

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County. History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

Oct. 3, 1952 (Friday)

A 17-year-old driver rammed a city police car about 8:30 p.m. in a wild chase through Medford streets; the youth was finally caught and led off to city jail in handcuffs.

The 15th polo case in Jackson county for 1952 has been reported to the county health office.

20 YEARS AGO

Oct. 3, 1942 (Saturday)

Two Camp White soldiers killed in automobile crash on Table Rock rd. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The weather was such yesterday that electric fans were turned on which is a new record for October."

30 YEARS AGO

Oct. 3, 1922 (Monday)

Medford city attorney authorized to start negotiations for opening of Fourth street across railroad tracks. Southern Oregon residents grieved against bill which would convert Southern Oregon Normal school into junior college.

40 YEARS AGO

Oct. 3, 1912 (Tuesday)

Jackson County Farm Bureau and Chamber of Commerce Corn show scheduled to start in Medford, Oct. 21. Deer hunters find skeleton of man missing four years in vicinity of Oregon caves.

50 YEARS AGO

Oct. 3, 1912 (Thursday)

Court trial starts to determine validity of city of Ashland's water rights on Anderson creek. Crater National forest officials report "virtually no loss" resulted from 50 forest fires during 1912 fire season.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Which U.S. President served the shortest length of time? 2. Was the South Pole first reached by Capt. James Cook, Roald Amundsen, or Adm. Richard E. Byrd? 3. Is the largest U.S. railroad center now in Chicago, Omaha, Los Angeles or St. Louis? 4. From which direction did Scott's "young Lochinvar" come to woo his bride? 5. Can sea water be made potable by distillation? 6. Was John Barrymore married, one, two, three, four, or five times? 7. For what was Diogenes searching with a lantern? 8. Which country in the past was often referred to as the nation of storekeepers? 9. Were the Ishmaelites, who sold Joseph into Egypt, Syrians, Egyptians, or Arabians? 10. Which Government agency controls the issuance of radio licenses in the U.S.?

Answers: 1. William Henry Harrison. 2. Roald Amundsen. 3. Chicago. Ill. 4. West. 5. Yes. 6. Four. 7. An honest man. 8. England. 9. Arabians. 10. Federal Communications Commission.

Red China and the Bomb

Sooner or later somebody has got to be right. For more than two years now observers with varying degrees of sophistication have been picking out one Red Chinese demonstration or holiday after another as a likely occasion for the detonation of the nation's first atomic device.

As far back as March, 1960, Indian sources supposed to have a wide acquaintance in Red China were predicting a test during the week the National People's Congress met.

Experts on Chinese affairs in Washington, London, and Tokyo promptly discounted the reports. More significantly, perhaps, the chairman of the Soviet Atomic Energy Utilization Board airily dismissed the "fairy tale."

MORE recently the ChiComs were supposed to be preparing to set off an atomic explosion to herald the opening of the People's Political Consultative Conference March 5. On that occasion the East was content to remain inscrutable.

Recently a nameless U. S. Disarmament Agency official predicted that China would join the nuclear club "within a matter of months." He later described the remark as careless.

Reports from Hong Kong set the test for the Red regime's 13th anniversary Oct. 1, whereupon U.S. officials said that they would be "absolutely amazed" if these proved true.

THE reasons for their possible amazement are not entirely clear. The National Planning association, in a policy statement and technical report issued as long ago as January, 1960, included Red China as one of 11 nations capable of making nuclear weapons in the relatively near future.

The Soviet Union is known to have helped build Communist China's first nuclear reactor and cyclotron. But whether Russia extended any weapons aid at all is a matter of honest debate. Certainly if there was any, it must have been withdrawn by now.

China enjoys heavy deposits of thorium and uranium. Nevertheless, producing plutonium is no simple task.

The principle of the pure fission bomb is now widely understood. Scientists can readily obtain all needed basic data except for details of detonation design and isotope separation. The N.P.A. estimated almost three years ago that a would-be nuclear power would have to spend about \$100 million to produce its first bomb, and devote five years to the task.

WILLIAM C. Foster, head of the Disarmament Agency, in testimony recently released told Congress that Red China would have the bomb within a year to three years. The Washington "Post" in an editorial on the "nuclear numbers game" on Aug. 29 noted: "In Moscow the whispered word is three years and in Poland 15 (months?). Mr. Nehru says 18 months to six years."

