

'Colonial' Trouble Spots Throughout World Topic of Decisions Discussion

(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles furnished by the general extension division, Oregon state system of higher education, in connection with the "Great Decisions 1957" program. Today's article discusses colonialism around the world.)

As bloodshed, terror and general strikes build tension in Algeria and other "colonial" trouble spots around the world, observers warn that the American people face in the next few weeks one of the most difficult decisions in their history.

Can the United States find a workable compromise between, on the one hand, its military alliance with the principal "colonial" powers of Europe, and, on the other hand, its friendship with the rising new African and Asian nations which could swing the balance in any global showdown with Russia?

Critical Area
Algeria is one of those critical areas frequently referred to as a "colonial" problem, although few students of the area dismiss the problem so simply. Algeria is not a colony in the usual sense of the word; its four coastal departments (or counties) are legally a part of France proper.

More than 20,000 Frenchmen and Algerian rebels were killed in the past 12 months. At least three divisions of French troops, nominally assigned to NATO and the defense of Western Europe, are now in Algeria trying to put down the revolt.

"Great Decisions . . . 1957" topics will be discussed in three radio and television programs locally this week. Radio station KMED will broadcast the program at 9 p.m. today, and station KWLN, Ashland, will carry the program at 9:15 p.m. today. The program will be telecast on station KBES-TV starting at 6:30 p.m. Thursday.

France and Morocco were severely damaged last October when French authorities intercepted and imprisoned five Algerian nationalist leaders who were traveling by air, over neutral water, as guests of Morocco's Sultan Mohammed V.

Maintain Peace
In this conflict many Americans sympathize with the French government, believing France must maintain peace and order in its own backyard in order to be an effective ally in the defense of Europe.

This viewpoint was outlined in an "open letter to Americans" which appeared as a full-page advertisement in some Oregon newspapers two weeks ago.

Other Americans, and most of Africa and Asia, sympathize with the Algerian revolutionaries, feeling the rights of these Moslem people to self-determination and self-government must be recognized.

And Washington, aided by American public opinion, must decide which viewpoint to support within the next few weeks. The question of Algeria is on the agenda of the UN general assembly. The U.S. will have only three choices: to vote with France, against France or to abstain from voting at all.

Sincere Effort
In a news conference last March, President Dwight D. Eisenhower described U.S. attitudes toward Algeria as follows: "It remains our sincere effort in all of these areas to try to retain friendship with both sides and therefore use our good offices to bring about a decent solution."

At the same time, C. Douglas Dillon, U.S. Ambassador to France, stated: "The four departments of Algeria are French territory. The U.S. stands solidly behind France in her search for a liberal and equitable solution of the problems in Algeria."

In the months following these policy statements, the Algerian situation worsened. Other Moslem nations, especially Egypt and Syria, have stepped up their aid to the Algerian nationalists. And Anglo-French military operations in Egypt during November and December, 1956, are believed to have injured French prestige, considerably, thus aiding the nationalist movement in Algeria.

Independent Policy
In the midst of this crisis Vice President Richard M. Nixon referred in a campaign speech to a possible independent U.S. policy. "For the first time in history," he declared, "we have shown independence of Anglo-French policies toward Asia and Africa which seemed to us to reflect the colonial tradition." Few observers believe, in early 1957, that the U.S. can operate completely independent of British and France. The question is how much of a balance can be struck between outright

support and outright opposition to, for example, French policies in Algeria.

The U.S. dilemma has both moral and military aspects. Morally, the U.S., which started out as a group of colonies itself,—traditionally opposes the rule of one people over another without the express consent of the governed. Algerian Moslems do have some say in their government, however, and the rights of the European Algerians must be protected; furthermore France has indicated it is eager to make reforms in Algeria as soon as the rebels agree to a cease-fire. But to most of the rest of the world, those African and Asian nations which have just won their own independence, this is not enough.

Prestige Damaged
If the United States votes against this large segment of world opinion, its own bargaining power and prestige may be damaged. Russia, by contrast, faces no such dilemma; it has nothing to lose by supporting the Algerian nationalists, and much to gain by embarrassing France.

