

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune... Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance, Per Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00. Daily and Sunday—Six months \$6.50.

Official Paper of the City of Medford, Official Paper of Jackson County, United Press—Full Leased Wire.

Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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. 19, 1946. (It was Saturday) Carlos Morris elected president of the Southern Oregon Funeral directors.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Sledge Pot column: What the people of the country seem to need most right now, things being the way they are, is a Moses to lead them out of the mess, of their own voting.

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 19, 1936. (It was Sunday) Rudyard Kipling, Great Britain's poet and story teller, dies; may be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Ray C. Ward elected president of board of directors of Jackson county Fruitgrowers league; A. S. V. Carpenter, first vice president; S. G. Nye, second vice-president; A. H. Banwell, secretary-treasurer.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 19, 1926. (It was Tuesday) James H. Owen announces \$900,000 building program for Owen-Oregon Lumber company here.

Wildlife census at Crater Lake National Park shows 3,170 black tail deer, 640 coyotes, 900 martens, 48 bear and 35 lions.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 19, 1916. (It was Wednesday) Dr. Hargrave elected president of Medford city council at first meeting of new council.

From Local and Personal column: The county court meets Thursday to take up the petition of Talent farmers for the creation of an irrigation district.

What's the Answer?: Can You Get 4 of the 77 Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. A majority of the 10 members of the Eisenhower cabinet are over 60; right or wrong?

2. The YMCA movement was founded, a little over 100 years ago, in Canada, England, Scotland or the U. S.?

3. The Jews 300 years ago were expelled from or readmitted to England by Oliver Cromwell?

4. About 5%, 8%, 12%, 15% or 20% of all non-fatal auto accidents cause some permanent disability?

5. The so-called Baghdad pact is for mutual defense in the Far East, Middle East, North Africa, or North Atlantic area?

6. Stevenson when defeated for president in 1952 got many fewer electoral votes than Dewey when defeated in 1948, or about the same number?

7. The Mexican jumping bean "jumps" by action of an insect inside it; right or wrong?

The answers: 1—Right (6 of the 10). 2—England. 3—Readmitted. 4—8%. 5—Middle East. 6—Many fewer. 7—Right.

SNOW MESSAGE: Eau Claire, Wis.—(U.P.)—Police charged a man with knocking down a street sign and then driving away. They said someone had seen the accident and written the license number of the offending car in the snow beside the fallen sign.

The Dulles Article

The brickbats heaved at Secretary Dulles and his "Life" article don't leave us cold exactly, but do fail to raise the editorial blood-pressure dangerously.

Why? Because this is election year. And this sort of complacent and boastful appraisal of the administration's foreign policy, is just what one should expect. It all comes under the heading of "stating with pride" just as the brickbats come under the twin-bill of "viewing with alarm."

HERE are two of America's most venerable and cherished political traditions. Instead of this criticism at home slowing down the loquacious and self-satisfied Secretary of State, it will probably tend to stimulate his partisan fighting spirit, as well as lead to more statements of like tenor as time goes on.

This is all a part of the "old army game"—it has been going on for decades.

THE effect abroad is another matter. This article will contribute to the growing unpopularity of the United States (both east and west). But it is doubtful if the dislike of Uncle Sam in foreign lands will be materially increased by campaign statements on either side of the domestic political fence.

MOREOVER just as Secretary of State Dulles can't prove he is right, his critics can't prove he is wrong.

It all comes under the heading of guess-work—speculation.

There is no doubt that peace was restored in the Far East and still exists—in Korea, Indo-China and the Formosa straits. But there is considerable doubt that the peace secured in any area was a victory for the United States or will be permanent.

General MacArthur and other military experts, for example, stoutly maintain, that if the USA had smashed over the Yalu with all its power—including the atomic—Red China would have quickly come to terms, and instead of a divided Korea today there would be a united one, threatening not Japan, but Manchuria.

Similar action in Indo-China would, the same claimants maintain, have not resulted in losing half of that country to the Communists, and similar all-out support to Chiang Kai-shek (when we had atomic superiority) would have resulted in the downfall of the Mao Red dictatorship in China and the restoration of Democracy and a stable anti-communist government in that disorganized and unfortunate country.

COULD all THAT, have been accomplished by a different policy and without another World War? Who knows? Only those who have the gift of prophecy, who can, (with or without a crystal ball), KNOW what would have happened if what did happen, had NOT happened.

