

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, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Nov. 29, 1946 (Friday) In a two-day drive which closed Wednesday Medford city school pupils gathered 5,791 pounds of old clothes for shipment to needy children in Europe.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Grounder Pot column: It could not have rained harder Wed. if every farmer had hay down and no roof on the barn.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 29, 1936 (Sunday) Many citizens respond to Christmas seal sale, according to Mrs. Alex Sparrow, chairman of the anti-tuberculosis drive here. After Jan. 1, 1937, law requiring more than two years of normal training school for a teacher's elementary certificate becomes effective.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 29, 1926 (Monday) Local interest shown in auction of 314 acres of land one mile north of Rogue River along Pacific highway.

Bill Henley, well-known Oregon cattle man from Buras and formerly of Jackson county, visits in Medford.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 29, 1916 (Wednesday) Organization of another anglers' club by those interested in Rogue river legislation is proposed by John S. Orth. A. C. Allen has returned from Spokane, where he represented Oregon at the fruitgrowers' marketing convention.

50 YEARS AGO

Nov. 29, 1906 (Thursday) Dr. Julius Grinker, mental disease specialist, addresses American Medical Society session in Chicago. The J. O. Johnson ranch of 354 acres at Table Rock is for sale by C. H. Pierce and Son.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copy 1955 Editorial Research Report

- 1. No Supreme Court member in modern U.S. history has accepted a presidential nomination: right or wrong?
2. It is legal or illegal in most states to charge a fee for furnishing a child for adoption outside of regular channels?
3. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist Chinese government on Formosa, is in his 60s, 70s or 80s?
4. Organized labor does or doesn't join Community Chest or United Fund campaigns in most cities these days?
5. The Boy Scouts organization originated in the U. S.; right or wrong?
6. Robert B. Meyner is Democratic Senator from Illinois, mayor of N.Y. City, Supreme Court justice, governor of New Jersey, or national party chairman?
The answers: 1. Wrong; Justice Charles E. Hughes agreed to run for the Republicans in 1916. 2. Legal in most. 3. 70s. 4. Does in most. 5. Wrong (in England) 6. Governor of New Jersey.
The Puritan Government banned the celebration of Christmas in England in 1643 in an attempt to do away with all forms of frivolity.

"Worse Than a Crime"

Yes, it depends so much upon whose ox is gored. The Egyptian delegation in the UN froth at the mouth oratorically, over the "armed and unprovoked aggression" against their country by England and France. But, they have nothing to say against the unprovoked and wholesale butchery of the defenseless women and children of Hungary by Russian tanks and are unanimously and self-righteously against the UN even taking official cognizance of it.

WE grant two wrongs don't make a right. The United Nations was morally bound to oppose the surprise attack of Britain and France on the Suez canal, or go out of business. As we see it there was no other way.

But by the same token the UN had—and has—a similar moral obligation to oppose and condemn the Russian massacre, but judging by the UN inaction to date, and the Russian-Arab opposition to any such move, nothing will really be done about it.

YET not only on moral grounds, but on the basis of world politics, the crime committed by the Kremlin was far worse and a far more serious threat to world peace, than the "blunder" hatched up at the Quai d'Orsay and 10 Downing Street.

The attack on the Suez and Nasser, the Egyptian dictator, was not UNprovoked.

A long series of treaty violations and broken promises adding up to a definite threat to the very life-line of western Europe, was the provocation. There was no desire to conquer Egypt, to harm—much less crush—the Egyptian people. There was only a desire to so change control of the Suez canal, that normal economic life in western Europe could be reasonably assured and sustained, and force appeared to the two governments as the only practical way to do it.

In this decision of course our allies made a grievous error, but more in method than intention. Moreover, just to be realistic about it, there is little question that if the "coup" had been successful, the net result would have contributed to world peace in the Mid East and a greatly needed deterrent to Russian aggression, instead of the reverse.

Now it appears Russian ruthlessness on the Stalin model has paid out and met with no material resistance in the UN or out of it.

So what is to prevent the Kremlin from deciding what they have done to Hungary, they can do to the Near East and when the need arises to achieve their program of world conquest, do to Western Europe.

"TOO bad" is a mild term to express the dangers of the present situation.