On the military side, the French armed forces are considered essential to the defense of Europe in any future war. But three of France's NATO divisions are in Algeria holding down a revolution, instead of in France supporting Western defenses. U.S. representatives agreed to this because Algeria, as a legal part of France, is technically part of the NATO defense area.

This technicality is a source of embarrassment to the United States, because French troops are using U.S. weapons against Algerian rebels.

Raised in U.N.
This is the second time the Algerian crisis has been raised before the UN. In September, 1955, France walked out of the general assembly and stayed out until the UN dropped Algeria from its agenda, on the grounds that it was "an internal French problem."

In this second round, however, France appears willing to debate—possibly because a UN discussion will give France an opportunity to blame the revolution on "interference" by Egypt and other Moslem nations.

Even the former French protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia have given moral and perhaps financial aid to the Algerian revolutionaries. Normally friendly relations between France and Morocco were severely damaged last October when French authorities intercepted and imprisoned five Algerian nationalist leaders who were traveling by air, over neutral water, as guests of Morocco's Sultan Mohammed V.

Inside Algeria
Inside Algeria itself, the political climate is varied. Algerians of European origin vigorously resist any loss of their power. Some Moslem Algerians are sympathetic to a Paris-sponsored compromise. Others insist on complete autonomy or independence for Algeria.

The government of French Premier Guy Mollet is committed to a "liberal" solution: first, an unconditional cease-fire, to be followed by free elections in three months, based on "strict equality of rights—regardless of origin and religion." In addition Paris promises economic and social reforms including land redistribution, wage increases, expanded schools and broader access for Moslems to government jobs.

The immediate challenge facing the U.S. delegation in the UN is how to vote on any resolution which might call on France to cease all military operations in Algeria and to negotiate with rebel leaders regarding the country's future political status—keeping in mind both traditional friendship with France and public opposition to "colonialism," supported both in the United States and among scores of African and Asian nations in the UN.

OKINAWA PROBLEM
The United States has come in for a share of resentment as a "colonial" power because of its policies on Okinawa, a U.S. military base in the Japanese island territories of the Ryukyus.

Relations between the U.S., Okinawan farmers and the Japanese government have been strained for some months because of U.S. requisitions of farm land for military air base use.

Okinawan resentment expressed itself most strongly last

December, when a 49-year-old newspaperman, widely reported to be both "leftist" and "anti-American," was elected mayor of the principal city of Naha.

Denies Charges
The mayor, Kamejiro Senaga, has denied both charges, but his election is generally considered as a slap against the U.S. military government which rules the island.

Shortly after the election, the U.S. military commander, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, announced a reduction in "our existing requirements" for air base land, and U.S. land holdings on Okinawa for military purposes amount to 21 per cent of all the arable land on the island, which is 60 miles long and nine miles wide. Okinawan farmers and civil administrators claim the island is already overcrowded and unable to feed its 600,000 population, growing at the rate of 20,000 a year.

As a direct aftermath of the majority election, the U.S. military administration withheld reconstruction funds from the city of Naha until it could review the mayor's reportedly "anti-American" policies.

This stopped city contracts and 7,400 Okinawans out of work.

Other Complaints
Other complaints besides the requisitioning of scarce farm land have included a charge that rents paid for these lands are too low, not even equalling the value of the crops which could have been grown there.

Principal bone of contention, observers believe, is the question of the political status of the Ryukyus. The islands were occupied by the U.S. under the Japanese peace treaty. The U.S. recognized Japan's "residual sovereignty" in a separate agreement but retained the right to apply for a UN trusteeship over the islands. This application has never been made.

Meanwhile the islands are ruled by a military government. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has stated that "we intend to exercise our rights in Okinawa as long as we consider there is danger to international peace and security in the Asian theater."

Population Wish
Students of the area agree that the overwhelming proportion of the Ryukyuan population wishes the islands to be returned to Japan. With this the Japanese government agrees. It is on this principle that the charge of "colonialism" has been made against the U.S. government.

Late last month Russia injected itself into the Okinawan controversy. On Jan. 23 the Russian press warned that "most serious consequences might result" if U.S. "atomic units" were based on Okinawa.

This is interpreted as a warning to Japan that, in the event of a U.S.-Russian war, American atomic installations in a Japanese possession would bring on Russian retaliation against Japan.

