

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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The Second Inaugural

We have been asked for our opinion of the President's Inaugural address with the implication that we had decided to ignore it. No we had no such intention. But other things seemed at the time of more importance.

Moreover we could find nothing new or startling in the second inaugural. In fact there was a striking resemblance to the first as far as the administration's foreign policy is concerned, and that is all, on Monday last, that the President considered.

AND what did it add up to? Well, as we see it, it added up to a rather lengthy but nicely phrased burial service for American isolationism and the "Old Guard."

Which, as far as this paper is concerned, is all to the good. We have always agreed with and approved of "Ike's foreign policy." It is clear cut, enlightened and realistic. There has never been a word in this column said against it.

BUT the Republican "Old Guard" just doesn't like it. We were sorry we could not get a clearer view over TV of former President Hoover, whose views of what this great "fortress of America" should do and say, were repudiated by nearly every phrase President Eisenhower uttered.

WE ALSO failed to detect the facial expressions of Joe Martin, House minority leader of Massachusetts, Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin (perhaps this Joe did not attend) or even "Mr. Republican No. II," Senator Knowland of California.

WELL as far as that goes this inflationary danger is sensed and feared by President Eisenhower himself as he pointed out in his Budget message. But in this second inaugural the President disregarded this threat entirely, and proceeded to lay out a program of foreign aid and defiance to Russian communism, which raises a prospect of increase in U.S. expenditures to tremendous heights.

WE DID detect the grim, stony visage of the Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin, only a couple of rows behind the presidential podium, and it was quite plain he did not like this.

WHY? Our explanation would be two-pronged, somewhat as follows: No. 1. There was, as stated, nothing new in it, it was merely an elaboration of the basic features of the First Inaugural.

IN SHORT, while President Eisenhower killed isolationism four years ago and buried it on January 21, 1957, with proper ceremonies, the popular response in that huge audience, at least, indicated that what is called the "New Republicanism" is going to have far harder sledding in the next four years, particularly within the Grand Old Party, than it had in the last.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop



THE THIRD CHALLENGE Washington—Four years ago, when a solemn, inexperienced and rather nervous Dwight Eisenhower had just taken the oath of office for the first time, this reporter pointed to three "tremendous challenges" which confronted the new President.

IT took him a long time to do it, but surely, by any reasonable standard, the President has triumphantly met the first two challenges. To see just how triumphantly the challenges have been met, it is necessary to recall the political atmosphere which prevailed for more than two years after that first Eisenhower inauguration.

AS for the President's willingness to use his authority, it is only necessary to consider the "Eisenhower Doctrine." The President has started his second term by demanding of the Congress a blanket grant of authority such as Franklin Roosevelt, at the height of his power, would never have dared ask.

IN the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS Hopeful thought: It is beginning to look like KINDS of communists are springing up.

HUNGARY, of course, is different. They started out there with kinds of communists. One kind was all for Moscow. The other kind wanted Hungary to be run by HUNGARIAN communists.

WHY is the fact that there are KINDS of communists a hopeful sign? It's like this: Inevitably there will be personal rivalries among the leaders of the different kinds of communists. History tells us they may get to FIGHTING AMONG EACH OTHER for power and privilege.

UP north of Bend the other day, four members of a California family died in a head-on collision. According to state police authorities, here is what happened: A truck started to pass around a snow plow and collided with an oncoming passenger car. The wind was blowing a cloud of snow from the plow across the road way, OBSCURED THE VIEW.

ON traffic-filled modern highways, trying to pass another vehicle when the view ahead is obscured is as dangerous as Russian roulette.

Hard New Communist Line Takes Shape in Russia and Satellites

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent



Italy follow the lead of Moscow in party matters. Leaders Touting USSR Inside Russia, all first rank leaders are touring the various republics of the Soviet Union, making speeches, showing themselves to the people and conferring with government and party officials.

