

# Great Decisions

WHAT is it? "Great Decisions" is a program of foreign affairs information disseminated through press, radio, television and brochures, designed to supplement discussion groups. It is informal and is open to anyone or any group interested.

WHERE will it be held? "Great Decisions" for 1956 is a county-wide program. Last year it was conducted with great success in Portland, Corvallis, Eugene, Springfield, and elsewhere, and is being repeated there again this year with apparently even greater success.

WHEN will it start? Sunday, March 25, is the starting time. One week will be devoted to each of eight discussion topics, so the program will conclude May 20. Those participating can start, or stop, at any time.

WHO is behind it? In Jackson county it is sponsored by a temporary committee organized only for this purpose. Don Hansen, an attorney and member of the city council, is chairman. The Foreign Policy Association is a co-sponsor in that it furnishes materials and information on organization. The city schools and Southern Oregon college are cooperating in the presentation of materials, and the radio and television stations and the daily newspaper are making time and space available for the materials. The program elsewhere has received high praise from virtually every responsible individual and agency interested. President Eisenhower last year sent a telegram of congratulations to the Portland World Affairs Council, which sponsored the program there.

HOW can one participate? In two ways. By reading the materials and listening to them in the mass media, and in the prepared fact sheets (which will be available at \$1 per set at the Chamber of Commerce at 5 South Riverside ave., or, for \$1.50 they will be mailed or delivered—telephone 2-5355 for delivery; 3-5331 for mail orders.) For more complete participation, a discussion group can be organized or joined (six to twelve persons are the recommended number) to cover the eight discussion points. Ballots are provided for individuals or groups to express their opinions on each of the eight questions, and which can be forwarded to the "Great Decisions" committee in care of Don Hansen, Franklin Bldg., where they will be tabulated and sent on to Oregon members of Congress and the state department.

## GREAT DECISIONS

### Topic 1:

## How Can the U.S. Meet Russia's New Challenge?

### THE PROBLEM

There has been a startling new turn in Russian tactics. Is this really a danger to the U.S.?

For the first time in cold war history, Russia offers to help non-communist countries with their economic problems. Russia invites many non-communist leaders to Moscow. Russian leaders show friendlier faces to the rest of the world, and talk about "negotiating" East-West differences.

Yet, in spite of the smiles, Russia's leaders show no sign of backing down on the important issues—the issues of war and peace in the foreseeable future.

### THE BACKGROUND

Newspaper headlines during 1955 spelled out the background of the problem, set the stage for an understanding of the issues of the Cold War. Here are some of those news stories of last year:

**January**—Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov announces he would welcome diplomatic negotiation to settle disagreements in the Far East. He says, however, "the danger of war is growing."

**February**—Marshal Nikolai Bulganin is the new premier of the USSR, succeeding civilian Georgi Malenkov.

**April**—Russia and Austria announce agreement on a treaty to end the occupation of Austria. Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab spends four days in Moscow. Austria is to remain "permanently neutral."

**June**—Yugoslavia is "officially forgiven" by Russia's leaders, who make public apologies for the seven-year breach between the two communist nations.

**July**—The "Conference at the summit" is held in Geneva for "an exchange of views" between the leaders of the East and West. The second stage is to be a meeting of foreign ministers.

The conference ends in an air of cordiality, although no concrete agreements were reached. The "Big Four" apparently agreed that nuclear war is to be avoided.

**September**—The USSR and West Germany agree on establishing diplomatic and cultural relations. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, visiting in Moscow, agrees to a two-point program in exchange for a promise for the return of German prisoners held by Russia.

Russia announces the return of the Finnish naval base at Porkkala and the withdrawal of Soviet forces which had occupied it since 1947. The Russians say "other countries should follow this lead if they are intent on easing international tensions."

The Egyptian government announces the purchase of substantial armaments from Communist Czechoslovakia. A spokesman declares an important part of it was the Czech agreement to accept Egyptian cotton in payment. Egypt had been unable to find a market for its cotton in the west.