It depends on where you get your intelligence. If our Central Intelligence Agency has any time for a certain popular comic strip, it should know that the first Chinese atomic device already has been dismantled by an American special forces unit in a mine shaft in the steaming jungles of Indo-China.

To be serious, the atom bomb in the hands of Red China, whatever it might do for its prestige in Asia, is not immediately the militarily awesome thing it might seem.

The weapon is virtually useless without a delivery system, and as France is finding out right now, those are not easily come by—and they are excruciatingly expensive.—E.R.R.

Freedom for Uganda

Tribal loyalties in Uganda, the British protectorate which will attain full independence on Tuesday, Oct. 9, are as keenly honed as any in East Africa. To the credit of the British and native leaders, full independence within the Commonwealth after only seven months of internal self-government promises to come peacefully.

Prospects for a viable economy likewise are brighter than most in Africa; Uganda is the Commonwealth's chief cotton grower and exports twice as much coffee as neighboring Kenya and Tanganyika together. Outside assistance will be necessary, of course, and American aid to the tune of several millions of dollars—largely for secondary education projects—started last year.

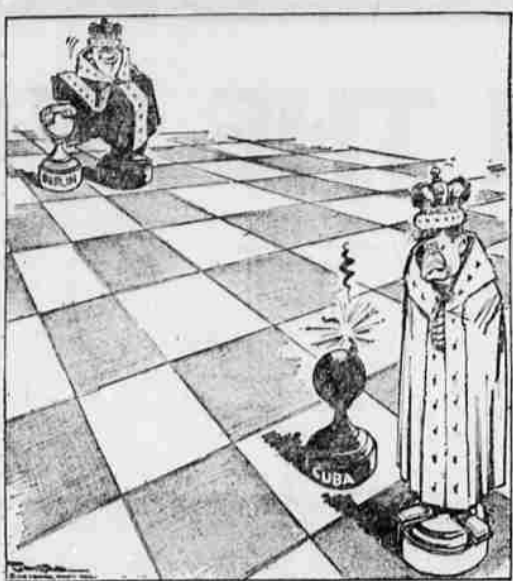
UGANDA is divided into four provinces: Buganda, and the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces. Buganda is a kingdom which will enjoy a special "federal status" in relation to the central government. The Kabaka (King) of Buganda is assisted by a Kukiko (Parliament) including elected and appointed members and native chiefs, and a cabinet.

The districts of Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro (all in the Western Province) also have hereditary rulers aided by Kukikos and cabinets. The rulers of these districts will have a special status when Uganda becomes independent.

IN ADDITION there are six so-called "lost counties"—tribal areas that were placed under the control of Buganda by the British in 1900 as a reward for Buganda's loyalty to the colonial government. They, too, will have a somewhat different status.

Working out all these arrangements was an exercise in diplomacy akin to negotiating a Soviet-United States disarmament agreement. British officials have their fingers crossed that the settlement will hold. The federal system in Uganda does seem to offer the best hope of reconciling tribal loyalties and customs with national loyalties and aspirations.—E.R.R.

"It's Your Move, I Believe"



... Communications ...

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Fluorides in Action

To the Editor: In Vancouver, B.C., three-year-old Christopher Tonner's heart stopped as he was coming out of anesthesia following an hour-long dental session.

In describing the reason for the child's visit to the dentist, Mr. Tonner revealed "he had liquid fluoride every day of his life—so has his brother Gregory, seven months old. The cavities started three weeks ago and spread like wildfire. He just had to have his teeth done."

In the hour-long sitting nine cavities were filled and two teeth extracted.

The grief-stricken father told the press later that he himself always had feared anesthesia, so he had the child checked by the family doctor. The report showed him physically fit. (Herald of Health, May, 1962).

The city of Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) had to pay a whopping damage settlement to Jack Shaver, maintenance employee of its water department. It was Mr. Shaver's official duty to handle the fluorides dumped in the city's water. His illness which has incapacitated him from further work was diagnosed as toxic hepatitis (liver trouble) due to fluoride poisoning.

State school board tests in Newburgh and Kingston, N. Y., proved that fluorides cause 50 per cent more tooth trouble in children who drink fluoridated water than in those who don't. Newburgh's health department has figures to show that fluoridation there has caused a 50 per cent increase in heart troubles and disorders of the soft tissue organs. (Capsule News, 2/23/1959).