It is now clear, that things will not remain as they are for very much longer. As the President remarked in his second inaugural address, no nation can now escape the "tempest of change and turmoil." The whole tone of that address suggests that the President is determined to meet the third, and unmet, challenge. It is infinitely difficult to meet. But given the enormous authority which the President now exercises, and the whole power of the United States, it should not be impossible to meet.

enabled him to disengage many of our armed forces from their far-flung and perilous commitments all over the globe. Only on this assumption could he have believed, as he did during the 1952 campaign and as he set it forth in his famous compact with Sen. Taft, that he could reduce drastically the Federal expenditure, that he could reduce taxes, and that he could reduce the size of the Federal government. His hope then was that he could disengage, retrench, and reduce. This hope was based on the deeper hope that the cold war could be, if not ended, at least moderated.

As he enters his second term, he finds himself extending rather than reducing our commitments abroad. On the three great fronts of the cold war, in the Far East, the Middle East, and in Central Europe, there is no present prospect of negotiation which might open the way to some kind of truce. There is an atmosphere of irreconcilability here and in the world about us which hangs heavily upon the future as the new term begins.

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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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Bomb Scare Scored

To the Editor: Last Saturday night I listened to an hour long broadcast over one of the national networks. It was a dramatic production designed to interest people in the cause of civil defense. It attempted to show how a middle-western city with a civil defense organization, plagued though it was with opposition and inertia, fared better than did its sister city which had none when the Russian rocket with the H bomb warhead finally arrived. Washington, San Francisco, and New York were wiped out by bombs dropped from planes, but targets of less strategic importance received only rocket-bomb treatment in the Christmas-eve debacle described in this play.

In the end the hero and the heroine—just a minute—The enemy? Well, we had been ready for him all the time, and when he started pin-pricking us with those H-bombs we really let him have it. With one mighty blast launched from a submarine in the Baltic sea we were able, apparently, to "equalize" everything from the Gulf of Finland to the Ural Mountains and the Black Sea. Just what the nature of this blast was and how the rest of Europe and Asia fared under its impact was not told.

In the end, as I started to say, we were given a home scene in which the heroine, who had been active in civil defense work, timidly admitted to her husband that the doctors only give her a seventy-five per cent chance of having healthy, normal babies because she has been "exposed to radiation," but the husband confidently assured her that "seventy-five per cent was passing."

Civil defense has the commendable objective of protecting life and property in time of trouble, but this sort of propaganda in behalf of protection against the sort of trouble here depicted is false, foolish, unrealistic and immoral. It would be a sanguine nuclear scientist indeed who would give a prospective mother, even a twenty-five per cent chance of having healthy children after the earth had been subjected to such fire-works and consequent radioactive fall-out.

Why? The "baby" of the family of nations lies in the Middle East. It is a country which became independent in 1956. Can you name it? A-The Sudan, which became an independent republic Jan. 2, 1956. Q-In April, 1956, Glubb Pasha was dismissed as head of the Arab Legion and expelled from Jordan. This news caused particular concern in Britain. Why? A-John Bagot Glubb, who had commanded the Arab Legion for many years, was a Briton.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

PROSPECTS The President enters upon his second term with good prospects at home but with much to worry about abroad.

The country is prosperous, and its internal problems though important are not critical. There is, as there was at the time of his first inauguration, deep and bitter division among our people. History may well say that the most notable achievement of Eisenhower in his first term was to bring about internal peace within the United States and to inaugurate an era of internal good will. The President himself has the confidence of a very great majority of the nation, and while he has opponents and critics, he has no formidable enemies.

There are, as there were bound to be, big differences between the Eisenhower of today and the Eisenhower of the first inaugural. The facts of life are stronger than man's preconceptions. He began, for example, with a theory which was presumably acquired in the classroom at West Point. The theory was that Congress determines policy and makes the laws while the President, deferring to Congress, executes the policy and enforces the laws.

The practice of this theory very nearly brought him to a disaster in his first two years of office. His administration was wracked owing to his passivity in the face of the usurpation of power by Congressional committees. Now, within the bounds of his own temperament and of his own energies, Eisenhower has become, as have all successful Presidents before him, a proponent of the idea that the Presidential office is the central and the originating branch of the government.