**October**—Prime Minister U Nu of Burma expresses his appreciation to the USSR for economic aid.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov scores the rearming of West Germany, and called for a united, neutral Germany as a "peace-loving and democratic state not participating in any military blocs."

**November**—The Big Four for-

### BROADCAST TIMES

Here are the times and stations for the broadcast of "Great Decisions" programs:

**KBES-TV**—Tuesdays, 2:30 to 2:45 p.m.

**KYJC**—Saturdays, 8 to 8:30 p.m.

**KMED**—Sundays, 9 to 9:30 p.m.

**KWIN (Ashland)**—Mondays, 8 to 8:30 p.m.

Foreign ministers end their conference without reaching an agreement on any of the three items set for discussion.

Bulganin promises India the benefit of Russia's experience in industry and the development of atomic energy. He calls India and the USSR "allies" in the "struggle for peace throughout the whole world."

**December**—Khrushchev, in Burma, calls arming of West Germany aggression against Russia. He compares the situation in Europe with that just before the outbreak of World War II, and says, "Are not today the same countries using the same methods trying to push Western Germany to start on the path of war and new adventures?"

India and her high-ranking Russian guests jointly call for the admission of Red China to the UN, settlement of Red China's "legitimate" claims to Formosa and the coastal islands, settlements in Korea and Indochina, and disarmament and prohibition of use of atomic weapons.

The U.S. and Britain, in reaction to an offer of Russian aid to Egypt, assured Egypt they will help finance the \$1,300,000,000 high dam at Aswan on the Nile. Russia had offered a 50-year loan at low interest.

Afghanistan and Russia agree on a \$100,000,000 Russian loan to develop Afghanistan.

**January, 1956**—Czechoslovakia offers large-scale economic and technical aid to Pakistan, a western ally.

Eight communist bloc nations meet to discuss the Warsaw pact, the communist counterpart to NATO. It provides for a unified military command and joint action in case of Western aggression.

**WHAT'S RUSSIA UP TO?**  
Does Communist Russia really want to compromise? Do all the signs of sweetness and light really mean anything? And if we do compromise, how far shall we be willing to go in bargaining?

Is Russia really wooing neutral countries? How about the "good will" tours, the offers of aid, the sale of arms? Why have so many neutral leaders been in-

ited to Russia? Why are they important to Russia? Are they important to the U.S. too?

Is Russia competing with the U.S.? How about her offers to help non-communist nations? Why is she doing it? Can she deliver? Why are so many nations interested in Russian aid? Are they sympathetic to communism? Are they hostile to the U.S.? Is there a difference between aid offers of Russia and the U.S.? If so, what is it?

What does Russia want from negotiation? Has she abandoned military aggression? Has Russia ever been really willing to compromise? Should the U.S. be willing to negotiate? And how far should we be willing to go?

What do you think are Russia's specific goals? In India and Asia? In the Middle East? In Germany and Western Europe? About Western military alliances? In negotiations? War? Peace? On what terms?

**U. S. TOOLS AND WEAPONS**  
Just what is the U.S. foreign policy? Is it strengthening the world against communism? Is it winning friends? How important are our military alliances? Is our foreign aid too costly for the returns?

President Eisenhower has called for continuation of U.S. military and economic aid programs abroad. He has asked that the government be allowed to plan foreign aid several years ahead.

In the Rio pact the U.S. joins with Latin America in a defense pact. Twelve nations received 1 per cent of all U.S. military aid in 1955.

In NATO, U.S. and Canada are joined with Western Europe, Greece and Turkey in a defense alliance with a unified command. NATO got 70 per cent of U.S. military aid last year.

SEATO includes Western and Asian nations, and received more than \$1 billion from the U.S. in 1955. The U.S. also has pacts with Japan, Formosa, and Korea.

During 1955-56, the U.S. is spending more than \$2 billion to strengthen and equip military allies, about 50 nations in all.

During the same period, the U.S. is spending about \$1½ billion for technical assistance and economic aid. Two-thirds of it is going to our allies. The rest goes to other underdeveloped countries and to refugees. A bit less than \$100 million is channeled through the U.N.

