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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 Jan. 24, 1946

United Nations assembly votes unanimously to establish an atomic energy commission; United States announces first of three tests of atomic blasts on naval vessels in Pacific.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: One of the Older Girls was upset yesterday at a social function. She fretted about a hole in the heel of her stocking, while both knees were exposed.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 24, 1936

Ground broken at Southern Oregon college in Ashland for \$50,000 gymnasium.

WPA to start work to beautify about a mile of upper Lithia park in Ashland.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 24, 1926

Year-end figures show there was at least one car for every average family in Oregon at end of 1925.

The new Willys Overland six sedan advertised for \$895, fob factory.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 24, 1916

United States supreme court upholds the constitutionality of the income tax law.

Snowy Butte roller mills in Eagle Point purchased by F. S. and G. W. Brandon of Medford; plan renovation of mill to grind the 1916 wheat crop with modern equipment.

What's the Answer?

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

- 1. Over half, about half, or less than half of the retail dollars spent for food by U.S. housewives goes for transporting, packaging and handling? 2. Russians teams are or aren't participating in the 1956 winter Olympic Games at Cortina in Italy? 3. Which eastern railroads have used the characters of Phoebe Snow and Chessie the Cat in their ads? 4. Germany declared war on the U.S. in World War II some time before or after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, or at the same time? 5. Nob Hill is a famous landmark in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, San Francisco, or Washington, D.C.? 6. A D.D.S. is a veterinarian, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist or optician? 7. What prominent U.S. movie actress is soon to become a Monegasque? 1. Over half. 2. Are. 3. Lackawanna and Chesapeake & Ohio, respectively. 4. At the same time. 5. San Francisco. 6. Dentist. 7. Grace Kelly "that's a subject of Monaco."

EXPRESSES OBJECTION

Mariana, Fla.—(U.P.)—Mary Edwards, 40, confessed she burned down the mess hall of the Friendship Church in Mariana because "I fell out with the deacons and didn't like the way the church was being run."

Why Have Primaries?

Why all the excitement about state primaries? They seldom have any influence on party conventions. Seven states in fact have abandoned their primaries, because they proved so ineffective. Primaries were designed to give control of nominations to the people and eliminate the party machines and bosses. But anyone who has ever attended either of the major party conventions, realizes this goal has never been achieved.

AS FAR as the record goes, candidates who have stayed out of the preferential primaries have done better than those who have voted in.

Harold Stassen got more primary votes four years ago than Senator Taft. Yet he was never in the running at Chicago while Taft came close to beating out General Eisenhower.

Senator Kefauver on the Democratic side made a terrific showing in the primaries in 1952, winning 14 states out of 16. Yet he was beaten for the Democratic nomination by Governor Stevenson who entered no primaries.

Secretary of the Treasury Mc Adoo back in 1924, led the primary field easily but lost the nomination to John W. Davis who never entered a primary. And so one might go on—and on.

PRESIDENTIAL primaries are based upon a sound principle, but that principle of popular rule will never be realized as far as party tickets are concerned until national conventions are abolished, and a NATIONAL primary system substituted.

There have been several attempts to do this, but to date they have all failed.

And for one outstanding reason, namely:— Both major parties are controlled by the professionals between elections and only at election time do the people as a whole take much interest in the problem one way or the other. Then it's too late. —R.W.R.

How "Great" Is Dulles?

We have never accused President Eisenhower of having a sense of humor. But perhaps he has a more active one than has been indicated since he entered the White House.

Take his defense of Secretary of State Dulles, for example, at his recent press conference.

The President admitted at the outset that he had not read the Dulles article in question so could express no definitive opinion regarding it, but he could—and did—express an opinion regarding his Secretary of State.

Mr. Dulles, he stoutly affirmed, "is the greatest Secretary of State I have ever known!"

THE question naturally arises: how many Secretaries of State has the President KNOWN?

He knew Secretary of State George Marshall, but not as Secretary of State but as a fellow West Pointer and Army general.

He did not KNOW Secretaries of State Acheson, Stettinius, Byrnes, Cordell Hull, Hughes, Lansing, Bryan, or any of the other holders of this portfolio in recent years of war OR peace.