But it IS too bad that the leaders in both England and France failed to note the warning of a famous French diplomat and cynic regarding a certain action then contemplated namely:

"It would be worse than a crime, it would be a blunder." —R.W.R.

What Happened?

Some of our Republican friends are still a trifle dazed and trying without much success, to explain what happened to them on November 6th.

There have been almost as many different explanations as there are Republicans.

But we have not as yet noted what we believe was the chief factor and rather a simple one namely: the superior quality of the Democratic candidates.

WE not only mean a superiority man for man for the various offices, but a superiority over the Democratic average in the past.

So often the trouble from a Democratic standpoint has been the candidates for office just did not stack up to par for the course. This year they did, and in many cases with a great deal of merit to spare.

So that, as we see it, was reason No. 1 for the "sweep" in Oregon. Had the Democratic quality not exceeded the average of the past, or fallen below, the result would, we believe, have been a very different one.

There were other factors, of course, but we think the above item should be rated A-1.

NO. 2 we would credit to the Independent vote. Never before have so many voters in Oregon refused to vote the party ticket straight, weighed so many candidates for office with no regard for the party label, but great regard for the individuals' demonstrated abilities and promise. It was a pick-and-choose election—in that regard probably a record-breaker for the state. Thousands of Democrats voted for President Eisenhower, just as thousands of Republicans voted for Senator Morse.

Moreover, just as the Democrats presented a superior slate of aspirants considerably above the party average, the Republicans, in Oregon at least, did the exact reverse. With the exception of the fabulous vote getting "Ike," their quality was far below.

FINALLY the liberal, progressive trend in American political life, was all in all represented by the Democratic candidates, and the reverse trend, the Old Guard nostalgia for the good old days of Mark Hanna and the Smoot-Hawley tariff, were represented by the G.O.P.

There were exceptions, of course, as we noted during the campaign, but all in all that was the line up in this state.

And where there is such a clear line of demarcation, the people of Oregon, in spite of their record of conservative Republicanism since the battle of Bull Run, can usually be depended upon to choose candi-

British Anti-American Feeling May Be Saving of Eden's Post

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The rising tide of anti-American feeling in Great Britain may save Prime Minister Anthony Eden's job — if anything can.



Charles M. McCann, United Press Correspondent

One week ago, a great many Britons were blaming Eden for the British-French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone which caused an open breach in relations with the United States. When Eden left London last Friday for a three-week vacation in Jamaica there was a strong feeling that he was almost certain to be forced out of office.

He still may be. But now there is an increasing tendency in Britain—in the Conservative Party, in the newspapers and in British private life—to blame the United States for the entire

Suez situation. At the moment at least, this British feeling seems likely to strengthen Eden's own gravely weakened position.

May Ride Out Storm Whether it will strengthen him sufficiently to insure his continuance in office remains to be seen.

But there seems to be a growing possibility that, if his cabinet colleagues support him, Eden will be able to ride out the storm.

A great deal may depend upon the attitude of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles toward Eden.

Both Mr. Eisenhower and Dulles were bitterly angry at Eden because Britain and France decided on the Suez invasion without consulting them.

It has been reported the President has refused to talk to Eden by telephone. The implication has been that both he and Dulles are deter-

mined that Eden shall get out. There is no doubt that Eden would like to talk to the President on his way home from Jamaica two weeks from now.

May Sacrifice Eden If that happened, it might make the difference between Eden's resignation and his continued leadership.

If the personal breach between the President and Dulles on one hand and Eden on the other continues, the Conservatives may feel that it is necessary to sacrifice Eden.

But if he were forced out, Eden's resignation would be taken as an official admission that he blundered into the Suez situation, in the minds of British voters, Eden's colleagues in the government would share the blame.

The Labor Party would benefit. The possibility that the government might have to call a parliamentary election would arise.

Labor certainly would gain in an emergency election, and it might well win.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Towards the end of last week the prospect had darkened considerably for a successful United Nations mediation in the Middle East. Mr. Hammarskjold came back from his negotiations in Cairo with what certainly looks like a shrunken understanding of the role of the U. N. police force. In the original conception, this force was by its presence at the canal and on the Egyptian- Israeli frontier to be the visible sign of the right and authority of U. N. to mediate.



