

Medford Mail Tribune
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PUBLISHING CO.
33 North Fir St. Ph. SP 2-6141

Subscription Rates
By Mail—In Advance: Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.25
Sunday Only—1 year \$4.20

Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLIDAY CO. INC.
United Press—1230 Broadway, N.Y.
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
AFFILIATE MEMBER

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. 6, 1948 (Monday)
Medford drive to supply the Pacific Northwest relief ship for central Europe now total \$1,400, according to local sponsors.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 6, 1938 (Thursday)
Annual meeting of Fruit Growers League scheduled soon in Jackson county courthouse auditorium, President Chester Fitch announced.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 6, 1928 (Friday)
Sheriff's office investigates a report that a suspect, answering the description of a safe-burglar and murderer, was near Jacksonville.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 6, 1918 (Monday)
The organization of the Rogue River Oil company, which was incorporated late in 1917, has been completed.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Is the vanilla-bean the fruit of a species of orchid?
2. Bible: Is the "Song of Solomon" a collection of wedding lyrics?
3. The name of the London residence of the British Royal family is Buckingham, St. James's or Hyde Park?

4. Is Lincoln's birthday a public holiday in Pa., Ken., or Ill.
5. At 12 o'clock noon Eastern Standard Time in the U.S. what time is it in Moscow, Soviet Russia?
6. The modern Coast Guard was created by a merger of which two other services?

7. Was Adoniram Judson a famous Missionary, explorer, or boxer?
8. Fanafuti is an island in the... Islands?
9. Graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy are provisionally commissioned in what rank?
10. Who invented the pendulum?

Answers: 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Buckingham. 4. Pa. 5. 8 p.m. 6. Revenue-Cutter Service and Life-Saving Service. 7. Missionary. 8. Ellice. 9. Ensign in the Navy or 2nd Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. 10. Galileo.

Editorial Correspondence . . .

By ERIC ALLEN, Managing Editor

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.—"I was proud of Oregon," said the lady.

Now she's no football fan, nor has she often been in the state of Oregon, and she's never even seen the Webfoot campus.

But her sentiments were right. We were proud, too. And, surprisingly, even the blase sportswriters of California have fallen all over themselves to give credit to the high-spirited Oregon team, the "Cinderella" eleven from little old Oregon who held mighty Ohio State to a squeak-by win.

There was glamor and well—glory in the game. It was a show of a lifetime.

The Rose Bowl game is a spectacle as much as it is a football game. The sight of nearly 100,000 people, all gathered in one place at one time for a common purpose, is somehow a moving thing. One hundred thousand people is a lot of people, and the roar they can emit is spine-tingling.

Oregon, 19-point underdogs in pre-game expertise, not only did remarkably well on the field. They won the unstinted admiration of the southern Cal sportswriters, probably the most biased, hard-bitten crew of typewriter pounders in the business.

Vincent X. Flaherty, of the Los Angeles Examiner, said: "It was an inspiring spectacle because Oregon, embattled and outmanned, made it so . . . The Oregonians put on an outstanding display and, surprisingly enough, even seemed to be the superior team a great part of the way . . ."

In the San Francisco Chronicle, Bill Leiser said: ". . . What impressed everyone from everywhere was the fact the Oregonians took on the Buckeyes man for man, face to face, the hard way, all the way, and came up even . . . Ohio is America's No. 1 team, or was, and despised Oregon was just as good . . ."

Berkeley, Calif.—Oregon's performance at the Bowl game made as big an impression on the "man in the street" as it did on the "experts." In Bakersfield, the service station man, noticing our Oregon license, said, "Say, we really showed 'em, didn't we?" (Notice the "WE." Oregon was "The West" on New Year's Day.)

But aside from the thrill of a clean, hard-fought, brilliant game of football, the "bowl" provided other thrills. The Ohio State band is probably one of the best in the nation, and in both pregame and halftime shows, put on a well-thought-out, humorous and expert routine that classified as top entertainment.

And, as mentioned, the impact of 98,202 people assembled is in itself terrific. The day was gorgeous (as has been the weather on most of this California jaunt); the grass was green with lemon-yellow markings (Oregon's colors); the fans were ardent and partisan and friendly, and the entire day—buses and fumes and crowds notwithstanding—was a huge success.

