and verse, and assuming that is done, the Mail Tribune will be glad to publish the answers from the Secretary himself or from anyone else.

Another charge in the same offering is to the general effect that the Mail Tribune is against Big Business, whereas Big Business is the life blood of American success, and without it Uncle Sam would have to close up shop and hand everything over to the Soviets.

"Ford and John D. Rockefeller," our communicant avers, "did more to benefit the people than all government-conducted industry ever did."

No doubt of that as the Rockefeller and Ford funds attest. But outside of the post office, and a few government power plants, we know of no government-CONDUCTED industries.

As far as that goes we know of no one except Norman Thomas who is against private business, big or little—and he, of course, is a Socialist.

But we do know several who don't care to have EVERYTHING turned over stock, lock and barrel, to Big Business, regardless of whether that action would benefit and advance the public welfare, or injure and retard it.

We believe it will take very little research to prove that two of the country's greatest Republicans, Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt, had the same idea.—R.W.R.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Long Live the Loggers!

To the Editor: It seems the prairie driver, W. J. Wilkings of Moline, Ill., must be a very nervous driver as he hears the retreating age. Of course he is not used to log trucks, but they are no more fearsome than express trucks or oil tankers. He must be used to the sight of those, so they don't bother him.

True, we have had two bad logger truck accidents recently. One was faulty chains, not speed, the other was caused by a man that couldn't tolerate being behind another car, so passed without sufficient clearance and hit the truck and caused it to dump its load, causing several deaths. The logger was not to blame.

The logger is as courteous on the road as anyone else. There are exceptions to all of course.

The near accidents which made my hair stand on end have been caused by passenger car drivers, both local and tourist.

A flat country driver who is afraid of a mountain road and only feels safe when straddling the center line is something to

meet. A tourist poking along to look at the scenery, and yet in too much of a hurry to pull out and stop to look is more of a hazard than the trucks.

I am also near the retiring age, but the loggers don't scare me any more than the freighters, tankers and buses. It is the pleasure driver that gets mixed up in most accidents. And none of them are going to scare me out of any place I want to go, and can drive my car.

As for our invisible highway patrol Mr. W. mentions, he should read the court news. There are plenty of overload notices there. So anyone can see the loggers are not allowed to break the laws. And they do keep within the speed laws. It is the driver with nowhere to go but in a whale of a hurry to get there that breaks the speed laws. I can't see the sense of being afraid of something just because you are not used to it.

The percentage of log truck accidents compared to others is no larger! And "what roads" when off the highways!

I might as well say I wouldn't

live in Illinois because of the gangsters in Chicago!

Long live the loggers! But mind your manners, boys.
Mrs. Grace Kurz,
360 De Barr ave.,
Medford, Ore.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

Washington—According to an official report that has been presented to the National Security Council, the Soviet Union is now overtaking the United States in the air-atomic weapons race.



Joseph Alsop

As of now, by this report's estimate, the frequently mentioned "American lead" may be expected to become a Soviet lead in the period 1960-1965.

The basis of this estimate is the expectation that in 1960-1965, the Soviets will enjoy a decided superiority in intercontinental ballistic missiles. These are the multiple-staged rockets that will be able to carry A or H-bomb warheads, at speeds of many thousands of miles an hour through the upper air, from Russian launching sites to American targets.

The report that the National Security Council now has before it also includes recommendations for reversing this unfavorable trend in the Soviet-American balance of power, to implement without upsetting the Administration's present budgetary and fiscal plans.

Such, it can now be revealed, are the essential results of the most important and intensive high-level study of the relative curves of Soviet and American armed strength that has yet been attempted. The study was made by the Killian Committee, so called from its chairman, the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. James R. Killian Jr.

The committee, which included both leaders of science and leaders of industry, was set up by the National Security Council by direction of President Eisenhower, in the troubled aftermath of the second American H-bomb explosion at Eniwetok in the spring of 1954.

TECHNICALLY, the Killian Committee was a sub-committee of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, on which Dr. Killian serves under the chairmanship of Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of The California Institute of Technology. But in practice, the Killian Committee was virtually another name for the Scientific Advisory Committee, with the chairmanship temporarily transferred from Dr. DuBridge to Dr. Killian, and with a number of additional members co-opted for this special study.

Besides Dr. Killian and Dr. DuBridge, among those who served were Dr. Norris E. Bradbury, director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory; Dr. Charles Lauritsen, professor of physics at California Institute of Technology; Dr. I. I. Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University and chief scientific adviser to the Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. Jerrold Zacharias, director of the M.I.T. Laboratory of Nuclear Science; Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, also of M.I.T.; Dr. James B. Fisk, executive vice-president of Bell Telephone Laboratories; Bruce S. Old, of Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Robert C. Sprague, president of the Sprague Electric Co.; and Charles A. Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Co.