BUT there is no such speculation about what is going to happen from here on to November. It will be a time to try men's souls and ear-drums.

There will be many more articles like the Dulles offering. There will be many more reactions like those following this "viewing with pride" effusion, by the opposition who will view with alarm.

Those who determine in advance not to take the campaign noise and fury TOO seriously and when they venture abroad, leave their hearing aids at home, will have a far more enjoyable year, than those who don't!—R.W.R.

They Can't See It

In the army General Eisenhower was never noted for his self-control or his restraint and moderation. He was the dynamic, explosive combative type.

But perhaps as a result of his three years in the White House and his recent serious illness, he has become, we believe, a very different person and more thoroughly disciplined character.

If this were not true, we believe "Ike" would some time ago have ordered the demotion of Congressman Joe Martin and Senator Knowland, his party leaders in the two houses of congress.

For their attitude toward the President since his illness has been shockingly devoid of sympathy and understanding.

CONGRESSMAN Martin has persisted in stressing the President's "DUTY" to his party to run again regardless of all other considerations. In other words if after considering the situation from all angles the President should decide not to run, he would be a shirker, according to the Martin judgment.

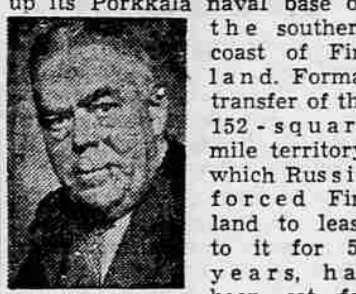
SENATOR Knowland has altered his original position slightly—he now says he will delay his own candidacy until February and if the President decides to run he, of course, will not.

But he does not modify the clear implication that the President SHOULD in justice to HIM—and other GOP aspirants—make his decision early enough to allow entrance into the primaries in various and sundry states, and any "holding operation" on political and personal grounds would be unworthy of him.

NEITHER of these GOP leaders seem to realize the great difficulty of the President's position or are they able to assume that whatever his decision finally proves to be, it will be the result of many considerations, the fundamental one being what he considers best, from the standpoint of the welfare, not of HIMSELF, but of his COUNTRY.—R.W.R.

Finns' Presidential Election Influenced by Reds' Interest

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent



Soviet Russia, in a burst of bighartedness, is about to give up its Porkkala naval base on the southern coast of Finland.

Formal transfer of the 152-square mile territory, which Russia forced Finland to lease to it for 50 years, has been set for next Thursday.

But Russia will keep the Petsamo area, with its rich nickel mines, and the other territory it has seized from Finland in two wars.

Also, Russia evidently intends to keep the defiant, freedom-loving little country under its thumb politically as long as it can.

Finns have just finished voting for electors who will meet on Feb. 15 to choose a president for a six-year term.

Russia quietly let the Finnish government know in advance that it wanted the new president to be a safe man—safe, that is, from the Kremlin's viewpoint.

Wants To Retire: Juho Paasikivi has been president since 1946. The Russians made it known that they would like him to remain president. But Paasikivi, now 85 years old, wants to retire.

Premier Urho Kekkonen, 55, has obtained a dominant plurality of the 300 presidential electors Finnish voters chose. The word from Helsinki, the capital, is that he probably will be elected president.

Like Paasikivi, Kekkonen favors a policy of friendship with Russia.

It is a forced friendliness. Neither man is at all pro-Communist. Both realize, however, that Finland's only course is to avoid antagonizing the Soviet government.

It is indicated that the Kremlin may accept Kekkonen. But it is still possible that it will insist on Paasikivi, and that the electors will agree.

The Kremlin never has been reconciled to the loss of Finland in the Russian revolution of 1917.

Finland was an autonomous grand duchy under the Russian czar. It declared its independence on Dec. 6, 1917, and made

it stick. Shameful War: Soviet Russia invaded Finland on Nov. 30, 1939, when the Finns defied their demand for territorial concessions. That was one of the most shameful of wars. Finland resisted bravely, to the admiration of the world.

But of course it lost in the end, and Russia grabbed 16,170 square miles of Finnish territory.

When Adolf Hitler attacked Russia in 1941, Finland sided with the Germans. As the results of that war, Russia seized northernmost Finland including Petsamo, the little country's only Arctic port, and the nickel mines. Russia thus extended its frontier to Norway.