New Year's Eve in Los Angeles was something else again. Where the happy crowd at the Bowl game was friendly, gregarious, and noisy, the crowd on the streets of downtown L.A. shared only the noise. There was an aura of suspicion, of unfriendliness, of hectic gaiety as though only on this one night of the year could they release all the pent-up emotions of drab and colorless lives throughout the year.

Confetti and noisemakers and auto horns and liquor blended to produce a sort of mass semi-hysteria worthy of a forum crowd in the Rome of Caligula.

In the hotel the alcohol-tinged celebration was less frantic, but equally noisy and equally irresponsible. Cannon-crackers were shot off in the halls for hours; empty whisky bottles went plunging to their destruction in the air-well, as shouts and threats and boasts were screamed from window to window.

Our party (two young girls, the family secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and the writer) retired after a moving picture at about 10 p.m., and finally the younger generation got to sleep, mercifully, about 11. The elders, concerned over various improbabilities of the night and more sensitive to noise, finally drifted into fitful sleep about 2 a.m., as the noise from Broadway two blocks away began to die down.

Small World Dept.: After climbing some 40 rows of seats in the Rose bowl, we sat down next to our neighbors from across the street in Medford, the Richard Fangers. On the other side was Rick Schuchard, also of Medford, and a row behind were friends from Hillsboro.

The Hollywood freeway, mentioned with some disparagement in this space earlier, is not a heck of a lot better at 6 o'clock in the morning than it is at 7 at night. We wonder if that horrid stretch of pavement ever is clear of cars, trucks and buses, two or three or four or five abreast, and in an unbroken line for miles.

We admit that one does, surprisingly, become accustomed to it. Leaving Los Angeles in the early morning for the long pull to the Bay area, we scooted and darted in and out of 60-mph traffic almost with the best—or worst—of them. But we still claim that driving on that freeway does not make for peace of mind nor longevity.

From L.A. to Oakland, the highway is, mostly, magnificent. There are a few stretches of sub-standard highways, where two- and three-lane roads compress and compact traffic which needs four lanes to flow properly.

But mostly, it is four-lane "freeway," and where the flow of traffic is not too great, it is a delight to drive—particularly early in the morning with the sun shining bright and warm, and the sky blue above.

"Freeway," we have discovered, is a relative term, and is frequently applied inexactly.

The word, in its pure sense, denotes a divided highway, with opposing traffic lanes separated, and access to the main thoroughfare limited to "flow-on" lanes.

But in common parlance, it is also applied to four lanes with limited (but not controlled) access; to four lanes where roadside businesses and cross-streets complicate the onward flow; and even to three-lane highways where it is as much as one's life is worth to pass the car in front.

These ways are far from "free." And the day is coming when "freeway" will mean just what it was coined to mean—a highway limited to motor vehicles, and with access not only limited to certain places, but controlled so that incoming traffic will flow in to the stream in unobstructed and unobstructing fashion.

Final thought on the Los Angeles-and-suburbs complex: This is not for us. There are too many, too many, too many people; more than 5 million (our earlier estimate of more than 1 million was far short of the reality) and we can hardly wait to get back to a place where, warm sunshine in December and January or not, one can look at the hills, savor the flavor of pure water, and know that the people are friends and neighbors; not the frustrated and harried denizens of a fantastic, complicated and crowded coastal plain, plagued by smog, taxes and housing projects, burgeoning in all directions.—E.A.

Hearings Slated On Gaither Report

Washington—Senate investigators moving into secret hearings on the nation's defenses vowed Saturday to get "all the facts" in the Gaither report suppressed by the White House.

Senate Democratic Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson said his preparedness subcommittee would start questioning key witnesses Monday to determine the contents of the secret report—said to



Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

Washington—Among the other decisions crowding in on President Eisenhower is one which is a great deal more important than it appears on the surface.

It is the decision to approve or disapprove a proposal, which is before the National Security Council, for a new mechanism for measuring at all times just where this country and the Communist bloc stand in the cold war and the arms race.

The best way to understand the importance of this proposal is to recall the most dramatic and significant moment in the hearings before the Johnson Preparedness Subcommittee, when intelligence chief Allen Dulles was briefing the committee members.

