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Flight o' Time

Medford post Jackson County history from the files of the Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

20 YEARS AGO

July 27, 1936 (It was Saturday) A picket line of striking workers from Crater Lake lodge 1468, International Association of Machinists, called off yesterday when an agreement was reached.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A number of citizens are wearing helmet type straw hats. If afraid of getting hit by a falling monkey wrench from a private plane. They better get a steel one.

20 YEARS AGO

July 27, 1936 (It was Monday) Dr. V. D. Bain, instructor in education to replace Loren E. Messenger on leave of absence, at Southern Oregon college.

Clinton A. Smith, county water master, wins in national economy contest recently conducted by Pontiac Motor company.

30 YEARS AGO

July 27, 1926 (It was Tuesday) G. M. Robertson, superintendent of fish hatchery at Trail, returns from Yellowstone park, where he was active in planning the United States fish hatchery in taking trout eggs.

Five forest fires beyond control on state timber land and one in the Crater Lake National forest.

40 YEARS AGO

July 27, 1916 (It was Thursday) Rogue River Fruit and Produce association closes first Bartlett sale of the year Wednesday at a private sale in Chicago.

From Local and Personal column: B. J. Palmer returned Wednesday night from a business trip to Albany and Eugene.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the ?

- 1. If a President vetoes a bill while Congress is in session, he does or doesn't have to tell it why?
2. Which three of these cities has no Catholic Cardinal: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia?
3. Melancholia as a mental disease affects more older men, older women, middle-aged men, middle-aged women, or young girls?
4. More persons of Jewish stock live in the Soviet Union, Poland, West and East Germany together, Israel or the U.S.?
5. What are called 'counties' in 47 states are called 'parishes' in which state?
6. Democratic convention temporary chairman will be Sen. Kerr (Okla.), Sen. Clement (Ky.), Gov. Clegg (Tenn.), Adlai E. Stevenson or national chairman Paul Butler?
7. Durum is a layer of the skin, kind of wheat, breed of cattle, N. Carolina tobacco center, or lightweight material?
The answers: 1. Does, 2. None in Baltimore, Boston, or Philadelphia, 3. Middle-aged women, 4. In the U.S., 5. Louisiana, 6. Gov. Clement, 7. Kind of wheat. Hawaii lies about 2,000 miles from the U.S. mainland.

Public Vs. Private Atoms

Another skirmish in the battle over public or private development of power resources was the Gore-Hollifield bill. The Senate had approved a similar measure by a 49-40 vote on July 12.

The Gore-Hollifield measure was really only a front in the public vs. private atomic power conflict. For in anticipation of a veto—the bill was strongly opposed by the administration and the Atomic Energy Commission—the House Appropriations committee on July 20 had tacked \$400 million for public atom plants on to the second supplemental appropriation bill providing other AEC funds.

This money bill was one of several atomic energy measures scheduled for a vote in the final week of Congress. Supporters of the Gore bill had declared that they would oppose two of these should the Gore bill be defeated. One would provide government insurance for private plants against atomic accidents; the other would amend the Public Utility Holding Company Act so as to exempt companies that combine for atomic research or development.

WHERE stands private development of nuclear power today? The House Appropriations committee's July 20 majority report blamed the AEC for "the stagnation in which this country finds itself." It stated:—

The one commercial scale atomic power plant actually under way, is the Duquesne Light Co. plant at Shippingport, Pa.—and that one is "99.99 per cent" financed by the federal government. It is scheduled to go into operation in 1957.

The majority called operation of the plant proposed for Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago by 1960 "no more than a dream." It noted that the AEC's Reactor Safeguard committee allegedly had turned down the proposed design for a fast breeder reactor at Lagoona Beach, near Monroe, Mich., though Detroit Edison was supposed to break ground for the plant next month.

Well, Commonwealth replied that the company was confident that the Joint Congressional Committee (on Atomic Energy) is satisfied that the project will be completed on schedule. Detroit said its group had submitted amendments to its proposal covering certain safety features on July 12 after discussions with the AEC. It said its plans had neither been accepted nor rejected.

AEC on July 24 confirmed Detroit's explanation. The Reactor Safeguard committee's recommendations were still being studied, an AEC spokesman said. Meantime, word comes from Michigan that the groundbreaking ceremonies slated for Aug. 8 had been postponed.

THE Gore bill had been designed to sidestep the public power vs. private power issue. It stipulated that the power produced would be for AEC installations not in competition with private industry. The plants would be working demonstration power reactors.