Walter Lippmann

The fundamental idea was that there are great and dangerous issues in the Middle East, which had caused an explosion, and that the paramount function of the U. N. was to bring about a settlement. In the past few days, the U. N. has been pushed into a position where its main function seems to be that of restoring conditions as they were before the explosion. Only when the restoration has been completed is there to be any serious attention given to promoting a settlement.

This pushing went to the point where an overwhelming majority of the General Assembly, including the United States, was insisting that the idea of a settlement must be laid aside until the status quo ante has been restored. As no settlement was possible before in the situation as it was, is it not fair to say that the prospects of a settlement are not good if our primary insistence is that the situation should be restored to what it was before?

MR. HAMMARSKJOLD'S meager success in Cairo reflects the basic alignment of power in the world, as brought about by the American action in the U. N.

We have been right to act through the U. N. But from the very beginning there have been two different courses of action which the United States could take. One was to treat the British, French and Israeli intervention as a pure and simple act of aggression, to treat Nasser's Egypt as the innocent victim, and to throw our weight and influence against the intervening powers and in favor of the restoration of Nasser's position. This is in fact what, though with a bit of vacillation at one stage, we have been doing in New York. The other course was to put our whole weight and influence in favor of a U. N. mediation of the underlying issues, insisting upon a withdrawal as well as that the U. N. show a simultaneous determination to deal with the real issues.

The decision taken in Washington to let the effort to settle wait upon the withdrawal has in practice meant that our weight has been added to, not distinguished from, that of the countries of the Soviet orbit and of the Afro-Asian bloc in their unqualified support of Egypt.

The reason President Nasser was so stiff and unyielding with Mr. Hammarskjold is that he had

behind him not only the Soviet Union and the Afro-Asians but also the United States, and therefore in some considerable measure also the Latin Americans.

NOW the fact of the matter is that the Soviet Union and President Nasser do not want a settlement, as we understand the word, either at the canal or in Palestine. By our failing to take a firm position in favor of a settlement, making it our paramount objective, we have let ourselves be maneuvered into a position which will mean the defeat of our true interests and of our real aims.

If anyone imagines that in supporting the Egyptian-Soviet line we are gaining influence and prestige which can be used for a settlement, he should have been in New York at the General Assembly at the end of last week. He would have seen there that the initiative and the power are not in our hands, and that we found ourselves doing what we did not want to do, and explaining that it was not so bad to do it and that we could not help ourselves.

THE root of the trouble is in Washington where the fundamental decision has been fumbled—whether to treat the intervention as a case of unprovoked aggression to be repelled, or as an explosion of conflicting forces that need to be pacified and reconciled.

The President has said things which suggest that he was groping for the second and truly statesmanlike course. But for some reason, be it that he has lacked lucid and resourceful advisers, he has allowed us to drift into the other course.

That course is proving in practice to be nothing more than to play second fiddle to the Soviet-Egyptian axis.

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Three County Women Are Contest Winners

Three Jackson county women are among winners in Chet's Famous Foods "Key to Convenience" contest and will receive enough Chet's foods to provide Sunday dinners for four for the next three months.

The winners are Mrs. Harriet Hicks, 1308 Mt. Pitt ave., and Mary Elsie Ragsdale, 160 DeHague st., both Medford, and Grace Noble, box 171, Jacksonville. Winners were selected after submitting household hints in competition with contestants from the western states, Alaska and Hawaii.

The two Medford winners obtained their contest entry blanks from the Groceria Super Food market, Sixth and Grape sts., and Mrs. Noble obtained her entry blank at the Jacksonville Market, California st., Jacksonville.

Household hints submitted in the contest will be compiled in booklet form for free distribution to shoppers.

dates along the lines of turning the clock of advancement forward not back.

LAST but not least was the improved organization—spirited leadership and plain hard work of the party toilers in the ranks, of what is now the majority party but which, for so many years, was a minority.

This presents quite a challenge to the Democratic party and its successful candidates.

The better their record and the party's record from the standpoint of promoting the public welfare, the better their chances of reelection and maintaining their majority position in this congenitally conservative but discriminating commonwealth. —R.W.R.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

MISSILES ON THE HORIZON

Washington — About a year from today, if all goes as expected, a prototype of the first true intercontinental missile as Navaho, will be tested in the Caribbean proving grounds. And about 18 months from today, according to present schedules, a greater and more terrible weapon, the intercontinental ballistic missile, known as Atlas, will also be tested.