The Senators listened glumly while Dulles recited the facts—that the Soviets had been testing ballistic missiles since 1952-53; that they had stockpiled hundreds of operational medium range missiles; that the forward bases of the Strategic Air Force, except perhaps for the Spanish and Moroccan bases, were already subject to attack from operational Soviet IRBM sites; that the coastal areas of the United States were also subject to submarine-based missile attack; that the Soviets should have operational ICBMs and ICBM bases in the near future; and so on.

THEN Sen. Stuart Symington, with an assist from other Senators, began asking the obvious questions. How long had the Central Intelligence Agency had such intelligence? The CIA began getting "hard" intelligence on Soviet missile progress as long ago as 1952, Dulles replied. Had the intelligence been made available to the National Security Council? Certainly. Why, then, had our own missile effort actually been cut back?

Dulles replied frankly that the CIA had "not been able to impress the NSC with the impact of the intelligence" which the CIA had had "for some time." Why not? At this point, Dulles cited the basic law under which the CIA was created. It was not the function of the CIA, he pointed out, to compare United States capabilities and the capabilities of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the CIA was specifically enjoined from concerning itself with the American defense situation. The CIA was strictly confined to foreign intelligence.

This is not, of course, the whole reason why the NSC was not "impressed with the impact" of the CIA's intelligence. The basic reason was that the men who dominated the NSC, like Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey and Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, did not want to be impressed.

IF THEY had been impressed, as honest men and patriots (which both men are) they could not possibly have defended, to themselves or others, the policy of defense cutbacks which was central to the whole Administration program. And yet it is also true that the fact that the CIA is strictly limited to foreign intelligence made it far easier for men like Humphrey and Wilson to avoid being "impressed by the impact" of that intelligence.

For, in the fantastically complex structure of the American government, there is no single body whose continuing, day-to-day function it is to examine objectively where we really stand in the cold war and the arms race. Thus the CIA's intelligence

tends to be considered in a vacuum.

In the pre-Sputnik era, for example, leading Administration spokesmen repeated over and over, like an incantation, that "we have never been stronger." In a literal sense, in the sense of total firepower available to the American armed forces, this was no doubt true. But in the only sense in which it had real meaning—in terms of the comparative power of this country and the Soviet Union—it was absolutely untrue.

BUT IT was easy for the highest officials to believe their own complacent reassurances, because no one had had the job of constantly comparing Soviet and American power in meaningful terms. Theoretically, this is the job of the NSC itself. But the members of the NSC are also the chief government policy-makers, and it is foolish to expect the policy-makers to sit in judgment over their own policies.

Under the present system, there are only occasional and sporadic efforts to arrive at a balanced judgment of where we really stand. One such effort was represented by the now-famous report of the Gaither Committee.

There was no intelligence made available to the Gaither Committee which was not also available to the NSC. But because the Gaither Committee had no special interest in defending established policies, its members were profoundly "impressed by the impact" of the CIA's intelligence. The proposal before the President amounts to a sort of continuing Gaither Committee. The new body would have no policy-making functions. Its function, instead, would be to keep a running box score on the cold war and the arms race, so that intelligence would no longer be considered in a vacuum. Its function, indeed, would be to keep rubbing the noses of the members of the NSC—including the President himself—in the real meaning of the facts collected by the CIA.

(c) 1958 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Tanker Not Given, Air Force Insists

Washington—The Air Force Saturday denied it has assigned one of its new KC-135 jet transport-tankers to Vice President Richard M. Nixon for his personal use.

It said reports that it had done so are "entirely without fact."

The denial was issued after Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney wired Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy asking "by what authority the Air Force could furnish the Vice President with the latest, most expensive and most urgently-needed jet transport."

The Oklahoma Democrat said in a statement that allowing Nixon to use the KC-135 as a "cross-country taxi" would be "extravagant and dangerous." He said he doubted the Strategic Air Command had a "sufficient supply" of tankers to afford making one available to the Vice President.

The Air Force said all it had done was to offer Nixon an "orientation flight" on one of the new planes which has been stationed in Washington for several weeks. It is the same KC-135 in which Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, recently made a record-setting flight to Argentina.

The Air Force did not say whether Nixon had accepted the offer or whether a trip out of the country on an official mission would constitute an "orientation flight."

In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

More about science. You'd better read it. This science stuff is getting rugged.

THIS time it's "subliminal perception." Subliminal perception is a method whereby split second commercials are flashed across the television screen at high speed. They are said to make an impression on the viewer's SUBCONSCIOUS but are not seen by the viewer's EYE. The viewer isn't conscious of what is being done to him.