IT SEEMS safe to predict that for his second term what happens in foreign affairs will be decisive. The basic problems of the budget are on the one hand inflation and on the other how to finance the welfare measures of what used to be the New Deal and what is now called the new Republicanism. These problems stem directly from the costs of the military establishment, from the overriding fact that we are involved in a gigantic race of armaments and that the cold war has been resumed on a wider scale and with renewed intensity.

This is not what President Eisenhower hoped for when he was inaugurated four years ago. It is fair to say, I think, that his original hope was that, starting with a move to end the Korean war, he could arrive at some global truce with the Soviet Union. Such a truce would have

Italians Moscow-Bound

Two leaders of the Italian Communist party, the largest outside the Iron Curtain, went to Moscow last week for a conference. A delegation of the French party, which ranks next to that of Italy in size, is to go soon. The big victory of Wladyslaw Gomulka, Poland's new independent Communist leader, apparently ended any hope that Russians might have that they could bring Poland back into line. But in the remaining Communist countries of Eastern Europe, "Stalinist" leaders—those who oppose any liberalization of Red regimes—seem to be firmly in control. It is evident that, under the new policy, they will try to discourage by any means necessary any attempt to break away from Moscow dictation.

Congressional Quiz

Copyright 1956 Congressional Quarterly Q-Four Middle East nations are bound to a Western nation by the Baghdad Pact. Take one point for each of the five member nations you can name. A-Great Britain, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan. Q-The "Eisenhower Doctrine" for the Middle East has been compared to the "Truman Doctrine" of 1947. With what countries was the Truman Doctrine concerned? A-The Truman Doctrine was a plan for military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey. Q-Match the following Middle East leaders with the countries they represent: King Saud..... Iraq Premier Nuri as-Said..... Egypt King Hussein..... Saudi Arabia Pres. Gamel Nasser..... Jordan A-Saud, Saudi Arabia; as-Said, Iraq; Hussein, Jordan; Nasser, Egypt. Q-The "baby" of the family of nations lies in the Middle East. It is a country which became independent in 1956. Can you name it? A-The Sudan, which became an independent republic Jan. 2, 1956. Q-In April, 1956, Glubb Pasha was dismissed as head of the Arab Legion and expelled from Jordan. This news caused particular concern in Britain. Why? A-John Bagot Glubb, who had commanded the Arab Legion for many years, was a Briton.

E. Wheelodon, 804 Cedar St., Medford, Ore.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association

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 Jan. 24, 1947 (Friday) Hal Byers may be manager of radio station KMED if Medford Radio corporation purchases the station.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 24, 1937 (Sunday) Jackson county chapter of American Red Cross has \$480 as its quota of fund to help victims of floods in east.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 24, 1927 (Monday) Medford Chamber of Commerce urges large attendance at Crescent City harbor improvement celebration at Grants Pass Friday.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 24, 1917 (Wednesday) City council nullifies contract between city and Southern Oregon Traction company calling for construction of railroad to Blue Ledge district.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

Dr. Stephens Elected Chairman of Society Dr. R. L. Stephens, Grants Pass optometrist, was elected chairman of the Southern Oregon Optometric society at a meeting Tuesday in the Rogue Valley County club.

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LIFE EVERLASTING I am standing upon the seashore; a ship at my side spreads her white sails to the morning breeze and starts for the blue ocean. She is an object of beauty and strength and I stand and watch her until at length she hangs like a speck of white cloud just where the sea and sky come down to mingle with each other. Then someone at my side says, "There! She's gone." Gone where? Gone from my sight—that is all. She is just as large in mast and hull and spar as she was when she left my side and just as able to bear her load of living freight to the place of destination. Her diminished size is in me, not in her; and just at the moment when someone at my side says, "There! She's gone"—there are other eyes watching her coming and other voices ready to take up the glad shout, "There she comes!" And that is dying. If you would like a copy of the above, suitable for framing, just let us know! DAY OR NIGHT—PHONE 2-8030 Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS