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A Decade of Rivalry

The agreement to ban atomic tests, if ratified, will mark the end of a decade of hydrogen bomb rivalry. Having destroyed the atomic monopoly of the United States in September, 1949, the Soviet Union announced to a dubious world on Aug. 8, 1953, that it had achieved the hydrogen bomb.

The word came at the end of a long speech by Georgi M. Malenkov, then Soviet Premier, to the Supreme Soviet, Russia's parliament. He spoke of the "solace" the United States — "the trans-Atlantic enemies of peace" — had enjoyed in a monopoly of a still more powerful weapon than the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb.

This was no longer true, he went on: "The government deems it necessary to report to the Supreme Soviet that the U.S. has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb either. . . . Convincing facts are shattering the wagging of tongues about the weakness of the Soviet Union."

AMERICAN and British scientists were skeptical. It was pointed out that evidence of a Russian H-bomb explosion would inevitably be carried through the atmosphere to the U.S. detection devices that had recorded three Russian atomic blasts between 1949 and 1951.

The doubt was short-lived. The Soviet government on Aug. 20 announced that it had tested a hydrogen bomb within the past few days. The announcement was confirmed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The AEC said that on Aug. 12 it had detected an explosion in the Soviet Union that involved both fission (uranium-plutonium) and thermonuclear (hydrogen) reactions similar to those in U.S. tests of H-bombs.

GREAT BRITAIN, as the result of a certain amount of backing and filling, did not explode its first hydrogen bomb until May 15, 1957. France is reported to be at least three years away from completing work on an H-bomb, but President Kennedy obviously meant France on July 26 when he spoke of the "four current nuclear powers." Several other nations are believed nearly capable of setting off an atomic explosion, but they would still be several years away from a hydrogen bomb.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of a Senate disarmament subcommittee, said early in 1962 that Communist China might explode an atomic device "anytime within this year."

Under Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman brought back from Moscow a more optimistic point of view. On July 29 he told reporters that Soviet Premier Khrushchev was "not overly concerned" about Red China's nuclear capabilities in the foreseeable future. Harriman added that since 1960 the Soviet Union had discontinued all technical assistance to the Chinese nuclear development program.

A SIMILAR view is expressed by The Times of London in analyzing a statement by Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the China Peace Committee, that the present attempt of a small number of countries to control the destiny of the world by means of monopolizing nuclear weapons would be smashed in the not too distant future. The newspaper argues that in the light of China's revised priorities and the costs of a crash nuclear program, Kuo's phrase, the "not too distant future," was "by no means casual."—E.R.R.

A Petition In Boots

More than 1,000 persons are expected in Washington for a legislative conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but this will be only a kind of curtain-raiser for the huge march on Washington scheduled for Aug. 28.

Mass petitioning is nothing new for the NAACP, which calls a legislative conference in the nation's capital at least once a Congress. Two years ago, when the NAACP held its annual convention in Philadelphia, it organized a new kind of freedom train from that city to Washington, where delegates from more than 40 states spent the day button-holing senators and representatives and urging immediate action on civil rights measures.

The NAACP is of course one of the sponsors of the march on Washington in late August. This "petition in boots" is beginning to take on something of the aspect of an assembly rather than a demonstration of protest.

PRESIDENT Kennedy on July 17 took much of the sting of protest out of the Aug. 28 demonstration by his endorsement of the "peaceful assembly" which he said flatly was "not a march on the Capitol." Sen. Barry Goldwater on July 29 said he regarded the civil rights demonstration as "perfectly proper" as long as it "stays peaceful."

The sponsors of the assembly are taking the greatest pains to insure against violence, including the use of 1500 marshals specially trained by the "Guardians," a private association of New York policemen skilled in crowd control. Washington police and other law enforcement officers began planning six weeks ahead.

Nevertheless, with more than 200,000 Negroes and Whites expected to demonstrate, the threat of violence continues to be real — if not for the marchers from the inevitable crowds they will draw. And for all the drama of the demonstration, whether it will have as much effect on legislation as the energetic lobbying of the NAACP and similar groups is highly dubious.—E.R.R.