**WHAT DO OTHERS THINK?**

Egypt and India have condemned our "military alliances and power entanglements which increase tension and rivalry in armaments." Nehru has labeled SEATO as a "military approach to security" which actually reduces security.

Iran has praised U.S. aid to that nation. It has provided "a fruitful way of reaching economic and political independence and combating colonialism under all its forms."

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, a long-time friend of the U.S., praises this nation for "fully and honorably" carrying out in 1947 its promise of Philippine independence. But he criticized the U.S. for inconsistency and lack of vigor "in furthering the independence of other peoples."

The Prime Minister of Ceylon has attacked "Soviet colonialism!" "Colonialism takes many forms," he said at his famous Bandung speech. The most obvious form is Western, but he added, is it "not our duty openly to declare our opposition to Soviet colonialism as much as to Western Imperialism?"

A Japanese government committee has concluded that the U.S. is "losing the cold war." It said Russia is offering easier terms and takes payment in critical surpluses like rice and cotton. Further, the Russians do not dictate how aid money should be spent and do not demand military alliances as the price of aid.

**WHAT ARE OUR CHOICES?**

Where are we strong? Where are we weak? What are our alternatives?

Should we rely on military aid and alliances?  
If Russia's new threat is not military, should we put more—or less—trust in our military pacts? Or have the communists really abandoned military aggression? Will military alliances keep communism from expanding? Can the West have an effective defense as long as key nations are neutral? Do military pacts keep Russia from competing with us economically?

**How about backward nations?**  
Is a rising standard of living throughout the world good, or bad, for the U.S. and our prosperity? And our security? Are undeveloped nations apt to fall into communist hands? Would it be a loss if they did? Should the U.S. insist on military commit-

## Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

**AFTER MINNESOTA**  
Washington—The voters of Minnesota have briskly shaken up the whole political scene in the same way that a child shakes a toy kaleidoscope.



All the pieces of the political picture have changed position, and it never looks the same again. As far as Adlai Stevenson is concerned, the big question is, of course, whether the grievous wound he has sustained is mortal. His supporters claim that he can rise, like Sir Andrew Barton, and fight again. Most observers on the sidelines, including Democrats friendly to him, suspect that he is finished. Stevenson's own mood may turn out to be a factor in the equation. Friends who sat with him Tuesday night, as the disastrous news of Estes Kefauver's victory came in, say that he became increasingly angry and embattled as the evening wore on. His parting words were: "Damn it, bring on the next one, and we'll show them."

THE next one, of course, is the Florida primary and the one after that California. If Stevenson's embattled mood is sustained, he just might "show them" in both, which of course he must do to remain in the running. Stevenson's greatest weakness so far is that despite the admirable style and content of many of his speeches, he has been unable to convey to the voters any sense of real emotion about the issues. It has been as though he were hardly personally involved in the campaign at all.

"The crowds listened to him politely, as though he were a professor," one who watched the Minnesota contest has said. "Kefauver spoke simply, even rather boringly, and then answered questions, and went out and shook hands. Stevenson hardly ever did. Stevenson would say that he was for 90 per cent of parity, but that it wasn't the answer to the farm problem, while Kefauver would say he was for 100 per cent and it was the answer."

STEVENSON will be the underdog in Florida and California, an advantage Kefauver has hitherto enjoyed. If Stevenson now shows the fire and fight he has so far lacked, he might pull it off. But as one Stevenson admirer remarked mournfully, "Where are we going to get people to work for us now, at

ments from those we help? And what about neutral nations that have been offered Russian help? Should we use force to prevent it? Should we try to better Russia's offers? Should we try to cooperate with Russia on economic aid?

**How about world opinion?**  
How important to the U.S. is a friendly world opinion? Does the opinion of neutrals matter to us? Why do some feel we are "warmongers?" Can we do anything to counteract these attitudes? Why do some countries feel Russia is not a real threat to them?

**YOUR OPINION COUNTS**  
The "Great Decisions" program is designed to form the basis for discussion groups on foreign affairs.

But, more important, it offers a way in which the opinion of the individual can be heard and noted. Your opinion, in a democratic nation, counts.

