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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER OREGON 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 Feb. 5, 1946 (It was Tuesday)

Reorganization of Rogue River National forest will add Ashland and Prospect ranger stations, Karl Janouch, supervisor, announces.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The Older Girls are all in fine fettle. They were delighted with the sunshine, and still disgusted with the flu, etc., etc.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 5, 1936 (It was Wednesday)

The only two bids submitted to Medford city council for street sweeper are identical.

County Judge Earl B. Day sees no alarm in county from fact that California has banned transients from entering the state.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 5, 1926 (It was Friday)

John D. Beeson elected president of the Medford Central Labor council at organizational meeting.

From Foots Creek news: Our adult class had 15 in attendance Sunday, besides seven babies. Where is the class to beat that record for babies.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 5, 1916 (It was Saturday)

Rogue valley residents pay out about \$20,000 annually to have coal shipped into area; express desire to use coal at foot of Roxy Ann and Mount Grizzly.

Ranger M. L. Edwards of Crater Lake National park snowshoes out of park via Snow Klamath reports 11 feet of snow compared to average of 20 feet.

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

- 1. Draft registrants are placed in Class II because of occupation, marriage, dependents, disability or conscientious objection to war?
2. Sexual impotence is grounds for divorce in most states, or about half of them, or only a few?
3. The recent censure of Israel by the U.N. Security Council for attacks on Arabs was or wasn't unanimous?
4. Which U. S. Senator used to be a member of his state's legislature at the same time as his wife was?
5. More money is spent during the year on advertising in newspapers or on radio and TV combined?
6. More cotton is grown in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina or Texas?
7. The term "boneyard" is used in chess, checkers, backgammon, duplicate bridge, poker bingo or dominoes?
The Answers: 1—Occupation. 2—Most. 3—Was. 4—Neuberger. 5—In newspapers. 6—Texas. 7—Dominoes.

WEATHER By United Press

Northern California: Fair Sunday but variable high cloudiness northern portions; slightly warmer.

Another Idol Smashed

Our favorite in the Eisenhower cabinet has always been Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

As the record will show we have often commended him for his refusal to play politics and "butter-up" the farmer for votes.

Our knowledge of farming is microscopic but it did appear fairly plain that a satisfactory solution of the problem did not lay in the direction of plowing under little pigs or increasing indefinitely the billions of dollars in crop surpluses at the taxpayers' expense.

JUDGING by the Secretary's recent speeches, however, and particularly the one in Portland Thursday, all the farmer now has to do to return to the higher-income brackets again is to vote for the Republicans and that party's latest solution of the farm problem.

Even more surprising, this plea was made in the name of "non-partisanship!" The Secretary did not advocate plowing under little pigs exactly, but he did recommend special subsidies for the pig and corn farmers, so they could as he expressed it, "share in the country's prevailing and abundant prosperity," instead of being left out in the cold in sub-zero weather.

THE "LITTLE PIGS" escaped burial, but if we understood the Secretary correctly, he favors plowing under grain, paying subsidies to those farmers who reduce their production, and in general adopting many of ex-Secretary Wallace's proposals which were so roundly condemned by the Republicans only a few years ago.

"Write your senators and congressmen," Mr. Benson then urged, "and tell them you want the Eisenhower program adopted—not some time in the future but now before spring-planting starts."

This simple procedure, it was promised, would put silver dollars in the farmer's overalls and credit in his bank, the implication being that any proposal by non-Republicans wouldn't, and all this in the name of non-partisanship, and opposition to placing agriculture, as Benson expressed it, on "the political auction block, for sale to the highest bidder."

WHAT IS the answer? Has Secretary Benson changed since the time he fought against higher and more rigid price supports, as well as in favor of common sense and the sacred law of supply and demand?

Or have the times changed? We believe it is the latter.

THE ANSWER, in short as we see it, is that this year is a presidential election year. That's all. The farm problem is a serious one for the Republicans, and unless the resentment against the administration in the farm-belt can be overcome between now and November the loss of the farm vote might mean GOP defeat.