The foregoing is only a partial list of the full members of the committee. In addition, large numbers of other eminent experts were employed as consultants, so that a total of about fifty of the most highly qualified men in this country joined, in one way or another, in the Killian Committee's work.

The committee was given complete access to all the huge mass of information available to the American government. It labored for many months, twice requesting and twice receiving extensions of the deadline that the National Security Council had originally set for its report.

In the end, rather more than two months ago, the committee laid before the President a unanimous report, with no significant dissents on any point. It was transmitted by President Eisenhower to the National Security Council. The N.S.C. then passed on the report to a narrowly restricted circle of policy-makers in the State Department, the Armed Services and the Central Intelligence Agency. The policy-makers' comment and recommendations must now be returned.

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ed to the N.S.C., where the issues raised by the Killian Report will presumably be debated and decided when the President returns to Washington.

SUCH is the background and story of this disturbing document. Three main factors are known to have led the Killian committee to the somewhat bleak conclusions set forth above.

The first factor, which is almost old hat by now, was the continuous build-up of the Soviet A- and H-bomb stockpile. Although by no means so great as the American stockpile, the Soviet stockpile of weapons of absolute destruction is still becoming great enough to be decisive. With both giant powers enjoying relative nuclear plenty, the most important measure of the balance between them, of course, becomes the capability of delivering the absolute weapons, rather than the number of those weapons in stock.

The second factor, which was long suspected and finally positively confirmed by the so-called Moscow overflights last spring, was the massive Soviet production of high-quality long-and-medium-range jet bombers and night and day jet fighters.

The Russian strategic air force is being rapidly re-equipped with "Bisons" and "Badgers," which are the new Russian B-5-like and B-47-like bombers. This process is constantly improving the Soviet capability of striking at American targets and of neutralizing their overseas bases on which our own strategic air command so largely depends. By the same token, the rapid re-equipment of the Soviet Air Defense Command with the new Russian day and night fighters, the "Farmer" and the "Flashlight," is proportionately reducing the American Strategic Air Command's capability of striking at Russian targets.

Finally, the third and most important factor that influenced the Killian report was the presumed Soviet progress in guided missile development. As has been pointed out before, the Soviet guided missile effort has been organized on a Manhattan District pattern, with a comparable priority, even since the end of the last World War.

In America, the Eisenhower administration has stepped up outlays on missile development, and very important successes have already been achieved with the shorter range missiles. Yet even today the American guided missile effort is essentially organized on a business-as-usual basis.

IT is not excluded that the United States will have an inter-continental missile by 1960. The Air Force's ATLAS project, for a true intercontinental ballistic missile, or the NAVAJA project, for a long-range ramjet missile, may well have produced a prototype by that date.

But after reviewing all the evidence concerning present development curves, the members of the Killian Committee concluded that we should expect the Soviets to enjoy an important predominance in intercontinental guided missiles from 1960 to 1965. The committee's judgment, in short, is a judgment of relative strength, and not a judgment of absolute strength. But it is nonetheless significant for all that, as is shown by the committee's reported analysis of what may be called the phases of the Soviet-American power balance.

The first phase, which is definitely stated to be past, was the phase of unchallenged American superiority in strategic air power and atomic bombs. In this phase, the American bargaining position was greatly superior to the Soviet bargaining position in all international dealings.

The second phase, in which we now find ourselves, is a transitional phase. For the present, although the United States has long ago lost anything like unchallenged superiority, this country still has the edge in strength. Therefore this country still possess some remaining bargaining advantage.

On the other hand, this American edge is constantly being narrowed by the improvements in the Soviet Strategic Air Force and Air Defense Command above-noted. Perhaps in two years' time, the American edge will cease to exist altogether, if the edge does not then actually pass to the Soviets. The bargaining position, therefore, is changing and will continue to change for the worse in the present phase.

AS for the third phase, it is of course the final period when the Soviets will attain predominance in intercontinental guided

missiles. There will be a Soviet lead comparable to the American lead that existed in the first phase of the power balance. In this phase of the Soviet lead, the international bargaining position of the United States, and indeed of the whole free world, will be markedly inferior to the bargaining position of the Soviet Union and its Communist empire.