The Great Decisions committee will receive letters (or the ballots included in the fact sheets) to be tabulated. The results will be forwarded to the U.S. Department of State and to our representatives in the U.S. Congress.

The material presented above is a digest and condensation of the fact sheets prepared for use in the Great Decisions program.

the precinct level? And where are we going to get the dough?"

Since Minnesota, getting the dough, which has previously been one of his great worries, for Kefauver must of course now be considered a most serious contender. His special campaign formula—the little-man-against-the-bosses, plus a something-for-everybody-policy line—has been proved to the hilt, and no one is likely to make the mistake of again underestimating his political courage and shrewdness.

YET the Kefauver formula has its drawbacks. Wherever he goes, he is a threat to the established order of things. His Minnesota triumph was, of course, a kick in the face for the entire Minnesota Democratic leadership, and, as one Democrat remarked, "Leaders in every state are saying to themselves, 'There but for the grace of God go I.'" With the Northern professionals and Southern grandees united against him, it is still difficult to see how Kefauver can get a majority of the delegate votes.

That is one reason why the switchboards at New York's Tammany Hall and the Governor's mansion in Albany have been humming ever since Tuesday night, with calls from shaken Stevenson supporters. The current word is that Gov. Averell Harriman can be expected to change from "inactive" status as a candidate, to "actively active," but that he will not enter any primaries. Any delegate-hunting will be left up to shrewd Tammany leader Carmine De Sapi, who will do what needs to be done quietly, hardly stirring from New York.

IN the view of some experienced observers, Harriman is, indeed, now the man to beat. The chances of such dark horses as Sen. Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington have also been commensurately increased, of course—at least one knowledgeable Harriman man thinks that Symington, rather than Kefauver or the faltering Stevenson, presents the real danger to the Harriman candidacy.

But aside from individual fortunes, the whole shape and texture of the political scene have also been drastically altered by Minnesota. The heavy farm vote for Kefauver was certainly in part a protest vote, and thus a dire warning to the Administration and the Republicans.

AS FOR the Democrats, they will almost unanimously conclude that Stevenson-style "moderation" is not a paying proposition. Kefauver went all-out, not only on the farm issue, but on civil rights, repeal of Taft-Hartley, aid to Israel, and just about every "gut issue" there is.

Kefauver's Minnesota victory thus looks like the portent of a rough, name-calling, vote-catching campaign, very different from the lofty "democratic dialogue" which Adlai Stevenson once envisioned.

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## Earth Slide Sets

### Road Repair Behind

A new earth slide that occurred about three days ago as crews were completing repair work on the road just north of Copper has set the repair project about a week behind schedule, Paul B. Rynning, county engineer, reported Saturday.

Rynning said the slide involved 5,000 cubic yards of earth and rocks. A similar slide occurred in the same place about three weeks ago. The road section was washed out by the A-plegate river flood.

Meanwhile, repairs have been completed on the road leading to Gold Ray dam. This road was also damaged by the winter floods.

## In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

A big wind blew through Minnesota Tuesday. When it subsided, Estes Kefauver was no longer just an annoying cocklebur in the tail of the Democratic party professionals.

Between sunup and sundown on Tuesday, his status as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President changed from a mere possibility to a STRONG PROBABILITY.

### WHAT HAPPENED?

PLENTY!  
As this is written, Kefauver has 24 of Minnesota's delegates to the Democratic convention nailed down. He is leading in three of the remaining six delegate contests.

He has at present 56 per cent of the total vote and Stevenson has 44 per cent. The popular vote so far is Kefauver 205,665 and Stevenson 159,378.

Add what happened in Minnesota yesterday to what happened in New Hampshire the other day and you have the makings of a drive for the Democratic nomination for President that can't be laughed off.

KEFAUVER'S Minnesota victory is all the more striking because Stevenson ran with the endorsement and the positive and vigorous assistance of the state Democratic organization. He was actively supported by the state's Democratic Gov. Orville Freeman and by Democratic Sen. Hubert Humphrey.