So Secretary Benson has been subjected to tremendous pressure from the party leaders, to change his tactics, flatter the farmers instead of talking turkey to them, and thus let the Secretary do his share to keep the party in power for another four years, instead of handicapping it.

We still don't believe Secretary Benson is "just another politician." But we do believe he is far from being the high type of dedicated public servant and non partisan administrator, that for a considerable time, he appeared to be.

This sudden change may have been the result of this political pressure-ordeal that impelled Mr. Benson through a subordinate to endorse a magazine article he had never read, which condemned and ridiculed the American farmers whose best interests he took an oath to serve.

But that, after all, is another story.—R.W.R.

How Come?

We are always surprised to hear from Republican sources that the "welfare state" as advanced by the Roosevelt and Truman administrations was un-American, and thanks to President Eisenhower has now been extirpated from the body politic.

We wonder what these commentators think the "welfare state" means today and has meant for over 20 years.

If they would look up the record they would find the "welfare state" to include, among others, the following items of social and economic betterment namely:

- Government health aid. Government housing aid. Government aid to social security. Old age pensions. Government aid to public welfare. Government relief for flood damage. Government relief for economic distress areas. Government aid to education. Government construction of schools. Minimum wages. Farm relief by the government. Government aid to highway construction, etc., etc.

If they would, at the same time, look over the record of the Eisenhower administration and particularly the recent messages to the congress from the White House they would find that the present administration has endorsed and advised the continuance of each and every one of the above items.

HOW THEN can the "welfare state" be called "un-American" and how can the President be praised for extirpating it from the pure and uncontaminated body politic?

We would appreciate it if, the next time one of our correspondents takes pen-in-hand to score the "welfare state" as un-American, and use the term "New Deal" as an epithet, he—or she—would take a few minutes off to explain how, with the record what it is, they can logically or consistently do so.—R.W.R.

Alsops Say Military Satellite Project Now Being Developed

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

Washington, D.C.—Concentrated work has started on a project, informally dubbed with rather grim humor, "Project Big Brother," whose purpose is to launch a reconnaissance satellite vehicle from this country within five years.



"Project Big Brother" is, of course, wholly distinct from the far more modest and militarily meaningless project for a tiny earth satellite, announced last summer by President Eisenhower. The reconnaissance satellite project has enormous strategic significance.

As now envisioned, the satellite will be capable of transmitting to this country images of the entire land area of the earth, including, of course, the vast now hidden area of the Communist bloc. The images, it is believed, will be sufficiently clear and detailed to register such major military activity as air base construction or fleet movement. And it will give a sure "fix" on existing Communist bases, whose location cannot be determined with absolute certainty by present methods.



Obviously, launching a satellite vehicle capable of watching the whole world, like the "Big Brother" of George Orwell's famous novel, will be no easy job. In fact, it will be so difficult and expensive that the five-year time schedule may be optimistic.

YET the project is an absolutely serious one, which is already moving past the pure research stage. It has a high priority, and a generous share of the recent heavy increase in requested appropriations for missile work. Great companies like the Radio Corporation of America, the Columbia Broadcasting Company, and Lockheed Aircraft have been enlisted for the work.

The technical problems involved in the project are hideously complex. To put it simply, the purpose is to launch a satellite which will circle the earth on an overlapping pattern more or less indefinitely, and which will constantly transmit telescopic images of the earth's surface.

The first problem that arises is obvious. Some way must be found to store, as it were, the television images, so that an image taken when the satellite is over Moscow, for example, can be transmitted to receivers in this country while the satellite is over, say, New York.

THERE are plenty of other problems, of course. It is no easy matter to get reasonably clear and detailed images from an altitude of somewhat over 300 miles, which is expected to be about the height of the satellite when in its orbit. Still another problem, which may be the toughest of all, is the power source.

The satellite will be, after all, a permanent man-made heavenly body, like the moon. Therefore, in order to store and transmit images, it must have some built-in and virtually permanent source of power, independent of the earth.