So it is possible,—though we grant not very probable—that President Eisenhower chose the wording of his blanket endorsement of Mr. Dulles very carefully and even may have had tongue in cheek somewhat when he limited his list to those Secretaries of State he had KNOWN and was careful not to include the entire list since he became interested in the history of his government and the occupants of this important office.

AT ANY rate we don't believe John Foster Dulles will go down in history as a GREAT Secretary of State.

He may well prove to be the most active, (he has certainly as some was stated been "up in the air" more than any other) but there is one essential quality of greatness he totally lacks—that is a sense of humility.

MR. DULLES in fact really thinks he is a "great Secretary of State." He raised no protest when the author of this controversial "Life" article ranked him with John Quincy Adams and Thomas Jefferson in the secretarial "Hall of Fame." In fact he readily seconded the motion by giving his official "ok" to the factual portion of the laudatory offering. Also Secretary Dulles has often let it be known just among friends he is following in the footsteps of his famous Grandfather Foster who was Secretary of State during the golden era of James G. Blaine.

WE DON'T know why it is exactly but history has rarely accorded the title of "greatness" to those individuals who thought they were, during their life time. The accolade has almost always gone to those who were so concerned with and sobered by their responsibilities, they had no time to consider themselves or what their place in history might, or might not, be.

We seriously doubt therefore that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will prove an exception to the rule, and be ranked with the truly "greats" as this endorsed Life article claims.—R.W.R.

Griffin Creek Plans MD Benefit Night

Griffin Creek — Students and teachers of Griffin Creek school have planned a March of Dimes benefit for Saturday, January 28, in the school gymnasium.

The junior varsity basketball teams will open the program at 7:30 p.m. The varsity team will meet fathers in a second game, and the girls volleyball team will play mothers in a third athletic contest.

Steve Whipple will direct the school band in a group of num-

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

SOVIET IRBM

Washington — The American government now has in its possession convincing evidence that the Soviet Union has successfully built a guided rocket with a striking range of approximately 1,500 miles.

This is the so-called intermediate range ballistic missile, or IRBM in common Pentagon jargon. Building an American IRBM is the purpose of newly authorized, highest priority weapons development programs of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force.

There have been earlier rumors and reports that the Soviets might probably have this weapon which the American services have just begun scrambling to get. These have come from several sources, notably Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington.

This is the time, however, that it has been possible to state on undoubted authority that the Pentagon has in its hands virtually conclusive evidence of the existing of a Soviet IRBM.

There is a good deal more than this, in fact. One new weapon may be the result of a brilliant accidental breakthrough. Producing a family of new weapons requires a general forward movement on all technical fronts, and the evidence indicates that the Soviets have such a family of intermediate ballistic missiles with ranges varying from 800 to 1,500 miles.

THIS IN turn confirms the long-prevalent suspicion that the Soviets have achieved massive advances in the missile art. To be sure, the data are lacking to show positively whether the Soviet test missiles have yet attained satisfactory accuracy in guidance. It is not positively known, either, whether these test missiles have been capable of being fitted with a nuclear warhead.

Yet these two unknowns in the equation are not so impressive as they may seem at first glance. The problem of fitting a nuclear warhead is relatively minor, compared to the really basic problems of ballistic missile design. Even the design of efficient guidance mechanisms is not more difficult than engine design, metallurgy and all the other problems which the Soviets must certainly have solved in order to make their birds fly at all. And the birds have flown; there is no question about that.

For these reasons, it must be assumed that the time is fairly near at hand, if indeed it has not been reached already, when the Soviets will pass from the testing phase into the vital phase of producing intermediate range ballistic missiles in militarily significant quantities. By the same token, it is also reasonable to suppose that the Soviets are well on their way to building the even more important intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM—the ultimate weapon which will carry nuclear warhead from continent to continent. Marshal Bulganin recently made a public boast on this point.

THE SOVIET IRBM tests are also rather final and decisive proof that this country has lagged far behind in missile development. Until a few months ago, the American missile program altogether neglected the intermediate ranges, which had been the subject of an inter-service quarrel of classical venom and dimensions.