'COLONIAL' DANGER SPOTS
Besides Algeria and Okinawa, there are several other countries throughout the world where Western nations are having "colonialism" troubles.

Cyprus, third largest island in the Mediterranean, has been much in the headlines recently. Now governed by Britain, it has a population over 80 per cent Greek, with the remainder mostly Turkish. The Greek Cypriots are agitating for union with Greece; this is opposed by Britain, which wants to keep its strategic bases on Cyprus, and by Turkey, which objects to the union on the basis of possible discrimination against the island's Turkish minority.

Port of Singapore
Another British possession where rioting has been flaring as recently as last October is the sea and naval port of Singapore on the southern tip of the Malay peninsula. Malaya itself has been granted full dominion status in the Commonwealth as of this Aug. 31, but self-government has not been granted to Singapore largely because of its internal Communist threat. Out of a population of 1,100,000, some 900,000 are Chinese with close ties to Red China. Singapore's purely advisory legislature contains three Communists and 10 Labor Front party members out of 25 elected representatives.

Less difficulty has been heard from Belgium's large African colony, the Belgian Congo. Al-

though the Belgian government, in paternalistic fashion, is educating 50 per cent of the school-age children and in the course of two generations has converted 40 per cent of the population to Christianity, nobody has the right to vote—either white or black.

U.S. Possession
The United States itself, in its relationship with its possessions, has had its problems. The Philippines have been granted their independence, but the question of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska continually bogs down in Congress. Although in the case of Hawaii statehood was talked about as long ago as 1854, neither territory allows its citizens the right to vote, nor to elect their own governor, although they are required to pay U.S. taxes.

Puerto Rico has since 1951 had a special commonwealth status in relation to the United States. Puerto Rico has its own elected government, but its representative has no vote in Congress and its foreign affairs are controlled by the U.S. Puerto Rican nationalists have agitated for independence, but in 1956, the largest vote was polled by the Democratic party, which favors the present commonwealth status.

There has also been friction over U.S. control of the Panama canal zone, rented from the government of the Republic of Panama. In 1955 the United States agreed to raise its payments to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,900,000 a year. Panama had requested \$5,000,000 annually.

Ancient Egyptian Formula Said Helpful

Van Nuys, Calif.—U.P.—Mathematicians at the Lockheed Missile Systems division here recently found the formulas of astronomer Claudius Ptolemy in ancient Egypt may help modern scientists in their conquest of space.

The problem concerned the scientists' need to keep in touch with missiles in flight so they can learn how they perform and how they can be improved. The specific headache was the fact that the magnetic tape system, used in recording the radio signals from a missile in flight, got "jammed."

The sound recorded on the tape is subject to what engineers call "flutter" and "wow"—or distortion when played back. They sought a mathematical formula which could be used to chart a series of variations for an average.

They tried a formula stemming from a technique that Ptolemy had used to try to explain the puzzling variations of certain planets in relation to the stars. It worked. As a result, the missile division expects to be able to process data much more swiftly and accurately.

Ptolemy, born in Greece, practiced astronomy in Alexandria, Egypt, shortly after Christ was born. He supposed the earth to be a fixed center of the universe about which the sun and stars revolved. Today's scientists know he was all wet as an astronomer, but his reputation as a sharp mathematician remains.

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns
Ranger-Naturalist

Most land-dwelling warm-blooded animals are capable of swimming should the need arise or at least of keeping at the surface of water. Even animals as far removed from the aquatic life as rabbits, porcupines, armadillos, and cats, will sometimes take to water of their own will and, under great compulsion, can cross small streams when pursued. Chickens, too.

Most hoofed animals are strong swimmers, particularly the caribou whose hollow hair helps it float high in turbulent water. The moose cannot easily be overtaken by two paddlers in a canoe—and they can travel right around seven miles an hour.

Most mice and shrews are good swimmers—the water shrews' toes are lined with stiff hair and when the toes are spread make excellent swimming paddles.

Moles can swim, too, along with ermine, skunk, and mink. Bats can keep themselves on the surface and some, particularly those which pursue insects close to the water, have no difficulty in resuming flight after having remained some moments on the surface.