A Miami, Fla., water heater company which wishes name withheld to protect the company from slander and boycott says: "We have replaced five thousand water heaters in Dade county since 1951 (after four years of fluoridation) because the tanks were leaking. The four years before 1951 that we were in business we replaced 100 tanks."

The steel companies say that the steel is the same as before 1951. Therefore, there must be a water condition in this area which is causing the tanks to leak.

Seven Miami manufacturers of electric water heaters have gone out of business due to the fact that their tanks were leaking under warranty.

Also, many out of town water heater manufacturers have discontinued shipping heaters into this area because so many of their tanks were leaking under their warranty.

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Arms Build-Up in Middle East Fails To Improve Relations Among States

By PHIL NEWSOM, UPI Foreign News Analyst

Through successive Washington administrations, it has been U.S. policy to discourage any arms build-up in the Middle East. That policy, however, did not prevent a full-scale war between Israel and Egypt in 1956, nor has it influenced a heavy flood of Soviet weapons into the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq. Smaller amounts also have gone to Yemen.

It was with this in mind that the United States reversed its long-standing policy and agreed to supply Israel with short-range supersonic Hawk defensive missiles and

to train Israeli crews in their use.

The decision involved obvious risks. U.S. relations with the U.A.R. hit a low in 1955-56 when the United States withdrew its promise of financial support for Egypt's Aswan Dam and opposed Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal. They have improved only gradually since.

On the other hand was a fear that, with arms superiority on the Arab side, either the Arabs might be tempted to attack Israel or the Israeli might start a "preventive" war to reduce the imbalance.

The Hawk is a 17-foot solid-fuel missile that can hit a target at 38,000 feet, and therefore would provide protection against President Nasser's MIG fighters and jet bombers.

Nasser's build-up of Soviet arms on the easy payment plan began in 1955—Soviet arms for Egyptian cotton.

In that same year the Israelis requested similar U.S. aid but that and subsequent requests were refused on the grounds that the United States was "not convinced" such aid would remedy the situation.

In 1956, in an attack concurrent with the Suez crisis, Israeli forces swept into the Negev and destroyed heavy concentrations of Egyptian armor.

Those weapons now have been replaced. The U.A.R. today is said to possess 100 to 200 MIG fighters, tanks, submarines and a full line of destructive

power, including recently received T16 jet bombers. It is the most heavily armed nation in the Middle East.

Syria also has Soviet MIGs and army weapons. Iraq has both MIG 15s and 17s and is awaiting delivery of MIG-21s. She also has a full supply of other Soviet weapons.

All have been obtained on long-term credits or by barter agreements. Israel has depended primarily on France for her aerial weapons, although she also has obtained British Centurion tanks and British destroyers. Both sides have been permitted from time to time to purchase U. S. small arms, and the United States has offered to help the U.A.R. with atmospheric rockets.

Meantime relations between Israel and the Arab states have not improved.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

BAD COMMUNICATIONS A labor dispute is generally regarded as an "economic" issue — as a matter of dollars-

and-cents, of pensions and a fringe benefits — but this is only where labor disputes, end, it is not where they begin. They begin, almost invariably, with bad communications. They begin in the area of the psychological, and then degenerate into bitter economic wrangles—much like a divorce, which ends in court with a fight over money, when money was not the real issue at all, to begin with.

During the recent battle, for instance, between the players in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Orchestral association, I could not accept the statement that it was a "bread-and-butter" dispute involving the financial facts. Certainly, there were monetary issues involved; but they would not have loomed so large if there had not already been a breakdown in communication.

This is true of dock workers or truck drivers; it is even truer of artists. The men who play in symphony orchestras are highly trained specialists; they expect to be, and should be, treated with dignity and respect. As professionals with extraordinary talents, they are in no way inferior to the trustees, the governing board, or the donors.

Yet, living in a commercial culture as we do, they are customarily considered as "the boys in the band." While great honor is given to prominent conductors and notable soloists, the everyday musician is looked upon as a hired hand of little individual consequence. It is this general attitude that breeds resentment on his part—and that erupts into "labor trouble."

Moreover, the dominant business mentality of our time considers the artist as little more than a "child" — naive, irresponsible, unworthy. Ironically enough, the very fact that the serious artist is willing to make economic sacrifices for his art downgrades him in the eyes of the more "practical." If he is so good, why isn't he making more?

It was symptomatic of this attitude that when President Eisenhower appointed 15 trustees from the public for the National Cultural Center a few years ago, they were all businessmen, bankers, diplomats and society leaders. There were no writers, painters or musicians on the list. The management and operation of cultural institutions in this country is very much a closed club — to the detriment of all, in the long run.