"Naturally, I Would Have To Consider Carefully Any Limitations in the Atmosphere or Outer Space"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
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THE GENERAL'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Although, as expected, General De Gaulle will not himself sign the test ban, in his press conference on Monday he gave his blessing: "The Moscow agreement . . . which has been concluded between the Anglo-Saxons and the Russians . . . appears satisfactory to us, and we even share in the joy so eloquently expressed by President Kennedy . . . concerning this event."

The explanation began with an acknowledgement, more explicit than any previous one, that at the present time, and for some years to come the peace of the world rests on the balance of nuclear power between the Soviet Union and the United States. That is why the Moscow agreement to stabilize the existing balance of forces is an event in which every country, including France, is bound to rejoice.

FOR my own part, I can find no fault in the logic of the argument. There is, however, a serious blank space in the policy which supposes that it will take France 10 years to become an important nuclear power, what is to happen to East-West relations during the 10-year interval? Does the West have to stand still, does it have to remain diplomatically immobilized, until France and the Europe she leads are properly armed? Are the Anglo-Saxons, working with the West Europeans, forbidden to explore and if possible to negotiate about the security of Europe? If the general says that we may not do this, will he take the initiative in exploring and negotiating?

As I read the general's press conference with its array of things which he will not do and of the things he does not want us to do, I wish someone at the press conference had had a chance to ask him whether he thought East-West relations could remain frozen and in suspense until he is ready to deal with them.

IT IS within the shelter of the USSR-USA nuclear truce that the general is conducting French policy. Given the nuclear truce, the civil question for him is how subsequent relations within the Western alliance and relations with the East are to be conducted. The burden of the general's remarks was that while the specific nuclear agreement could be made, indeed had to be made, by the "Anglo-Saxons" and the Russians, nothing else pertaining to the future of Europe should be left to the British and the Americans to negotiate. The general, therefore, is opposed to a non-aggression pact and to anything else relating to accommodation or settlement in central Europe.

This rejection of British and American leadership in European affairs arises from the general's experience with that leadership since the early days of World War II. The principal disqualification of the Anglo-Saxons as leaders of Europe is that, since they are not Europeans, they do not understand Europe and cannot be relied upon to defend and promote European interests.

ON this crucial point, the convictions of General De Gaulle and the assurances of President Kennedy conflict. When the President announced in Germany that the United States would risk its cities to defend European cities, the response of General De Gaulle was that no American President can make a promise of that kind which will bind his successor. We must remember that the general is not talking about 1963 or even about 1969. He is thinking about the 1970's and after, and surely he is justified in saying

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate
(Editor's note: Joseph Alsop will be on vacation this month, and gathering material both in this country and abroad for future columns. During his absence, top members of the staff of the New York Herald Tribune will substitute for him.)

FUND FOR EQUALITY

Washington — A new racial issue which seems to be shaping up for the Presidential campaign next year is a demand of the Negroes for sizable special federal funds to help them achieve the equality they are seeking. The idea is being referred to as a kind of Negro Marshall Plan.

The issue could be a touchy one for the candidates, because the proposal in the form it will be taking by next year probably will carry with it a price tag with a figure much too big and specific to be easily talked off in campaign oratory.

And it will be certain to arouse hot opposition in certain white quarters where it will be denounced as a Negro grab for special treatment, and as discrimination in reverse.

UP TO now no specific fund figure has been mentioned, and the only thing that has taken shape in concrete form has been a ten-point policy statement by the National Urban League and the appointment by its annual convention in Los Angeles this week of a committee to draft a plan.

But all the Negro civil rights leaders have talked portentously about special fund demands to be made on the Administration, Negro intellectuals have discussed the matter extensively, and there has been amassed a powerful and diverse body of rationale for it. Unquestionably there is great pressure for such a proposal.