One possibility being explored is solar energy—"Big Brother" would get its energy from the sun. Another, more probable solution is a nuclear reactor. But present calculations suggest that the reactor must somehow be kept to less than 40 pounds in weight, since every added pound, of course, enormously complicates the problem of propelling the satellite into its orbit. It will take a "technological breakthrough" to achieve an efficient 40-pound reactor.

THIS is enough to suggest how great are the obstacles which must be overcome before the global all-seeing eye can be launched. But the technicians are sure that the job can be done. The technicians are even sure that the manned satellite of the juvenile comic books is now certain to become a reality eventually.

Here again, a serious government project, largely assigned to Republic Aircraft, has been organized. But unlike the reconnaissance satellite, the manned satellite project is still very much in the blueprint stage, and a manned satellite is certainly far more than five years away.

All this raises the obvious question: Where do the Soviets stand? No one knows the answer, but the evidence does not lead to complacency. The Kremlin has assigned a high-level committee of scientists, including the brilliant Dr. Peter Kapitza, to the task of perfecting a "space

platform," as the Russians call a satellite.

MOREOVER, the recent reported tests of an "intermediate ballistic missile in the Soviet Union, reported some days ago in this space, indicate very clearly that the Soviets are at present markedly ahead of this country in missile development.

Missile development and satellite development are, of course, interdependent, and the striking Soviet successes in the missile field partly explain the American government's decision to go ahead full steam with "Project Big Brother."

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Thefts From Cars Reported To Police

Three thefts from cars were reported to city police Friday.

Four wheel discs valued at \$108 were stolen sometime last Wednesday night from a car owned by Robert M. Miksche, 2216 East Siskiyou Blvd., while it was parked at the Rogue Valley Country club, police said.

Four gallons of oil, and other items valued at \$5.50 were taken Friday from a car owned by Charles M. King, route 1, Gold Hill, which was parked in a Safeway lot at Oakdale Ave. and Main St., according to police.

Margaret O. Schnack, route 3, reported to police the theft Friday of groceries valued at \$4.18 from her car while it was parked at the Groceria parking lot.

ELECTED PRESIDENT

Portland—(U.P.)—Charles C. Bowen, San Francisco, was elected president of the Portland Traction company Friday.

St. Louis Paper Hits Eastland Committee; Lauds Neuberger Talk

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a frequent critic of the Republican administration, recently assailed the Democratic majority in the Senate for condoning committee investigative methods which it said are similar to those of Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

The Pulitzer prizewinning newspaper also praised Oregon's Sen. Richard Neuberger for being the first senator to call attention on the Senate floor to the activities of Senator Eastland's committee.

On the other foot The Post-Dispatch editorial, printed Jan. 19, was entitled "On the Other Foot." It follows: What is the Democratic majority in the Senate going to do about the excesses of the Internal Security subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Eastland of Mississippi? This question is entirely in order.

When the Republicans controlled the Senate in 1953 and 1954, they were severely criticized because they were so reluctant to come to grips with the ugly, messy issue of McCarthyism. For many months Republican leaders looked the other way while the Wisconsin demagogue brought the Senate into disrepute at home and abroad by misuse of his authority as chairman of the Permanent Investigating subcommittee.

Democrats in Control Now the shoe is on the other foot. The Democrats control the Senate. They have the committee majorities. Their senior members hold the chairmanships. Thus James O. Eastland, a Senator these last 13 years, is chairman of the subcommittee whose legal responsibility it is "to investigate the administration of the Internal Security Act and other security laws."

This is the subcommittee which has revived memories of McCarthyism by the shocking way it has attempted to relate "The New York Times" to international Communism. By concentrating on a few employees of "The Times"—in a total organization of more than 4000—the Eastland subcommittee presented a wholly distorted picture.

Sounded Keynote As a consequence "The Times," in one of the strongest editorials it has ever printed, sounded the keynote of a free press to which many other newspapers immediately rallied. Strangely enough, however, several days passed before any member of the Senate took the floor to defend the

level of the schools for white children. The worse the two systems are allowed to become, being deprived of money that is indispensable, the harder it will be in fact to integrate them. And the more acute will be the passions aroused.