But public power utilities executives and Republican members of the House Appropriations committee saw it as an opening wedge for public power. The minority report on the appropriations bill said that the \$400 million program was "intended deliberately to open the door for federal domination and control of atomic power," which would be "a long step toward the complete socialization of the electric utility industry."

That sounds familiar, doesn't it?—E.R.R.

The Arab Jewish Problem

Even if a measure of peace is restored in the Arab-Israeli struggle, many tangled economic problems will remain. For example, out of the secrecy surrounding the talks of Dag Hammarskjold, UN Secretary General, with both sides emerges a strong Israeli complaint against Egypt's interception of Israeli-bound shipping.

Even more remote from the fighting but probably equally bitterly resented by the Israelis are the indirect economic sanctions the Arab states are applying. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) and other senators are sponsoring a resolution opposing discrimination in foreign countries against U.S. citizens because of their religious faith or affiliations.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on Feb. 24 was asked by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), of the Foreign Relations committee whether it was true that "certain American personnel are not permitted to be stationed in Saudi Arabia, American personnel of the Jewish faith." Dulles replied: "It may be. I think that for years, not just in recent years... there has been a prohibition on Jews in Saudi Arabia."

Frances G. Knight, director of the U.S. passport office, has notified U.S. citizens planning to travel in the Middle East that "Jordan and Iraq now require Americans applying for visas to show evidence that they are Christians." Persons of Jewish faith or with Jewish names are reported to be denied landing privileges at Arab ports and airports. And Arab states are believed to be "blacklisting" Jewish firms and even firms doing business with Jews.

WALTER HINES PAGE, U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, was "blacklisted" in U. S. firms doing business with Germany. The custom, according to the State Department instructions, seemed to the U. S. government "to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

Yet some form of blacklist seems inevitable in modern war. In 1917, after the United States had entered World War I, the War Trade Board listed some 1600 firms and persons in Latin America with which

Polish Admitting Bad Conditions In Industry Listed in Good News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Good

1. The Polish Communist government confronted by growing unrest, admitted that conditions in industry and agriculture were bad and promised reforms. Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz announced that "emergency" measures would be taken to "remove the most painful grievances of the working masses." The measures were forced by the recent riots in Poznan, which threatened to spread through Poland and other Russian satellite countries.

2. The presidents of the American republics, meeting in Panama, signed a declaration of principles calling for intensification of economic and social cooperation. The meeting was dramatic and largely formal. But it was calculated to strengthen the ties between the United States and its 20 sister republics of the Western Hemisphere.

3. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, assured Far Eastern countries that the United States intends to maintain adequate military strength to take its full part in defense against possible Communist aggression. Radford made his statement in the Philippines, where he attended the commissioning of the new Cubi Point Naval Air Station, which is to be the Navy's largest overseas air installation.

4. Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, attempting to play East against West in foreign policy, involved his country in a dangerous international dispute. The United States and Great Britain aid building Nasser's financial aid in offering the great Aswan dam. So, thought Nasser, had Soviet Russia tired of Nas-

Welfare Stores Refused Licenses

Portland—(UPI)—The city council yesterday refused to grant operating licenses to two second-hand stores operated by the Oregon Institute of Social Welfare.

The institute was warned by Acting Mayor Stanley Earl that any business transacted at either establishment would be a violation of law.

Attorney LaVern A. Taylor attempted to obtain temporary permits to allow the stores to liquidate some \$3000 worth of merchandise but that request, too, was denied. City Attorney Alexander G. Brown said the stores had failed to comply with health regulations requiring fumigation of used merchandise.

White House Gets Bill Cutting Amusement Tax

Washington—(UPI)—Congress Thursday passed and sent to the White House a bill to cancel the 10 per cent federal tax on amusement admissions costing 90 cents or less.

The Senate and House passed the bill by voice votes in rapid order. Admission costing 50 cents or less now are exempt. The higher exemption will cost the Treasury about \$60,000,000 a year.

Americans were not to trade. The list was later extended to include Europe, and at one time carried 5000 names.

"During the World War," according to Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, "the Allied Powers restricted exports by their nationals not only to hostile countries but to neutral territory, in order to prevent any indirect delivery of commodities to the enemy." A similar procedure was followed in World War II, with the U. S. banning trade not only with Swiss firms trading with the Nazis but also with firms trading with those firms. And of course the present restrictions on East-West trade represent a sweeping blacklist.

IN AN ELECTION year, U. S. sympathies for Israel tend to become more noticeable than usual. Thus if the administration should reverse its policy in regard to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states, domestic politics may be a controlling influence.