Russia also forced Finland to lease the Porkkala navy base. Its "lease" would not have run out for another 39 years. But last September it was announced that Porkkala would be restored. Russian troops were evacuated, and all that remained was the formal ceremony of handing it back.

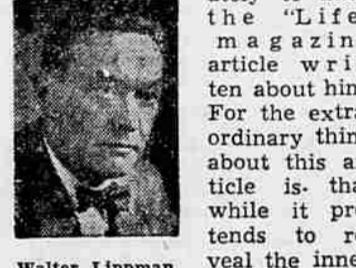
The Kremlin probably had the presidential election in mind when it decided to surrender Porkkala.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippman

DULLES RIDES AGAIN

There is not as yet available any plausible explanation of why Mr. Dulles chose deliberately to have the "Life" magazine article written about him.



For the extraordinary thing about this article is that while it pretends to reveal the inner truths of our recent policy in the Far East, it provides a fundamentally false account.

The falsity lies in this: That Mr. Dulles describes what has happened in Korea, Indo-China and the Formosa Strait in terms of "unilateral deterrents" by the United States. What has really happened is that both sides and all concerned have been held within a condition of "mutual deterrent." Thus, while it is no doubt true that the Communists have been deterred by fear of our retaliation, it is also undoubtedly true that Dr. Syngman Rhee, General Chiang Kai-shek, Admiral Radford and those who wanted to intervene in Indo-China have been deterred by our fear of Soviet retaliation.

The existence of the military stalemate explains, as Mr. Dulles' one-sided account does not explain, the political situation in the contested area on the approaches to China.

THE actual condition of mutual deterrent, or military stalemate, was first discerned by Churchill when he learned the results of the hydrogen bomb tests. Shortly after that the conclusion was drawn by the President in his famous declaration that there is "no alternative to peace." It was that declaration, which the Russians have since then described to, that led to the first Geneva conference, and was the core of that conference.

Now if there is no alternative to peace, then no one can go to the brink of war in the sense that he threatens to go to war. If war is not an alternative, then anyone who threatens war is either mad or is bluffing. If war is not an alternative, then issues have to be compromised.

If, as Mr. Dulles' article implies—though he himself must know better—we were the unilateral deterrents in the Far East, we would have enjoyed a military superiority sufficient to make the Communists give in to us on the issues in dispute. In fact, all we have been able to get has been peace on the basis of the military status quo. Both sides have had to accept peace without victory.

MR. DULLES must come very near to being the first Foreign Minister who has ever wanted to appear more warlike than in fact he was. "Life" magazine has painted a picture of a bold and threatening man who has over-awed the adversary. The fact is that everybody has been over-awed. The Communists have been deterred from aggression beyond the line of the status quo; we have been deterred from liberation beyond that line.

In order to maintain and stabilize that line—at which both sides are deterred, we have not only made known that we would fight if that line were crossed by armed forces, we have also given assurances that we ourselves will not cross the line in the other direction.

IN KOREA, we have guaranteed South Korea against aggression from North Korea and from China. In return we have taken the necessary military means to prevent Dr. Rhee from drawing us into an attempt to

liberate North Korea. In Indo-China we were deterred from intervening with an air strike to save Dien Bien Phu by the fear that China would then intervene openly by invading Northern Vietnam. Such an invasion would have required an air bombardment of China to repel it. That was a course from which we were deterred by the fear that this would cause the Soviet Union to intervene. This is how mutual deterrents work. It worked in Indo-China to deter open intervention either by the Chinese or by ourselves, and to produce a cessation of hostilities on the basis of the military status quo. There is no point in talking now as if it had all been some kind of victory.

In the Formosa Strait we gave Chiang a treaty of guarantee which was, as Mr. Dulles says, a warning not to attack Formosa. But Mr. Dulles, in his role of melodramatic hero, omitted the other half of the story. The other half is that we then released Chiang firmly, and sent word to Peiping through various diplomatic channels that we would not permit, much less would we assist, Chiang to attempt to return to the mainland. In the Formosa affair Chiang got a guarantee of his island refuge and Chou En-lai got the assurance that Chiang was no longer to be regarded as a serious contender on the mainland.

IN SUM, the Eisenhower policy in the Far East has operated as it had to—within the overall condition of a military stalemate. This has led to a series of compromises—probably temporary—based on the military status quo. It is not glorious what we have done; it is merely making the best of things as they are, and striking heroic and melodramatic poses about it is entirely uncalled for.