There were short range, tactical missile projects, such as those which have centered at the Army's Redstone Laboratory. There were also long-range projects sponsored by the Air Force—"Atlas" for an inter-continental ballistic missile; "Navajo," for an intercontinental ramjet; and the highly dubious "Sneak," for a long-range pilotless aircraft. But the projects for intermediate range ballistic missiles only came to life some months ago. At that time the National Security Council, no doubt partly moved by the news of the Soviet IRBM, gave an over-riding priority to guided missile development. Final approval of the Army's paper plans for producing an IRBM at the Redstone Laboratory was granted only last week by the Pentagon's Ballistic Missile Science Advisory Committee headed by Dr. John Von Neuman.

Besides the Army project, there is one more American IRBM project controlled by the Air Force. Both these IRBM projects are going forward currently with a crash effort to get the earliest possible results from the intercontinental missile projects. There is even some Air Force criticism that the extremely belated attempt to get IRBMs will interfere seriously with the more important attempt to get ICBMs.

THUS THE Soviets now have an intermediate range missile, which we have not got and can hardly get for a considerable time to come. In the form of this IRBM, the Soviets have a solid leg in the race for the intercontinental missile, which we are now trying to win by a crash effort. By any reasonable test, therefore, the Soviets are importantly ahead of this country, at least for the present, in the vital field of guided missile development.

Curiously enough, however, the most important short-run effect of the Soviet success with the IRBM may well prove to be its effect on the American Strategic Air Command. Very few Americans realize that the great SAC force, which is the mainstay of American and free world strategy, is not really a long-range air force. Yet about 80 per cent of SAC's fighting aircraft are medium-range B-47s.

To reach Soviet targets, the B-47s must either take off from overseas airbases, or else be twice refueled in the air. SAC's tanker fleet is insufficient to provide double air-refueling for more than about one-fifth of today's 1,500 B-47s. Hence SAC today is almost wholly dependent on its overseas airbases. And it is precisely SAC's overseas airbases that the new Soviet IRBMs will threaten most directly.

PROTECTING THE overseas air-

bases against destruction by ballistic missiles is utterly impossible in the present stage of the missile art. The difference in time factors for missiles and aircraft is so enormously great that the overseas bases might be utterly destroyed by IRBMs before "massive retaliation" would not be nearly massive enough. The SAC commander, Gen. Curtis LeMay, would then be able to mount an attack on the scale of only a little more than 600 aircraft, rather than the attack on the scale of 1,900 aircraft—which is the size of this total force.

This explains, no doubt, why Gen. LeMay asked this year to have his B-47s replaced by urgent and greatly stepped-up production of B-52s. His request was rejected for reasons of budgetary economy, but here again, the news of the Soviet IRBM would seem to change the picture.

1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Culled from the teletype: "Official Washington is said to be concerned over a report that Egypt has admitted up to 150 '9,835 ?': 3/0345' 59 \$30—'3.73 arms from Czechoslovakia."

THE TELETYPE, like other robots, get muddled at times. But I doubt if the foregoing report is any more muddled than a lot of the stuff that official Washington get "concerned over" from day to day.

The current ruckus over what State Secretary Dulles said in a recent Life magazine interview and what General Ridgeway says in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, for example.

Secretary Dulles is a good man. General Ridgeway is a good man. But by the time the politicians get through hauling them over the coals for campaign purposes they're made to look like either morons or traitors.

SPEAKING of politics—

I'm amazed to find myself in complete agreement for once with a couple of left-wing Democrats—Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. In a senate agriculture committee hearing in Washington the other day, both of them assailed the government's pork buying program as a miserable failure.

LET'S PUT it like this:

The trouble with the pork market is a surplus of pigs.

But—

The more the price of pigs is kept up by artificial manipulation of the market—that is SUBSIDY buying—the more the corn belt farmer will be inclined to CONTINUE to produce a surplus of pigs.

In time, the surplus will become unmanageable.

That is not intended as a slam at the hog farmer. It's just human nature. It goes for all lines of business.

The automobile industry, for example, is presently plagued by a surplus of cars. Because of this present surplus, most of the manufacturers are cutting back production.

But— You can bet your bottom dollar that if the government started BUYING UP THE SURPLUS CARS at a price that would leave a profit the manufacturers would go right on producing a surplus.

AND—

In the course of time— This accumulating surplus of cars, hanging like a dark thund-

Nehru, As Aspiring Neutralist, Has Many Local Problems Too

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India has plenty of troubles on his hands.



Charles McCann But he faces a monumental task in leading his own country toward the goals he has set for it.

The present riots in Bombay, Calcutta and other cities have dramatized only one of Nehru's many problems.