Humphrey is not only a big duck in the Minnesota pond. He is one of the prominent leaders in the dominant wing of the Democratic party in the nation.

THAT might be a straw in the political winds that will be worth watching.

President Eisenhower is concededly stronger than the professional leadership of the Republican party. After Minnesota and New Hampshire, it must be generally admitted that Kefauver is stronger among the people than the Democratic party's professional leadership.

Maybe the people are REBELLING against professional party leadership.

STEVENSON supporters are contending this morning that the upset victory for Kefauver

## Grange

Phoenix Grange

Phoenix Grange will meet Tuesday, March 27. The program at 8 p.m. will be a wild-life film in colors from Conger-Morris. This will be open to the public and visitors will be welcome.

Grange meeting will follow the program.

came because Republicans crossed into the Democratic column TO VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE WHO WOULD BE THE EASIEST TO BEAT. (Cross-over voting is possible in Minnesota.)

I can't help doubting that. If you get the opportunity this spring or summer, watch Kefauver in action in a crowd. If possible, get into the line and shake hands with him. After the hand-shake, analyze your own reactions.

I THINK you'll come out of the experience liking the man and thinking he has a real interest in YOU. He has the quality of personal charm that in these days goes very far indeed in politics.

Stevenson, on the other hand, appeals more to the intellect than to the heart. You admire and respect him, but you don't go out and throw up your hat and yell yourself hoarse for him. Personally, I think Kefauver would be a harder man for the Republicans to beat than Stevenson.

I can't take much stock in the theory that his victory in Minnesota was engineered by Republicans who came over on the Democratic side to vote for him as the weakest candidate.

## Public Health Service

### Schedules TV Program

Jackson County Public Health association will sponsor a half-hour television show at 5:15 p.m. today over station KBES-TV. The subject will be southern Oregon child guidance clinic.

Participating will be Dr. John McAulay, director of education, at Southern Oregon college, and president of the child guidance clinic association; Dr. Loren Messenger, psychologist, at the college; Dr. Malcolm Byers, Medford physician and surgeon; Mrs. Stanley Zapell and her daughter, Kathy, from Medford Footlighters; Miss Mary Vandenberg, psychiatric social worker from clinic staff and Mrs. Ivan Burton who will be the moderator.

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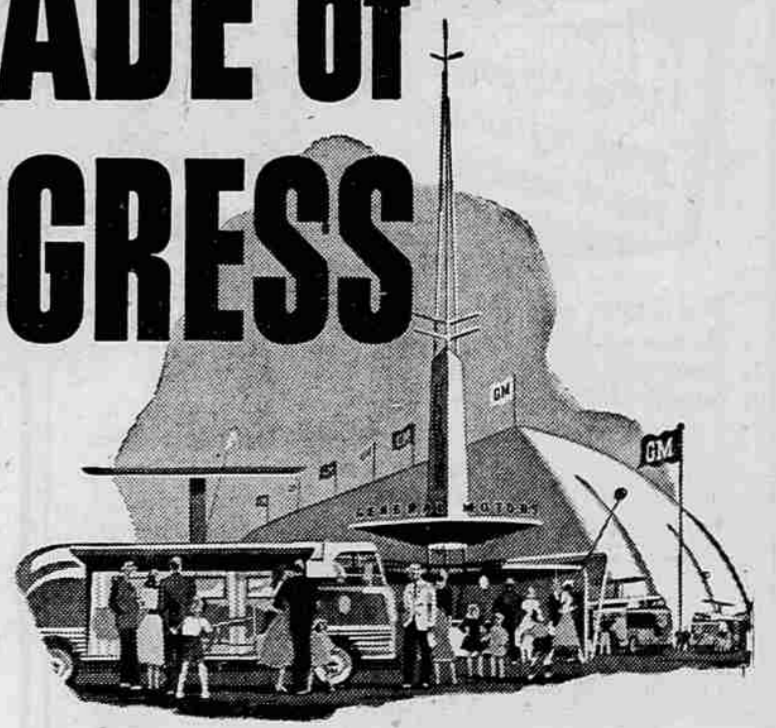
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