Mr. Powell is a Democrat and Mr. Martin is a Republican. They would do well not to play politics with the public schools. Copyright 1955 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

A newspaper office receives many requests for information—ranging from who will win the next presidential election to what happened to Saturday's paper. But a letter received a couple of weeks ago has us stumped.

The writer described a puzzle which was said to have been published in the Mail Tribune "about three years ago," and asked for the solution. Rather than face the Herculean task of going through the files and finding the solution, a staff member decided he would simply solve the puzzle and report his own solution.

That, as we said, was a couple of weeks ago. Staff member has developed a 7 o'clock shadow and a grouchy disposition. The puzzle is still unsolved.

A friendly reader pounced with delight on what she thought was a typographical error in the M-T's classified ad section, where there was an ad seeking a contractor to repair a man's "fool damaged home."

We checked this item and found it wasn't a typographical error after all. That's what the copy said. Well, we've heard of fools damaging houses before.

The purchase of new automobiles, by the city or others, can lead to problems, some of them unexpected. One police officer, about to give chase to a traffic violator, tramped down on a floor button in a new police car. Instead of the expected wail of the siren, however, he found himself looking through a windshield covered with water from the automatic washing squirts.

Another city employee, making an inter-city trip on official business in a new city car, needed to clear the windshield, and after poking and pulling all the knobs in sight, spotted a floor button. He triumphantly shoved it with his foot, and startled everyone for miles as the siren rose into a shrill whine.

Last week a customer went into a branch bank in a nearby community and asked the teller if he handled United States savings bonds. The teller asked, "Do you want to buy or sell?"

As callers-at-the-newsroom know, a self-service elevator connects the news office with the business office of this newspaper. Some people prefer not to use it, for various reasons—claustrophobia, natural distrust of mechanical contrivances, and so on—and insist on climbing the stairs. Others are game, but occasionally get mixed up in their operating directions, and push the "up" button when they want to go down, and vice versa; or wait for the outside doors to open automatically—which they don't.

They shouldn't feel abashed however, for newsroom employees, who use the thing every day, also sometimes get mixed up. A girl reporter last week spent several frustrated moments pushing the "down" button to go "up," and wondering if the elevator was out of order.

This elevator, in truth, is somewhat temperamental and choleric. But it had not been known to pause in mid-flight, as it were, trapping the occupant in the small, grey cubicle. Well, it finally happened Friday, when an electrical conduit blew out. And, horrors! someone was trapped. At first the newshounds rather hoped it was the girl reporter. Then they had the awful thought that it might turn out to be someone with genuine claustrophobia.

As it turned out, it was the helpful office boy, who calmly rang the alarm bell, pushed the emergency switch, pushed open the door, and leapt out, safe and sound. In response to queries, he replied with an "A-w-shucks—'warn't-nothing" air, but promised to write a book entitled "How I Escaped From the Elevator," or, "Heroism 'Tween Floors."

A group called the Jolly Stitches club met one day last week at the Wooden Shoe room in the Holland hotel for lunch. Dutch treat, of course.

Large numbers of volunteer workers have been turning out at 7 a.m. (that's right—7 A.M.!!) for breakfast the past month, as part of the fund-raising drive for the proposed new hospital. They have had gay, gay times, according to reports.

Last Wednesday, Insurance man Lou Cranston and Public Relations Man Russ Jamison dressed up as women, for a gag. Thursday morning one of the features was someone dressed in one of the same dresses, and all fitted out with "padding, blonde wig, slathers of make-up, a false nose and men's shoes.

One of the workers—a rather well-known businessman—saw the creature and assumed it was either Cranston or Jamison, so as it went by he gave the "creature" a familiar slap and pinch. He was horrified to learn shortly thereafter that the "creature" WAS a woman, dressed up to look like a man dressed up to look like a woman.

We recently mentioned in this space a set of identical twins, who had been misidentified as being 163 years old, and who were the subject of several coincidental happenings. We are sad to report that they are identical no longer. One of them not long ago lost a finger in a meat grinder.