When India became a sovereign republic on Jan. 26, 1950, it fell to his lot to take the leadership of 360 million people. They are people of many ra-

cial, religious and cultural groups.

Six Major Groups India has 225 languages among its people, of which 16 are recognized officially. It has six major religious groups and countless off-shoots of them. It has four main castes, or hereditary social divisions, and 2,400 smaller ones. It numbers some of the most highly civilized people in the world. It has tribes of primitive head-hunters. Only a few weeks ago police set out to break up a sect of holy men who practice cannibalism in their rites.

The present riots stem from Nehru's attempt to organize India into 16 states, instead of the present 27, and four federally administered areas.

Jealousies and rival claims to territory among the different language and racial groups cause the outbreaks—and dispatches from India indicate there may be many more of them.

But Nehru is determined to go through with his stateship plan.

He is a hard-headed man and he never flinches in a fight. Commenting on the Bombay riots, Nehru said in New Delhi, the capital:

"If there was no reason before to change the stateship plan there, there are a million reasons for not changing it now."

Millions Doomed

Nehru is trying to wipe out the centuries-old caste system which dooms millions of his people to debased status from birth to death. He plans to make India a prohibition country. He plans to give the government the power to regulate private industries. Parliament has passed a bill to regulate the business aspects of Indian newspapers and other publications. A government commission has just recommended that a ceiling of \$6,300 a year be put on all incomes. He is carrying out vast plans for industrial development.

It is easy to criticize Nehru for trying to play such a big part in world affairs while he has so much to attend to at home. But Nehru is a man of world vision. He is both an idealist and a realist, a man who seeks to do good and a hard-boiled practical politician. At 66, he seems to have years of active leadership before him. He is welding his people into a united nation and is determined that India shall be a world power.

Editorial Comment

HOPE FOR ROGUE PROJECT

The December floods have really stirred up residents of Josephine and Jackson counties. A few nights ago they held a mass meeting and agreed that something should be done. The Grants Pass Chamber of Commerce is also pressing for action. And the Medford Mail-Tribune reports that the Izaak Walton league, whose opposition hamstrung the 1948 program of the Reclamation Bureau, is venturing to make some concessions, even to accepting a high dam if that is found to be essential to flood control. The Medford paper also reports: "The Waltonians also acknowledge some recent studies indicate that dams contribute significantly to better fish life conditions and certainly are not as

destructive as are rampaging floods."

The evidence of this was spread out on the fields beside the Rogue alter the recent flood. Dan Fry, who owns land near Grants Pass, told us he saw "millions, actually millions" of fish—some of them big fish, too—over the fields and in the pools left by the flood.

The M-T concludes: "With such cooperation, such determination and such evidence of united and enlightened thinking, we should really get somewhere."

We hope this cooperation does not falter and that the optimism is not misplaced.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Water Failure Suspends Chile Copper Operations

Santiago, Chile—(U.P.)—The Andes Copper Mining Co., a subsidiary of the American-owned Anaconda Company, today suspended operations temporarily at its huge Potrerillos mine in Northern Chile.

A company announcement said the mine would be shut down for at least three days due to disruption of the system which provides water for industrial use. The announcement did not disclose the cause of the disruption.

The first business corporation to sell life insurance in the United States was granted its charter in 1794.

ercloud over the markets of the future, would wreck the automobile business.



MR. INSURANCE FRED BRENNAN

FOR INSURANCE THAT PAYS: During 1955, this Agency returned to the community in actual loss and dividend payments the sum of \$153,364.06

This represents a real contribution to the economy of the Rogue River Valley.

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Looking Ahead with CHARLES E. JONES

Most of us are reluctant to face unpalatable truths. That sensitive spot on our molar is probably just a temporary irritation; that twinge of pain in the region of the heart will no doubt go away if we give it time. Too many of us put off seeing our dentist or consulting our physician for a periodic check-up. Similarly, possibility of early death is an unpleasant fact that we try hard not to think about. Yet only two categories of people can afford to disregard such a contingency—those who have no dependents and those who have made, through life insurance, sufficient provision for their loved ones against the chance of untimely death. If you cannot conscientiously claim to be in either of these categories drop me a line—or telephone.

CHARLES E. JONES, Local Agent Phone 2-9772 SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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