The United States recognized Israel on May 14, 1948, just 11 minutes after the new state had been born. The proclamation by Harry S. Truman came on the same day the President was predicting his own re-election.—E.R.R.

ser's frank fence straddling, the United States and Britain with drew their offers. To Nasser's dismay, Russia followed by saying that it was not at present considering aid in the dam project.

Nasser, enraged, ordered the nationalization of the Suez Canal, one of the world's most important waterways. The canal is owned by foreign capital, largely British and French. Britain, France and the United States opened consultations on Nasser's action. They talked of an appeal to the U. N. Security Council.

2. A sudden flare-up of violence threatened serious trouble between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Firing was reported along the Jordanian, Syrian and Egyptian frontiers of Israel. Jordan said that its anti-aircraft

'Unexpected Events' Discussed by Babson

BY ROGER BASSON

Babson Park, Mass.—Last night I finished Burton Crane's Guide to National Economics.

It is titled "Getting and Spending." It contains valuable statistics and notes. His conclusion is that if we will build up foreign markets "to keep the world safe."

He does not, however, mention "unexpected events." The very next day after I read this book, there occurred the great Yankee fire in New York City, which crippled its subway system. The following day Ringling Brothers announced the suspension at Pittsburgh, in the "middle of its season, of the 'Greatest Show on Earth.'"

Certainly, these were unexpected events, although perhaps not great enough to disturb stock markets. However, these events made me interested in studying anew the action of the stock market for the past one hundred years. This is what I learned.

Business in War

Prosperous was prosperous during the Civil War and started to boom directly afterward. The sudden death of President Lincoln, however, caused stocks to tumble and a year of depression followed.

Again business began to boom until 1869 saw the famous "Black Friday" come very suddenly due to the corner on the gold market.

Stocks quickly rebounded, and again investors were looking forward to several years of prosperity when, in late 1871, the Chicago fire occurred. This was followed by the great Boston fire in November, 1872. These caused another panic.

The market had just about recovered when the failure of the great banking house of Jay Cooke and Company was suddenly announced. Then, for the first time, the leading Stock Exchanges closed for several weeks. This unexpected failure brought on the great depression beginning in 1873 and extending for some years.

Garfield Shot

Suddenly, on July 2, 1881, President Garfield was shot. This started a chain reaction of selling. During this second period, the great banking house of Grant and Ward, plus the two leading "bulls," namely Henry Villard

and James R. Keene, announced their failures. Depression, as usual, followed these unexpected events. Business began to correct itself in a few years, however.

1892 was recorded as a year of great prosperity, when suddenly the failure of the National Cordage Company was announced in May, 1893. This was then one of the ten largest corporations and its stock would today be included in the "Blue Chip" group.

The following year the great Pullman Strike occurred. This was the first serious strike and it cast great fear and gloom over the country. This was accompanied by a series of crop failures and mortgage foreclosures.

Again in 1897 business steadily improved and permanent prosperity was prophesied, accompanied by stock splits, mergers, and large security offerings. Suddenly, in 1903, there came another panic due to the still more unexpected cause of "undiscovered securities." This panic resulted in the investigation of large life insurance and traction companies which were then very popular. The final crash came with the San Francisco earthquake which dragged earth's way down.

Up to this time the national government had been friendly to business, with no commissions or other retarding factors. The Supreme Court had been content to decide questions between the states. Suddenly in the early 1900's it issued a decision forbidding the consolidation of the Great Northern Railroad and the Northern Pacific Railroad. This came out of a clear sky and took the zip out of the stock market until the first World War broke.

After the closing of the New York Stock Exchange for more than four months, there followed a series of surprise business failures, along with the sinking of the S.S. Lusitania and our entrance into World War I.

All went well until 1929 when stock market prices, due to very high interest rates, had a very sharp collapse. This was quickly corrected and the stock market continued to advance until it reached an all-time high in 1929.

The unexpected events of this time were the business collapse in Europe with the continued withdrawal of gold, climaxed by the very sudden failure of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt throughout the world. Then followed several years of depression, with which readers are well acquainted. The stock market for four years had a partial rebound up to 1937.

Beginning in 1938 there was a definite recovery in business throughout World War II, but this did not help the stock market much until 1942. With the exception of the severe short readjustment in 1945 and the 1952 steel strike, our country has enjoyed prosperity for about nineteen years, with full employment. This has been due to the growth of the installment business, and wage increases and guarantees, generous pensions, and the easy terms for building and purchasing homes.

I agree with Burton Crane that there is nothing now in sight to cause a collapse; but some "unexpected event" may prick the bubble as it has done so many times before.

Matter of Fact

DOES YOUR DETERRENT TRULY DETER?