That is to say: You are sold down the river, but DON'T KNOW IT. You just go out and buy what you've been told to buy, but you don't know why you do what you're doing. You just go and DO IT. WOW!!!!

WHEN first appraised of this new development, the federal communications commission—being skeptical human beings, like the rest of us—was inclined to look on it as probably a lot of malarkey. But the subliminal perception folks kept on beating their drum. So the F.C.C. is going to make a test.

Come January 13, it will try it out on members of the congress.

The trial demonstration will be conducted over the closed-circuit facilities of Station WTOP-TV, a Washington affiliate of the Columbia Broadcasting system. A separate demonstration will be conducted for members of the Washington press corps.

HMMMMMM. This subliminal perception stuff has unlimited horizons.

For example: IT LOOKS now like the Democrats have a walk-away coming up in 1958 and another one on tap for 1960.

What with recessions and Sputniks and Christmas bills and one thing and another, everybody is upset and disgruntled. When we're upset and disgruntled our historic reaction is to throw the ins out and put the outs in. It looks like a cinch.

Suppose the wicked and crafty GOPs should—unknown to anybody—BUY UP THE SUBLIMINAL RIGHTS on all the TVs and begin to bombard the voters with subliminal commands to go to the polls and VOTE REPUBLICAN!!!

THIS stuff is getting serious. It will be interesting to see how the members of the congress react to these subliminal perception tests on January 13.

U.P. Correspondents Eye 1958 Headlines

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the probable course of world events in 1958.

War No war unless the Kremlin goes insane or makes a fatal blunder. Soviet Russian leaders are fully aware of allied retaliatory power. The Middle East is the big danger area. Anything could happen there. A small shooting war could spread into a big one.

Cold War No let-up in sight. On the contrary, Washington expects Russia to put on more heat as the day approaches for installing missile bases in Europe. European officials are more hopeful that tension may be eased.

"Summit" Conference Pressure on the Eisenhower administration for a meeting, which might lead to lessening of tension, is growing and will continue to grow. Allied governments and some American political leaders are exerting the pressure. Belief in Washington is that a meeting some time in 1958 would not be surprising provided advance soundings gave any hope for success. European officials are more optimistic. Eight out of nine experts predict a meeting.

Missiles American military men look for substantial progress this year in the race with Russia. But Russia will make progress, too, and the relative standing at the end of 1958 is problematical. United States missilemen hope the Thor and Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missiles may be operational by the end of 1958. Optimists hope the Atlas and Titan intercontinental ballistic missiles may be put into operation in 1959. The Navy's Polaris IRBM program will be pressed. It could show sensational progress.

Domestic Politics Differences between the Democratic majority in Con-

Return to Secret Diplomacy Seen Cold War Possibility

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The big powers may resort to old-fashioned secret diplomacy to open the way for new cold war negotiations.

Pressure for a "Summit" meeting in which President Eisenhower and other Allied heads of government would face Nikita S. Khrushchev and Nikolai A. Bulganin is mounting all over the world.

Leaders of some Allied countries in Western Europe, and some high-ranking American political leaders want such a meeting.

They seem to feel that statesmen ought to grasp at any straw that offers hope of removing the threat of a catastrophic war.

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles are among those who oppose a meeting until Russia gives solid evidence that it is willing to negotiate in good faith.

They feel that a "Summit" conference at this time might make things worse instead of better because there is no apparent starting point for useful negotiations.

That certainly makes sense. Nevertheless, pressure for a conference is likely to keep growing. It looks as if there probably will be a Summit conference during 1958, perhaps after a meeting of foreign ministers of the Big Four powers—the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

Secret Diplomacy Best Hope In any event, the best hope for the success of any conference seems to lie in secret diplomacy-secret negotiations conducted by the foreign ministries and embassies of the countries concerned.

A suggestion that secret diplomacy be used to break the present East-West deadlock was made last month by George F. Kennan, former United States Ambassador to Russia who is now professor of history at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.

Kennan is lecturing for a year at Oxford University. These lectures are being broadcast in England. They have attracted interest all over the world. In one of them Kennan said that issues between Russia and the West must be broken down and negotiated individually.

