

HOPE FOR WORLD UNITY DISCUSSED BY SCIENTISTS AS WAR ALTERNATIVE

(Following is the sixth and final dispatch prepared by the American Society of Newspaper Editors' committee on atomic information in collaboration with the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, and distributed by the United Press.)

In the months after Hiroshima, scientists pleaded for international control of the atom.

"We must elude world peace or world destruction," warned many.

Today many scientists acknowledge that control hopes have been smashed against the fact of the cold war. J. Robert Oppenheimer—a co-author of the Acheson-Lilienthal report from which stemmed the Baruch plan—recently called the plan "dead."

What then? Do we perish? Still Not Helpless.

We may say these scientists, but we still are not helpless. We still "must keep trying," declares this month's issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, a journal of men who helped make the A-bomb.

The Bulletin's editors are urgently seeking new answers today. For two recent facts—the Soviet A-bomb and the likelihood of both United States and Soviet hydrogen bombs "before long"—have set many men pondering.

Sen. Brien McMahon, for instance, has said: "The prospect of an atomic hydrogen blitz spells horror in letters so large that even the bloody attacks of Hitler and Tojo seem almost petty. Yet in this, our greatest emergency, we have adopted no measures remotely equal in scope and daring to those used for the lesser emergency of the last war."

Point Stressed. The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists offers no single solution but stresses one point: Even those scientists who demand immediate attention to arms, lest we become overwhelmed in the arms race, consider superior weapon development only "a means to gain time and put force" behind "new, imaginative political action" for world unity and peace.

Gradually, most of the west has come to agree that atomic agreement can come only as a part of broader political settlement.

Forty-six of the United Nations voted in 1948 to accept what was essentially the United States' plan for atomic control.

Plan Cited. An international authority—in effect, a big, world-wide cop—to run all the world's atomic installations.

"Rascal-proof," veto-proof inspection by the authority to prevent violations. Inspections could be made in any country at any time, in any place believed housing atomic materials.

Stage-by-stage establishment of the plan, with nations handing bombs and plants to the authority only when each could be sure all others were cooperating.

But some nations, the Soviet bloc, voted "no" to international

management and continuous inspection. Atomic control talks are today at a standstill.

This month, as usual, the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists opens its pages to several views.

Ask Examination.

The Federation of American Scientists asks President Truman to appoint "a new commission with the broad perspectives of the Acheson-Lilienthal commission, to examine the whole issue and make a fresh start."

Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, University of Chicago political scientist, calls war or "overwhelming power" the only alternatives to negotiation with Russia on all issues. He believes overwhelming United States power impossible now and calls negotiation "the sole hope for peace."

Dr. Harold C. Urey, University of Chicago chemist and vice-chairman of the Bulletin's sponsors, is "unhappy" to conclude that we should build the H-bomb. Yet he opposes "international" forfeiting the arms race, for to do so would lose us "our liberties."

Solution World Government. "There is no constructive solution except eventually a world government capable of establishing law over the entire earth," asserts Urey. He supports any step in the desired direction, including strengthening the U. N. or establishing an Atlantic union of democracies and extending it to as many countries as possible, as quickly as possible.

Atlantic union, he believes, would give the democracies "overwhelming political, commercial, military and ideological strength"—and "an enormous unbalance of power" in which the weaker side would not dare start a war, and the safe, stronger side would not need to.

The Bulletin also reprints the February speech of Connecticut's Senator McMahon, chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. He urges that we:

Two Points. 1. Offer \$10 billion a year (more than two-thirds of what we now spend on arms) in economic aid to all nations, including Russia—if all will agree to firm atomic control, and to spending two-thirds of their arms budgets, also, for peace.

2. Expand the Voice of America to penetrate Russia's curtain with the news of our offer.

Would such an offer win peace today if the Soviet government refused to co-operate, or insisted on less-than-adequate atomic controls?

The men who direct the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists are aware of the difficulties. The expansion of the United States-Soviet arms race has been traced in painful detail since 1945 by Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, editor.

"With exasperating slowness," he wrote almost two years ago, "Soviet representatives have seemed to recognize 'at least some' essentials of atomic control, although their proposals were still 'full of holes.'"

Would Accept. At one time or another, they had said they would accept: (1) An internationally-staffed control body; (2) unhindered if periodic inspection of plants; (3) some linking of controls to outlawry of A-bombs; and (4) national quotas for producing fissionable material, the stuff that bombs are made of.

This February, however, the Bulletin observed that Russia's Vishinsky had taken back "perhaps the most hopeful of earlier concessions, acceptance of the quota principle."

"Vishinsky," said the Bulletin, "poured cold water on those who believed the Soviet Union might go along" with stop-gap proposals based on postponing large-scale atomic production, than on international management.

One Blueprint. In the light of today's weapons and weapons to come, Rabinowitch sees "only one realistic blueprint for security—subordination of all nations to international law and order and elimination of their right and ability to wage war."

Today, nonetheless, the Bulletin is leading in discussion of steps to prepare the United States better if it must wage war. In its pages this month, two important scientists call for a new mobilization of scientists for war work.