Suppose the President of the United States knew that full use of American air-atomic power against Soviet and satellite targets would risk the death of eight out of ten people in Southern England, Southern Ireland, and on much of the continent. Under what circumstances, in response to what degree of provocation, would the President accept the risk?



Joseph Babson, what circumstances, in response to what degree of provocation, would the President accept the risk?

This question is not theoretical and abstract. It does not apply to some hypothetical future strategic situation. It applies to our strategic situation today.

The question, moreover, lies at the heart of a bitter debate on national strategy now going on beneath the surface through-out the higher levels of government.

There have been certain surface symptoms of the debate. One was the report that the Administration was considering a gradual reduction of 800,000 men in the armed services, coupled with increasing reliance on nuclear weapons. Another was Lt. Gen. James Gavin's testimony that an all-out hydrogen attack would cause "several hundred millions" of deaths, in allied countries as well as in the Soviet Union. And another was the Atomic Energy Chairman Lewis Strauss' recent hint that radio active fall-out could be controlled—a hint which was, it can now be confidently stated, thoroughly disingenuous.

It has been said that there was "nothing new" in Gavin's testimony, according to which the area of lethal radio active fall-out could "extend well back up all over Western Europe." Actually the new information in Gavin's testimony was, in an important sense.

IN FEBRUARY, 1955, Strauss belatedly issued a statement on the fall-out effect of the 1954 hydrogen bomb test. The area affected, Strauss indicated, was about 7,000 square miles in extent, and the maximum lethal range from the point of explosion was well under 200 miles. Since both London and Paris are over 500 miles from East Berlin or Prague, the nearest possible targets for the Strategic Air Command, Gavin's testimony does not fit the pattern described by Strauss.

But Gavin was not by any means through by his hint. On the contrary, studies by the weather bureau, the Federal Civil Defense Agency, the army and the air force have all shown the range of lethal fall-out can be very much greater than indicated by Strauss. The weather bureau—FCDA studies, for example, have shown that a single high yield hydrogen bomb exploded on Chicago could, under special weather conditions, cause dangerous fall-out over Buffalo, New York, a distance of 454 miles.

Even greater fall-out ranges were indicated in the Army and Air Force studies. The Army study, with which the independent Air Force analysis differed only in degree, indicated that the area of heavy mortality from an all-out attack on the Soviet-satellite area would reach to the north of London and even into Ireland. Heavy mortality is defined as 80 per cent deaths among an unwarmed population.

THERE are a number of reasons why the mortality range is so much greater than indicated in the 1955 statement by Strauss. The most important is that multiple ground bursts were assumed in the Army and Air Force analyses.

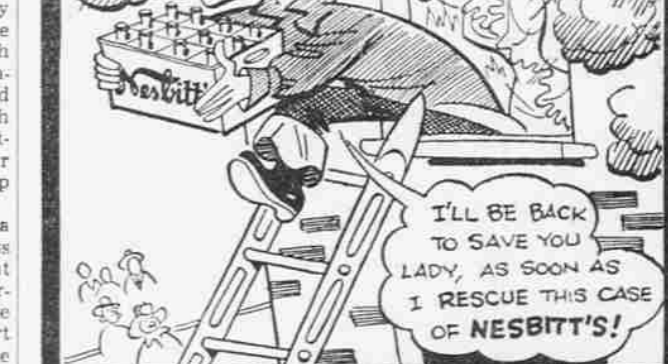
The assumption is logical, since the Strategic Air Command's number one mission—knocking out Soviet air-atomic power—requires ground bursts on very large numbers of Soviet and satellite airfields and other primary targets. Multiple ground bursts would result in an overlapping pattern of fall-out. At a given distance from the point of explosion, the fall-out from one bomb might not be lethal. But the fall-out from a second, third, or a fourth, would add up to lethality at great ranges.

The fall-out effect could be minimized by exploding all bombs high in the air, which is really about all that the much-publicized Strauss hints that fall-out can be controlled really amounted to. But, for reasons explained in a previous report, using only high air bursts would mean abandoning or sharply downgrading SAC's primary mission. And if the Western world is to continue to exist physically, Soviet air-atomic power must at all costs be destroyed in the first few days of global war.

THESE are unpleasant facts. Yet they are facts, nevertheless, which "touch the very basis of our morality" to repeat the words used by Dr. Robert Oppenheimer when the debate about the hydrogen bomb first raged. These facts also touch the very basis of our national strategy, which rests squarely and more and more exclusively on the assumption that our stockpile of hydrogen bombs will deter war.

But, as one party to the current dispute has remarked, "if you are deterred by your own deterrent, does your deterrent truly deter?" It is an inconvenient question, but it is time to face up to it.

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