To most of us, an artist is important only if he has achieved the dubious distinction of being a "celebrity," which puts a commercial value on a cultural product, and debases the whole nature of the artistic pursuit. A conductor is worth \$30,000 a year, but a piccolo player scarcely rates a locker of his own.

totalled \$38.5 billion, only \$800 million higher than a year before.

IT ALL sums up like this: If we HAD to pay off our national debt — and if, in an effort to do so we sold off all the farm assets, including land, buildings, livestock, machinery, etc., at their INVENTORY value on January 1 of this year — what would we get for the whole kit and kaboodle of the agricultural assets of the United States of America? We would pay off ONLY 54 PER CENT, or a little better than half, of our national debt.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

BACKFIRING MISCHIEF

Although our attention is fixed on Mississippi and although it is a long way to the younger generation everywhere in Eastern Europe who look increasingly towards the West. The symbolic importance probably outweighs the material effect.

Because Yugoslavia has received MFN treatment for so long a time, it has built up a foreign trade dependent on the tariff benefits, which give it a great advantage as against its Communist neighbors and parity with its competitors in the non-Communist world. If the trade bill prevails as it now stands, the tariff duties on goods imported into the United States from Yugoslavia will be raised to the level of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930. They are between two and three times higher than the rates which now prevail. Yugoslavia will then face the same U. S. tariff as does the Soviet Union, Hungary, Ulbricht's East Germany, and Stalinist Czechoslovakia.

AS FOR Poland, the material effect will be less catastrophic. Taking the 1961 figures, out of a total of \$41.3 million worth of United States imports from Poland, there will be no increase on about 80 per cent. This is mainly because so large a part of the imports are canned meat on which we have made no tariff concessions to any country. For the rest, Poland has enjoyed MFN treatment only since December, 1960, and has not had time to develop much trade accordingly.

THE fact that Yugoslavia has such a preponderant relationship with the non-Communist world has had enormous bearing on the cold war in Southern and Eastern Europe. Ideologically, the Yugoslav officials are Communists. But they are Yugoslav Communists and not Muscovite Communists. So on matters that do not affect Yugoslav national interests they generally follow the Soviet line. But when their national interests are involved, they act independently.

Thus, Yugoslavia is not a member of the Warsaw military pact. What is more, because we have had the good sense to equip the Yugoslav Air Force, the United States and not the Soviet Union is the supplier of the spare parts and replacements. It is asinine to call this assistance to Communism. We have in fact achieved the same kind of penetration of the Communist world as Moscow has done in our world in Cuba.

Though Tito is ideologically aligned against us, strategically and in the ultimate political sense he is aligned with us. When he broke with Moscow in 1948, he closed his frontier to the Communist guerrillas who were waging civil war in Greece. He made a satisfactory settlement with Italy in Trieste. And he worked out good arrangements with his neighbor Austria. In that part of Europe of which Yugoslavia is the keystone, the imperial expansion of the Soviet Union is not only contained, but is in fact rolled back.

THE Senate understood this. The House, which did not understand it, has sabotaged a highly successful national policy. If the mischief cannot be undone, this country will in a fit of imbecility have wounded itself. It will have thrown away one of our most effective weapons in the cold war and it will have adopted a weapon which is destined to backfire. For we shall be saying to the Yugoslavs and the Poles and to others who may have yearnings for freedom that they have no future with the West and that they had better come to terms with Moscow.

NOW in the trade bill as it passed the Senate, the MFN treatment would be denied to any "country or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement." This is identical with existing law. For some 13 years under three Presidents the official American judgment has been that, although Yugoslavia is ruled by Communists, in a very considerable degree Yugoslavia is an independent national state and in critical matters is not ruled by Moscow. About Poland, our feeling has been that it is struggling rather effectively to achieve increasing national independence. Thus under the Senate version Yugoslavia and Poland would continue to be eligible for MFN tariff treatment.

But in the House version, which prevailed in the conference, the test is not national independence but ideological belief. Thus MFN treatment must be denied to "any country or area dominated or controlled by Communism." If this test prevails in the final bill, the President will have to deny MFN treatment "as soon as practicable" to Poland and to Yugoslavia.

WHAT will be the practical effect? The economic impact will be much greater on Yugoslavia — which does 70 per cent of its foreign trade with the Western countries — than on Poland which does



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