The article has done damage to the country and to Mr. Dulles' own usefulness as Secretary of State. He has provided the Soviet propaganda with a text which is sheer bonanza. The exasperating thing about it is that whereas ordinarily we have to contend with untruths that others tell about us, here we have to contend with half-truths that are tantamount to untruths put out by the Secretary of State himself.

For the truth, which will now be obscured by this article, is that United States foreign policy has been more realistic and more responsible than anyone would suppose who had read what Mr. Dulles has allowed to be written about it.

Copyright, 1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

AEC Continues Bomb Safety Test

Las Vegas—(U.P.)—The Atomic Energy Commission has set off another explosion in its current safety series to determine whether atomic devices can be detonated accidentally.

The AEC refused to give details of the blast which was set off yesterday on Atomic Proving Grounds 75 miles north of Las Vegas.

"Today's test resulted in a detonation of low explosive force creating a low altitude cloud carrying minute amounts of radioactivity," the AEC said. "No offsite radiological problem is expected."

The safety test series began in November. At that time the AEC said scientists were seeking to learn if atomic devices could be detonated by shock rather than by triggering them.

Read and Use Classified Ads. The Community's Biggest Marketplace

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Election year news notes: Senator Walter George of Georgia says in Washington that American foreign policy should be to "go as far away as we can in justice and honor from ANY danger of involvement in war."

The correspondents comment that he thus took indirect issue with the "brink of war" remarks attributed to GOP secretary of state Dulles in a recent article in a big Eastern magazine.

SENATOR George is an able and patriotic Democrat. He is chairman of the senate foreign relations committee — one of the most important committees of the congress. In foreign affairs matters, he has never hesitated to go along with the Republican administration when he felt that going along was the wise and statesmanlike thing to do.

The moderate and temperate character of his statement this morning indicates rather clearly that he doesn't disagree very sharply with what Secretary Dulles had to say in his Life magazine interview.

IF THAT is the case, why does he "take issue" at all with Secretary Dulles? Well, it's like this: Senator George is coming up again this year for reelection. He is nearing his 80th year. He has served in the U. S. Senate since 1922. He wants very much to be reelected.

But— This time he is facing hot competition for the Democratic nomination — which in Georgia amounts to election. His opponent is the son of the famous (or infamous, depending on how you look at it) Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

SENATOR George has the fight of his life on his hands. As a Democrat in the Democratic state of Georgia, he can't seem to go along with a REPUBLICAN secretary of state in the cabinet of a Republican President. Young Talmadge would make too much political capital out of that.

So Senator George, able and patriotic as he is, has to cut bait in this political campaign year.

LET'S turn now to a Republican—Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana. He calls in Washington this morning for the creation of an agency to GET RID of more than eight billion dollars worth of government-held farm surpluses—by gift, if necessary.

In testimony prepared for a senate agriculture committee, Capehart says congress must DO SOMETHING about what he calls "the desperate plight of the American farmer."

He's using the time-tried political trick, you see, of making them feel sorry for themselves. He disregards entirely the fairly logical fact that the flexible support policy, which is a Republican policy, is a SOUND cure for what ails American agriculture because its effect will be to DISCOURAGE OVER PRODUCTION— which is bulging the warehouses with surpluses that hang like a dark thundercloud over the markets of the future.

THE flexible support policy, however, REQUIRES TIME. Senator Capehart needs votes RIGHT NOW.

He, too, comes up for reelection this year. So he calls for another shot in the arm.

I SUPPOSE it's too much to expect, but I can't help going along with these words of Josiah Gilbert Holland's stirring poem, The Day's Demand, written about a century ago: God, give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, ready hands, Men whom the lust of office does not kill.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Economic Competition Between East, West, Basis of Aid Request

By WILLIAM T. STONE

Washington—The administration's plan to seek a substantial increase in foreign aid appropriations, in order to keep outlays for economic and military assistance at about the present level, was spelled out in the budget message sent to Congress Jan. 16.

The present rate of foreign aid spending is around \$4.2 billion a year. The administration wants to raise the total for next year only to \$4.4 billion. However, in order to maintain expenditures at that level for a more or less indefinite period, it will be necessary to replenish a now depleted pipeline. Congress therefore is asked to increase the appropriation for foreign aid from the \$2.7 billion voted for fiscal 1956 to about \$4.9 billion for fiscal 1957.