"For this, it is not the hectic encounters of senior statesmen under the spotlight which we need," Kennan said. "It is the patient, quiet, orderly

use of the regular channels of private communication between governments, as they have grown up and proved their worth over the course of the centuries."

Kennan Supported By Heuss President Theodor Heuss of West Germany strongly supported Kennan in a broadcast new year message to the German people.

Heuss pointed out that secret negotiations led to the solution of the bitter Trieste dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia. He pointed out also that the Russian blockade of Berlin, which could have exploded into war, was ended after confidential Russian-American negotiations.

Secret diplomacy became a horrid phrase after World War I because of the pre-war secret agreements among

powers on which many blamed its outbreak. The new technique was to be, as Woodrow Wilson put it in the first of his historical fourteen points:

"Open covenants openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

The ban against secret agreements was fine. In fact, the United Nations Charter specifies that no treaty which has not been registered with it may be invoked in the U.N.

Negotiations, however, is something else. The present method of conducting diplomacy in the public view—in a goldfish bowl with every fish putting on an act—some times doesn't work.

Pressure for Summit Conference Mounts

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington—That oldie about history repeating itself is making good again in the whoop-it-up pressure campaign for a no other Big Four meeting at the summit.

The pattern is identical with that of early months of 1955 when a reluctant President Eisenhower was pressured into joining the French and British in inviting the head men of the Soviet Union to meet with them in Geneva.

Then, as now, there was popular clamor in Great Britain, France and other European nations for such a meeting. Then, as now, the clamor was on a steadily ascending scale which in 1955 became so great as to persuade the President to take the chance.

The last straw in the balance which weighted Eisenhower's judgment in favor of the 1955 Summit conference was the political necessity of the Conservative British government then in power. A British election was coming up and the Socialist opposition was making political hay with demands for a summit conference.

Eisenhower agreed to the conference in mid-May and the British Conservatives easily won their election contest before the conference took place.

The President's hopes and enthusiasm for the conference increased rapidly once he was committed to it, and he took off for Geneva in July, 1955, expecting to accomplish something substantial for world peace. The meeting among the British, French, Soviet Union and the United States leaders was friendly. They agreed, roughly, that things were bad all over and that something should be done.

Doing something was a task assigned to a later November meeting of the foreign ministers of the conferring nations. The Big Four in July assigned a three-point program of problems for solution by the foreign ministers, as follows:—German unification and a European security system. —Disarmament. —Development of East-West contacts.

The Geneva Summit conference briefly created a rosy glow of phony optimism which came to be called the Geneva atmosphere.

Returning to the United States, Eisenhower thought

things had turned for the better. He reported that "each side assured the other earnestly and often that it intended to pursue a new spirit of conciliation and cooperation."

He added, however, that the November Foreign Ministers conference would be what he called the acid test of those expressions of good intentions. On that the Foreign Ministers conference met on schedule, failed and adjourned.

There is no German unification, no disarmament and no satisfactory European security system. Perhaps the most meaningful comment of all was by the Soviet's Nikita S. Khrushchev that the Western policy of wringing concessions from the Soviet Union by negotiating from a position of strength had failed at Geneva.

It may be a hopeful factor that in any Summit conference this year the position of strength will have shifted to Moscow.

Atlas Test Fired On Ground Saturday

Cape Canaveral, Fla.—A mighty Atlas, biggest of this country's missile weapons, was test fired on the ground Saturday in preparation to launching soon.

The big intercontinental missile was held to its launching pad by mechanical devices while its engines were run up for about 15 seconds.

Apparently, the test was successful. When trouble develops during a static firing, the engines are usually cut after a few seconds.

Crews worked long hours in stiff, chill winds that still lashed the cape in the wake of the northeaster that battered the Florida coast Friday.

The missile's service tower was rolled back at mid-afternoon and the test took place at about 6:15 p.m. (EST) after the missile had been filled with liquid oxygen on which its engines operate.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS
FIRE SP 2-2333
POLICE SP 3-3636
MONEY SP 3-5308
PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL 16 S. CENTRAL

FUNERAL SERVICES
In Every Price Range
Since 1908
PERL Funeral Home
Phone SP 2-6675
AT PERL'S every family may make funeral arrangements which are in keeping with its means. A selection of services for every price range is offered to satisfy individual preferences and to meet all financial circumstances. Convenient Terms? Certainly!