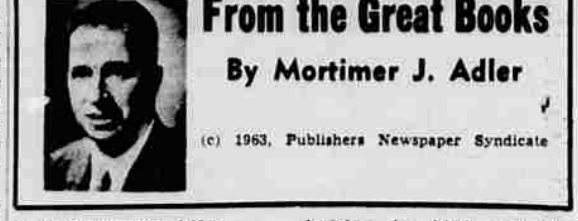
The Urban League's policy statement embodied many of the arguments being advanced in the Negro world for what is frankly acknowledged to be indeed a demand for special treatment. In effect, the Negroes are saying that the gap in their educational, social, and economic environment is so great compared to the white population's that most of them could not grasp equal opportunity even if it were honestly offered to them.

THE words that are being used by Negroes to describe the financial assistance which they want are "compensation" and "indemnification," the idea being that Negroes have been subjected to such an inferior status for so many hundreds of years that they are entitled to special funds to catch up.

Dr. Martin Luther King has likened the position of the American Negroes to that of the Untouchables cast in India before it was emancipated in 1948, and compares the demand for federal funds to the situation where the Indian government appropriated millions of rupees in order to prepare the Untouchables to live in the society from which they had been excluded.

Negro writers and intellectuals have been calling for payments to the Negroes not only on ordinary moral grounds, but as a special

GREAT IDEAS . . .



From the Great Books

By Mortimer J. Adler
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SEGREGATION AND INTEGRATION
Dear Dr. Adler: One of this country's most emotional, perplexing, and major internal problems is segregation and integration. Was the mixing of races a problem in earlier times? What have been the main arguments for and against segregation? Has segregation been maintained only on the basis of race or color, or have other factors been the reason for the separation of people? George Korman, 84 Belvidere Way, Akron 2, Ohio

Dear Mr. Korman: The century between the Dred Scott

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

THE dispatches add that the list notably omitted Senator Everett M. Dirksen, the senate Republican leader from Illinois, and Senator Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa, senior GOP member of the senate foreign relations committee.

Both of these Republicans have indicated that they did not want to attend the Moscow signing and have left it open as to how they might vote on the atomic test ban treaty when it comes before the Senate for ratification.

WHICH is to say: They weren't LEFT out. THEY STAYED out.

QUESTIONS: Were they right? Or were they wrong?

THOSE are difficult questions. The treaty, of course, has political overtones. It was initiated (from our side) by a Democratic President. If it turns out to be highly successful, it will be a feather in President Kennedy's cap.



"Whattya mean, if you didn't do it, somebody else would? You're rationalizing and you know it!"

Difficult Access as Admission Price

By ERIC SEVAREID
Aspen, Colo. — An outsider from the steaming cities and the baking plains is a little startled when old-time residents in this 8000-foot high valley say, "Hot enough for you?" as the mercury barely creeps past eighty. In this dry climate nobody sweats and at night one hears the thermostat controlled heat so hot and reaches for an extra blanket.

Aspen is one of many American Shangri-las, above not only the sweltering of summer, but for many of its people, beyond the Age of Anxieties. The air-strip is being lengthened to accommodate DC-3's, and the dusty gravel road winding over the great divide at Independence Pass is likely to be entirely paved, so one cannot vouch for space and serenity in the future. But there remains a certain peace in this kind of place and it dawns on one at last that a reason for it is that so many of the permanent residents are here by deliberate, often difficult choice.

In time, of course, even the Aspens of this country can create their own rat race and there are signs of it now. Here one confronts the deep dilemma of this once-spacious country: the affluent population grows while the open spaces cannot grow. How are more and more Americans to make use of their national heritage without spoiling the heritage for everyone? The good places where one may breathe cannot be left

eternally to the private rich, yet they cannot be permitted to be overrun in the ghastly manner of Coney Island. Who is to decide whether or how the few shall enjoy a major good or the many enjoy what then becomes a very minor good?