The emphasis on the relative bargaining positions of the contestants in the world power struggle is noteworthy. If authorized reports are to be believed, the Killian Committee made no highly-colored forecasts that the Kremlin would launch a general war during the predicted period of the Soviet lead. Whichever side has the lead, general war will no doubt remain a fearful risk for both sides.

What is clearly expected, rather, is bold and determined Soviet exploitation of a superior bargaining position, whose very superiority, in turn, will cause a relatively feeble and uncertain American and free world response to the Kremlin's moves.

The Killian Committee, of course, had no opportunity to relate its projection of Soviet and American strength curves to the events of the summit meeting at Geneva. But a good many of the policy-makers who are studying the committee's report have pointed out that if the analysis of phases is correct, it suggests a special Soviet motive at Geneva. Obviously, it is only prudent for the Soviets to promote a general relaxation of Western effort and alertness, pending the moment when the international bargaining positions will finally be changed in the Kremlin's favor.

The Killian Committee's recommendations for altering the projection of Soviet and American curves of strength are not known in detail. They take the form, apparently, of proposals for revision of the first N.S.C. directive of 1955—the first N.S.C. paper of each year, according to custom, being a broad blueprint for the year's defense program.

IT is quite clear, however, that if implementation of the Killian Committee's recommendations will necessitate a pretty sharp reversal of present fiscal and budgetary trends. A major intensification of the long-range guided missile effort, for instance, would show up primarily in the form of increases in the Air Force's Research and Development expenditures. This is because the inter-continental missile projects are within the province of the Air Research and Development Command.

A couple of months ago, Trevor Gardner, Assistant Secretary of Air for Research and Development, publicly declared that the Air Force's research and

development outlays ought to be currently increased by \$200,000,000. At present, instead of granting this increase, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson is pressing for a decrease of \$200,000,000 in these same expenditures.

Any real, all-out, Manhattan District-style effort to build intercontinental missiles would certainly require authority to let contracts well above an additional \$200,000,000 in the current fiscal year. And it would equally certainly have far more volcanic effects on next year's important budget.

By the same token the Killian Committee's recommendations for improvement in America's air defenses are bound to be enormously costly if implemented. For these recommendations, the extremely able Robert Sprague of the Sprague Electric Company, the first Eisenhower candidate for Under Secretary of the Air Force, reportedly had the primary responsibility.

At present, both the day and night fighters of the American Air Defense Command are at least obsolescent, if not actually obsolete, when measured against the new Soviet jet bombers, the "Bisons" and "Badgers." Hence a crash effort is required to produce the superior American F-102s and F-104s, which are now being received in very small trickles.

Moreover, although the so-called DEW line, or Distant Early Warning Line, is already being built in the Canadian Far North, no provision has as yet been made for far Northern bases. There is nowhere to put aircraft and missiles which can respond to the DEW line's early warning, by knocking down attackers remote from their target. Such bases will be very costly, and added units will be needed to station on the bases if the bases are authorized and built.

THEN again, there is a theoretical possibility of an anti-air missile with the range and speed to intercept and destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles before they re-enter the earth's atmosphere. An all-out, Manhattan District-style effort to produce such defensive missiles must begin in a small way, of course. But from the start, such an effort will constitute a commitment to an immense double burden in the future. Both offensive and defensive long-range missiles will have to be produced in quantity, and launching sites and expensive manpower to stand ready to fire both kinds of birds will be needed too.

In short, if the projections of the Killian Report are correct, the report demands a series of distinctly painful choices. Furthermore, the time scale covered by the Killian Report's projections is very short, in terms

Neuberger Chides Patterson's Action

Portland —(U.P.)—Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) chided Gov. Paul Patterson yesterday for remaining silent while the predominantly Republican Oregon Legislature urged Congress to defeat the administration's reciprocal trade bill.

Neuberger suggested that if Patterson planned to run for the U. S. Senate it might have been appropriate for him to have tried to prevent the Oregon Legislature's attack on the trade policy. He told the members forum of the Portland Chamber of Commerce that "I do not know of anything which contributed so much to lining up votes against the president's trade program" as the Oregon Legislature's memorial.

Neuberger told the chamber members that he had supported the President in the field of foreign policy on "80 per cent of the roll call votes in the field." This was more, he said, than the president received in this field from Republican members of Oregon's congressional delegation.

of the slow process of weapons development and weapons production.

Hence, the choices cannot easily be delayed until next year or the year after. Putting off implementing the Killian Report's recommendations will be another way, in fact, of rejecting those recommendations. For the loss of time will mean the loss of opportunity to change the present Soviet and American strength curves.

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Fred Brennan

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