Joseph Alsop

To most people, these facts may seem worth no more than a passing glance. Yet the near prospect of these weapons has a revolutionary implications, which are causing a passionate debate in the Pentagon and the National Security Council.



Stewart Alsop

The outcome of the debate will deeply affect the economy and the grand strategy of the United States, and indeed, this country's chances of survival in further war. To understand what the debate is about, the basic facts about the missile weapons must be understood.

Navaho is designed to travel to its target at a speed of over 2,000 miles an hour, at an altitude of 60,000 to 80,000 feet. Atlas, an entirely different kind of missile, is designed to travel at the fantastic speed of 16,000 miles an hour or more, reaching a maximum altitude of around 600 miles.

BOTH missiles are of intercontinental range — more than 5,000 miles. But the differences between them are crucial. Navaho can be intercepted and shot down by means now known or projected. Atlas cannot. Navaho will probably be capable of carrying a warhead only a rather small atomic bomb. The Atlas warhead will be a very powerful hydrogen bomb.

These are some of the reasons why Atlas, unlike Navaho, has been called "the ultimate weapon." But it must also be understood that there is a wide gap between the testing of a prototype and the possession of a decisive number of these terrible weapons for use in war. And the gap is likely to be much shorter in the case of Navaho than in the case of Atlas.

One of the missile-makers' most nightmarish problems is the problem of guidance, of directing a missile to a target half a world away. The problem has been largely solved, at least on paper, in the case of Navaho, thanks in part to a lesser missile called Snark is subsonic and militarily almost without value, but experiments in guiding it have been useful in the development of a guidance system for Navaho.

DEVELOPING accurate guidance for Atlas, with its intercontinental range, is a far more difficult problem. Adam J. Hetneman, channel maintenance chief for the Portland District Corps of Engineers, has handed in his resignation.

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THE king and his courtiers, laughing uproariously, rode on. THE REVOLUTION CAME. And the heartless despotism that had ruled France with its iron hand ended in a bath of blood the like of which had not been seen before.

So let's not discount and ignore utterly the power of embittered men who have only their bare hands with which to fight for the liberty they crave.

There was a day of reckoning in France. SOMEDAY there will be a day of reckoning in Russia.

credible speed and other characteristics, is something else again, and although progress has been made, the problem is by no means solved. Moreover, in the case of Atlas there is a special difficulty that does not affect Navaho—"re-entry." The problem is to find some way to prevent Atlas from burning up, like a meteor, when it re-enters the earth's atmosphere.

Finally, Atlas will not only be an enormously expensive weapon in itself, its launching sites will also be hideously expensive to build and maintain. There is a planned appropriation in the next budget of \$100 million for just one site, and the cost could easily go much higher. Obviously, if and when the time comes when Atlas missiles and Atlas sites are dotted all over the country, the cost will be astronomical.

Given these facts, it is easy to understand why the debate in the administration is all about. There is no longer any argument about the need to win the race for the ultimate weapon, and the President has given the Atlas program the highest priority. But the economy-firsters would like to make up for the vast prospective cost of Atlas by paring all other programs and force levels to the bone. It has even been proposed that the Navaho program should be eliminated entirely, on the theory that Atlas will eventually do the same job better.

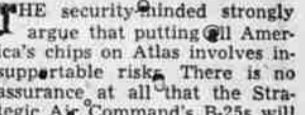
THE security-minded strongly argue that putting all America's chips on Atlas involves insupportable risks. There is no assurance at all that the Strategic Air Command's B-25s will not be rendered obsolete before the still non-existent Atlas is operational in useful numbers. Therefore we must have Navaho and such other improved manned aircraft as the B-58, to bridge the gap between the B-52 and Atlas, and to make certain that this country remains at all times its retaliatory striking power.

Above all, the security-minded maintain, the United States must be able to fight other kinds of war, besides the suicidal push-button war of total destruction for which Atlas is designed. In sum, the near prospect of the testing of the intercontinental missiles is beginning to generate another debate on defense, and this may be the most crucial debate of all.

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