Want to know the latest proposal to bring fresh water to the parched regions of Southern California? Well, it is suggested that a huge Antarctic iceberg be towed to the shore off Los Angeles where it would be cradled and the water siphoned off and pumped ashore as it melted. Clever, those Los Angelenos.

Cockfighting, however repellent it may be to most of us, is Cuba's national sport, and Cubans have erected a six-foot statue to a fighting cock in one of their cities. By means of recordings, the big bird is made to crow twice daily, and it can be heard 2 1/2 miles away. Maybe residents of Rogue River would like to consider something like this to publicize their annual Rooster Crowing Contest.

The birds were singing yesterday morning as we trudged off to work. And the gal staff member who brought pussy-willow buds to the office just before Christmas reports that acacias have started to show up in the flower shops—a true indication, she maintains, that spring is really on the way.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE POWELL AMENDMENT

The Kelley bill to appropriate Federal money in aid of the construction of schools has run into the conflict—which is still unresolved in the Southern states—over the Supreme Court's decision on segregation. Rep. Adam C. Powell of New York is proposing an amendment to the bill which would deny Federal funds to states or local school districts which continue to maintain segregated schools. The money which is denied them would be held in escrow and paid out whenever a local district complied with the decision of the Supreme Court.

This amendment, which has the support of Rep. Joseph W. Martin, the Republican leader in the House, might well, if adopted, bring about the defeat of the bill and the hope of Federal aid for the schools. It would be expecting too much that the Southern Senators and Congressmen would vote for the bill with this amendment in it.

The Southerners, plus many Northerners who are really opposed to Federal aid on principle or on grounds of economy, would be a formidable opposition. But even if the bill could be passed over their opposition, it would be complicated and obstruct, rather than assist and promote, the movement to end segregation in the schools.

"I THINK I shall vote for the Powell amendment," said Rep. Martin the other day, "because of the position of the Supreme Court, I don't think you can do otherwise." Mr. Martin is entirely mistaken. The truth of the matter is that because of the position of the Supreme Court, Congress ought to reject the Powell amendment. For that amendment, far from upholding the Supreme Court's decision, would subvert it.

The position taken by the supreme court is that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional, being a denial of the equal protection of the laws, and that the court will pass upon "the adequacy of any plans" that state and school authorities may propose "to effectuate a transi-

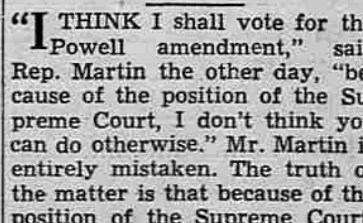
tion to a racially non-discriminatory school system. During this period of transition, the courts will retain jurisdiction of these cases."

THE Supreme Court, recognizing that the change-over from segregated schools is a difficult and complex matter, has refrained from demanding immediate and unconditional application of its ruling. It has recognized that there must be a period of transition—a period of persuasion and accommodation—and the Supreme Court has accepted the burden of presiding over this transition.

The Powell amendment runs counter to the letter and the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision. For the amendment proposes to have Congress take over from the court the burden of getting the rule against segregation observed. It proposes to punish the localities which are slow about, or opposed to, complying, and to give to administrative officials, rather than to the Supreme Court, the power to determine whether the law is being observed. No one, I submit, who understands and believes in the Supreme Court's decision, can vote for the Powell amendment.

IF THE amendment is adopted and the school aid bill is defeated, the cause of integration will suffer. Federal aid for school construction will be withheld from precisely those states and school districts which it is most needed. Integration, since it means that Negro children will have the same education as white children, requires much money. In the segregated school systems the Negro children are for the most part less well provided for. One of the necessary means to the integration of the schools is to build more schools. Otherwise, under integration the education of the white children will be pulled down towards the standards now prevailing for the Negro children.

Any true and understanding friend of integration in the Southern states should realize that when he proposes to starve the Southern schools, he is making it more difficult to bring about integration. The South now has a dual school system, the white one better than the Negro. It will take money to bring about one school system at the



Walter Lippmann