Economic Competition: The immediate object of the request for bigger appropriations is to enable the United States to deal with the growing emphasis on economic competition in the cold war. President Eisenhower said in his State of

the Union message that the United States must "sustain and fortify" the foreign aid program and put itself in a position to give aid recipients "assurance of continuity in economic assistance for development projects and programs which... require a period of years for planning and completion." The need is to combat "conditions of poverty and unrest in less developed areas" which have made their people "a special target of international Communism."

Congress has been less convinced of the need for foreign economic aid than of the need for military aid. Leaders of both parties have made it clear that the requests for economic assistance will be scrutinized carefully before new funds are appropriated. Meanwhile, questions are being asked about the effectiveness of western aid programs in the Middle East and Asia, where Russian Communism is making a strong bid for the favor of underdeveloped countries and their peoples. Cite U.S. Superiority: One body of opinion in the administration and in Congress holds that the Soviet economy, despite recent gains, is still not strong enough to compete with the West in providing the kinds of goods and services required for foreign economic development. Adherents of that point of view observe that the total output of goods and services in the United States is nearly three times as great as in Russia.

Another body of opinion holds that the Soviet government is capable of maintaining a substantial flow of trade and technical aid to non-Communist countries, provided that the Kremlin deems such transactions politically worth while. The Soviet rulers can follow more flexible aid policies than the western democracies, because they have power to determine arbitrarily how their human and material resources shall be used. Gives Little Aid: A rough balance sheet of economic and technical aid in Asia and the Middle East shows that the Soviet Union actually has rendered very little assistance to less developed countries. Foreign aid received by India during its first five-year plan (1951-1956) has come entirely from the West. The Soviet Union has offered to buy surplus raw materials from India, Burma, Egypt and other countries in return for purchases of Russian industrial equipment. It has offered also to construct steel plants for India and to provide technical assistance to Burma, Egypt, and Afghanistan for economic development projects. So far, however, Russia has been unable to supply the investment capital which most of these countries need. The western powers contributed nearly 20 per cent of the capital of \$2 billion invested last year by 12 Asian nations in their national development programs.

inaction — which in Georgia amounts to election. His opponent is the son of the famous (or infamous, depending on how you look at it) Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

SENATOR George has the fight of his life on his hands. As a Democrat in the Democratic state of Georgia, he can't seem to go along with a REPUBLICAN secretary of state in the cabinet of a Republican President. Young Talmadge would make too much political capital out of that.

So Senator George, able and patriotic as he is, has to cut bait in this political campaign year.

LET'S turn now to a Republican—Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana. He calls in Washington this morning for the creation of an agency to GET RID of more than eight billion dollars worth of government-held farm surpluses—by gift, if necessary.

In testimony prepared for a senate agriculture committee, Capehart says congress must DO SOMETHING about what he calls "the desperate plight of the American farmer."

He's using the time-tried political trick, you see, of making them feel sorry for themselves. He disregards entirely the fairly logical fact that the flexible support policy, which is a Republican policy, is a SOUND cure for what ails American agriculture because its effect will be to DISCOURAGE OVER PRODUCTION— which is bulging the warehouses with surpluses that hang like a dark thundercloud over the markets of the future.

THE flexible support policy, however, REQUIRES TIME. Senator Capehart needs votes RIGHT NOW.

He, too, comes up for reelection this year. So he calls for another shot in the arm.

I SUPPOSE it's too much to expect, but I can't help going along with these words of Josiah Gilbert Holland's stirring poem, The Day's Demand, written about a century ago: God, give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, ready hands, Men whom the lust of office does not kill.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

Going Out of Business! MUST VACATE by FEB. 1

Entire Stock of Distinctive Costume Jewelry REDUCED

50% OR MORE

A Surprise Boxed GIFT FREE With the Purchase of \$5.00 or More WHILE THEY LAST!

STONE'S

"Distinctive Costume Jewelry" 103 No. Central Across from Peney's

"CORONER CASES" In those cases requiring the services of the county coroner, most people seemingly do not understand that they still have a free choice of the funeral director they want to handle the funeral arrangements. If you should be unfortunate enough to have to call the coroner regarding the loss of a loved one, remember to call the funeral director of your choice AT THE SAME TIME! He can be of immeasurable help in relieving you of many of the troublesome difficulties involved in "coroner cases."

CHAPEL MORTUARY Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

OK MARKET 1202 North Riverside OPEN EVERY NIGHT 'TIL MIDNIGHT