Bears are able to swim for many miles without pausing. As for the polar bear, one of its popular names is "water bear." Rightly, too. Streamlined for easy swimming, this water lover has legs which are jointed so that they can be swung in a wide circle to make swimming easier. It will not hesitate to strike across the rolling sea, swimming perhaps 15 to 20 miles without stopping.

Crosses Huge Streams
The plodding armadillo readily crosses huge streams such as the Mississippi. When the waterway is narrow, it crosses by walking on the bottom; if too wide, it dogpaddles to the top, takes in a deep breath, puffs itself up like a balloon and buoyed by this internal life preserver, crosses the widest river despite its comparatively heavy coat of armor.

The bulky hippopotamus is most agile in water. It can float on the surface at will, sink to the bottom, or submerge until only its eyes and nostrils can be seen. Even queerer, it has the rare ability to run along the bottom of rivers.

Although many monkeys are good swimmers, a few like the lar gibbon are virtually incapable of swimming despite their great mobility. Placed in the water, their fur soon becomes water-logged. Gorillas and chimpanzees, too, are exceedingly poor swimmers—if they swim at all.

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New Hampshire has had a state system of education since 1647 when a general court required that every community of 50 or more persons must erect and maintain a school building.

Increase Shown in Budget For Rogue River Schools

Rogue River — The Rogue River school district budget recently presented to the county rural school board shows an increase of \$22,809.82 over the proposed budget submitted last year, John B. Harr, superintendent, has announced.

The chief increase is in cost of instruction, he said. The major raise is \$8,000 for two extra teachers in the high school. The expected enrollment for this year's budget was planned accordingly.

Emergency Money
Emergency money for an extra teacher was awarded by the county rural board. However, no qualified teacher was available so an enrollment of 175 this year has been handled by the same size staff as was used last year for an enrollment of 135, Harr said. The expected rise to an enrollment of 200 next year will necessitate an additional staff member besides the one already authorized, he pointed out. The smallness of the high school classrooms is largely responsible for this situation, dictating the need for 10 additional sections of classes next year.

Harr said \$7,275 of the increase in instruction represents salary increases on the revised salary schedule and is spread across 27 certified personnel. This brings the local salary situation to about the same level as the other surrounding school districts with which Rogue River competes for teachers, he pointed out.

High school teaching supplies show an increase of \$895, but because of increased enrollment the per pupil cost has dropped from \$26.84 last year to \$25.95.

Other Major Item
The other major item of increase, Harr said, is an addi-

Toastmasters Speech Finals Are Monday

The Medford Toastmasters club will hold its annual speech contest finals Monday night at the Medford hotel.

Finalists are Dr. Ralph Hibbs, Cliff Quелlette, Douglas Roach and Robert Kyle Jr. The winner will represent the Medford club in the area contest March 9 in Grants Pass.

Toastmaster for the contest will be Ron Cordon. George Distell will be topicmaster, Russ Mitchell, critic, and Ken Blair, official timer.

Judges for the finals will be Dick House, Hugh Friel and Manville Heisel, past members. Reservations may be made by contacting Al Bradford.

tion of \$4,494.45 for operation of the plant. Of this, \$3,100 is due to salary increases for custodians and for additional janitor time required by the increased enrollment and the crowded conditions which decrease custodial efficiency.

The increase of \$1,394.45 in supplies for operation of the plant is largely due to a 10 to 20 per cent increase in cost of supplies, the superintendent noted. Fuel oil prices in particular have increased more than 20 per cent.

The proposed budget calls for a per pupil cost for next year of \$391.31 for all 12 grades. By comparison, for 1956-57 the average per pupil cost for three other Jackson county schools of similar size was \$404.66, ranging from \$393.44 to \$422.57, the superintendent stated.

William Howard Taft is the only man ever to have held the two highest offices in the United States—those of President and Chief Justice.

The Suez canal has no locks. It is a waterway on a sea level status.



MOTHER OF JESSE JAMES — Mr. and Mrs. George Lanning of 661 Wabash st., Medford, found this old photograph in a trunk they purchased recently from a local transfer company. On the back, written in pencil, are the words "Jesse James mother, 1881." Mrs. Lanning feels that it is Mrs. James since letters and other articles found in the trunk date back to that time. The photograph is postcard size and has turned yellow with age.

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