I would not pretend to know all the questions, let alone all the answers. But the more I have pondered this dilemma, the more it seems to me that the basic rule of thumb ought to involve a test of the individual visitor's or settler's will to enjoy the open places. The benefit must not be handed to him on a platter, by state or commercial facilities; he must prove himself willing to endure some hardship for the privilege. The governing ought to be difficulty of access.

This is a very different price of admission from the money price. It is not an undemocratic principle, since the means of access, whether the human foot, the pack horse, the Jeep or the car are as available to the millions of moderate means as they are to the limited number of rich. Only those willing to undergo dirt and bumps and some fatigue to enter the Shangri-las with the loving care they must have if they are to endure for posterity. The politi-

cian's banal bleat about "progress" has to be re-defined: it can no longer mean the best for everyone because the best then automatically and inevitably tends to become the worst. It has to mean the best for those who prove their love of the best, and proof of that is willingness to pay not in money but in effort.

I do not see what other principle can be applied. So I would join those who oppose paving the rocky, dusty and dangerous road that winds over Independence Pass and those who would leave the Aspen airstrip for the little planes that fly with some hazard and many sickening bumps. For entering the mountainous West, as for raising a child, the old rule of wisdom must prevail: what is easy to get is not worth the having. The Aspen region is not an exclusive problem; it is duplicated all over this country. One matching example is that precious strip of sand near Manhattan called Fire Island. Thousands enjoy it now, without discrimination, because they are willing to make a long trip by ferry. Connect it to the mainland by highway, as some authorities have wished to do, and millions will then have to enjoy it, but what they will have to enjoy will be paltry indeed, a poor thing, worthy only of the poor in spirit.

You can win a \$5,000 prize by writing a letter to Dr. Adler to consider for inclusion in this column. Each week he will select a first prize winner and will answer it in terms of the intellectual heritage of the Great Books—43 works by 41 authors, spanning 30 centuries of thought. Address the letters to Dr. Adler, 100 University Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. In case of this newspaper.

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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
August 4, 1953 (Tuesday)
Approximately 100 men are battling a "good-sized" forest fire near Tiller in the Umpqua area, Rogue River National forest officials reported today.

20 YEARS AGO
August 4, 1943 (Wednesday)
Steve Crippen hurled Medford Craters to 19-3 victory over Blat General Hospital team for sixth victory in row. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pol" column: "Shotgun shells will be scarce this fall for bird hunting. This means trespass signs in rural areas will not be blasted oftener than Hamburg."

30 YEARS AGO
August 4, 1933 (Friday)
The trial of Jackson county judge charged with complicity in the Luft last February of 10,000 bailiffs from the courthouse there, was expected to reach the jury today. Final arrangements are being made in preparation for the formal opening Saturday of the new, enlarged Safeway store at the corner of Main and Holly sts.

40 YEARS AGO
August 4, 1923 (Saturday)
Move launched for new high school. Movies taken of trout fishing in Rogue River.

50 YEARS AGO
August 4, 1913 (Monday)
Articles filed with corporation commissioner for University of Southern Oregon at Medford. County court enters into contract with Southern Pacific and Sunset magazine to advertise Jackson county.

What's Your I.Q.?

- Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo; was it in France, Belgium, or The Netherlands?
2. Is an amphibious plane designed to take off from land or from water?
3. He was the thirteenth President of the U. S. and his initials were M. F.; name him.
4. Is chemically pure saccharin 5, 50, or 550 times sweeter than sugar?
5. If a heavy explosion occurs outside a building, will the windows be blown outward or inward?
6. From what is casein glue derived?
7. In the Roman numeral system, MCMXXX indicates what number?
8. Albert Einstein is famous for his formulation of the Theory of R—?
9. In what major British sport are the terms bowler and wicket over used?
10. Is golf played with bobby balls?
Answers: 1. Belgium. 2. Water. 3. Millard Fillmore. 4. 550. 5. Outward. 6. Skimmed milk. 7. 1930. 8. Relativity. 9. Cricket. 10. No (horseshoes).