The Bulletin looks candidly at the uneasy chances for peace in an era when a hydrogen bomb is being developed in weapons that could make international control harder than ever, an era when a few bombs might settle a war.

Many who know the Soviet Union, Rabinowitch has written, could long ago have predicted the fate of atomic controls.

Position Strengthened. "Still it was wise for us to have offered the Lilienthal-Baruch plan," he has said. "It has strengthened our moral position in the world."

The ultimate goal, he believes, must remain "world community," with "this beacon" guiding "day-to-day political decisions."

If we cannot negotiate now, the Bulletin says, we must move into a stronger position to negotiate, and we must urgently consider steps needed for strength.

2 Medford Model Enthusiasts Win In Flight Contest

Gerald Doty and Charles Chitwood, both Medford, with two first places each, took top honors at the free flight model airplane contest held yesterday on Agate desert by the Medford Prop Nuts, local gas model airplane club.

Chitwood scored his first win in the rubber powered event when his little ship caught a thermal current on up-draft in the rain, and stayed aloft for 9 minutes 20.3 seconds. His total for three flights was 778.8 seconds. Second in this event was Warren Walker, Medford, with a total of 305.5 seconds. Earl Zacharias, Medford, placed third with 289.1 seconds; Bob Love, Talent, Dale Newton, Medford, and Ronald White, Medford, placed next with 277.8, 277.7, and 275.4 seconds respectively.

Wins Gas Event. Chitwood's other win was in the 1/2 A gas event. His first flight in this event stayed up three minutes and his second flight the ship went out of sight after being up 20 minutes. Ed Gilkey, Central Point, placed second with a total of 287.5 seconds; Dick Lores, Medford, third with 176. Lloyd Crowell fourth with 167.8; Don Burgess, Medford, fifth, and Albert Allen, Central Point, sixth.

Doty, with a total of 307.9 seconds, placed first in Class A; Lloyd Crowell, Medford, took second with 232.7; and Doug Liechty, Klamath Falls, placed third.

Doty's other win came in the Class B with a total of 261.1 seconds; Dick Simonson, Medford, second with 192.8; and Bob Aldridge, third with 104.

Marshall Moon, Klamath Falls, took first in the Class C competition with a total of 423.3 seconds; Doty placed second with 372.5; and Crowell third with 356.4.

Chitwood's plane was the only one lost in yesterday's competition, but several of the tiny planes have been lost in the past year, and prompt return by the finder is greatly appreciated by the owner, as the planes represent many hours of painstaking labor and several dollars investment.

Model airplanes are regulated by the Academy of Model Aeronautics which is an affiliate of the NAA. This organization provides for prosecution under the law for unauthorized possession of model airplanes. The owners many times post rewards for the planes when lost, but prompt return is necessary. Information of the planes themselves may be returned to the owner through Sims brothers, 23 North Fir street.

GOLD FISH FILL BILL. Plymouth, Wis. —(U.P.)—Tommy Piper couldn't decide what to buy his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Piper, for their golden wedding anniversary. The present had to be gold, but Tommy had only 45 cents. He solved the problem by buying a pair of goldfish.

MUMPS! GOODBYE! Merced, Cal. —(U.P.)—A nine-year-old boy who staged a one-child crime wave wasn't as worried about his arrest as the policemen. Police brought him in for a "good talking to" but he had dropped the subject and took the lad home. He had an advanced case of mumps.

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University To Be Built In Japan; Donations Asked

Medford leaders of the national youth campaign for the Japan International Christian University foundation were announced today from the New York office of the organization. George Goodman, 212 Valley View drive, will be Medford youth chairman.

Other officers will include Elliott Becken, assistant city superintendent of schools, and Mrs. W. T. Frost, 624 Dakota avenue. The job which the three Medford people have undertaken will include calling on young people of the area to give support to the International Christian university to be located near Tokyo, Japan.

During a week-long campaign to be conducted from April 16 to 23, young people will be asked to donate one dollar as a "vote for peace and good will" the release from the foundation said. Donors will sign rosters to be circulated throughout the county, and the rosters will be incorporated in one large scroll which will be sent to Japan in June and displayed there.

The new university will be located near Tokyo in buildings purchased by the Japanese people for this purpose. It will house graduate schools of education, social work, public administration, and a college of liberal arts. It will train teachers in progressive educational methods, and "encourage democratic outlook and action." It is sponsored by leading educators and church groups on both sides of the Pacific.

The president of International Christian university is Dr. Hachiro Yusa, who was educated in this country. Two vice-presidents are Dr. Maurice Troyer and Harold Hackett.

Ashland, Mar. 27—Spring term classes at Southern Oregon college will commence Tuesday following the short mid-term vacation.

Today was regular registration day for the new period. Students will be fined \$1 for each day they are late registering. According to the registrar's office spring enrollment will be about the same as during the winter term.

Coroner Jury Decides Mrs. Winkle Suicide

Chicago, March 27—(U.P.)—A coroner's jury today ruled that the death of Mrs. Virginia Winkle, 32, who hanged herself after a separation from her husband, was a suicide.

Mrs. Van Winkle, whose parents live in Washington state, was found dead yesterday in a west side hotel, an hour after she registered. Her body was hanging from a towel looped over a wooden cabinet support.

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