

Neutrality Is Topic of Discussion For This Week's Decisions Program

The term "neutrality," meaning the refusal of many nations to take sides in the cold war, has been used at times in the United States as an unfriendly term. The implication is, "if you're not for us, you're against us."

Recently, however, some political scientists have suggested that, for some countries and under certain circumstances, "neutrality" might be a desirable policy from the American point of view.

Last October, four days after the Hungarian revolution started (and after a bloodless revolution had installed an "independent" Communist government in Poland) Secretary of State John Foster Dulles indicated that the U.S. might welcome a Communist brand of "neutrality" among the satellites of Eastern Europe.

"We do not look upon these nations as potential military allies," Dulles explained. "We have no desire to surround the Soviet Union with a band of hostile states."

However, from the White House at the same time came offers of economic aid to the Communist governments of both Poland and Hungary. The offer to Hungary was dropped Jan. 8 when it became clear that the Hungarian revolution had failed and that the Janos Kadar government was Moscow-controlled. But the U.S. is still working on legislation to provide aid to Poland.

At the height of the Polish and Hungarian crises, political commentators differed widely on what the U.S. should do. Some favored a show of force, either by U.S. troops or through the UN, although most agreed this could lead only to war with Russia.

Others suggested a cautious policy, including moral pressure through the UN, offers of economic aid to any genuinely independent satellite government, plus reassurances to Russia that it would have nothing to lose in granting more independence to the satellites. This seems to have been the policy adopted by the administration.

Gradual Evolution
"Gradual evolution" of the satellites toward "greater independence" from Russia is "the best we can hope for," in the words of ex-ambassador to Russia George F. Kennan.

The current U.S. attitude seems to be favorable toward dealing with a Communist government in eastern Europe as long as that government shows some measure of independence from Moscow.

U.S. aid to Poland, four months after it was offered by the President, is still bogged down by legal technicalities. A 1954 law prevents selling of farm surpluses for foreign currency to Russia and satellite countries — and Poland has no U.S. dollars to pay for the products. President Eisenhower revealed late in January that "preparatory steps are under way" to allow Poland to buy U.S. farm commodities and machinery "on credit." New legislation may be required to legalize such aid.

Question Raised
In the case of Hungary, some observers now are raising the question of whether U.S. inter-

ests would be served better by continuing to boycott the Kadar regime, or by offering economic aid which might wean the Hungarian government away from so much dependence on Russia. The crisis in Hungary is severe; food production is down to 60 per cent of pre-revolutionary levels, and coal production has dropped from 78,000 tons to 45,000 tons daily.

Henry Ford II raised this same question Jan. 28:

"Thus far we have tended to apply economic sanctions in the form of drastic trade limitations and laws which largely prohibit us from offering (the Communist states) help . . . but it appears that our policies have tended to play right into the Kremlin's hands to the extent that they make the satellites more dependent upon Moscow . . . I think we need to be more realistic . . . Shouldn't we give them . . . some alternative to their present ties with the Kremlin?"

The decision that must be made takes into account two problems: If the U.S. can reduce satellite economic dependence on Moscow, will this lead to more political independence? Or if the U.S. aids a Moscow puppet like the Kadar regime in Hungary, will this only strengthen the puppet and Russian control?

Attention Focused
At this moment in history, Washington's attention is focused on the Middle East, trying to work out a method of keeping that area free from Communist subversion or conquest.

But American projects such as the "Eisenhower doctrine," students of the area warn, are apt to run head-on into the "neutrality" of key countries in that area — countries which like many others across Asia and Africa proclaim their determination to avoid entanglements with either big power bloc in the cold war.

Russia's counter-proposal of recent weeks — to cooperate with the West in development of the Middle East, stop arms shipments and junk Western military bases — is designed to appeal to this "neutrality" frame of mind.

Policy Enforcement
Enforcement of the "Eisenhower doctrine" policy to guarantee the independence of the Arab states and Egypt depends on the cooperation of any Middle Eastern nation threatened by Communist aggression.

But Egypt and Syria, the two countries which have benefited most from Russian military and financial aid, show no signs of "cooperating" with any U.S. policy to block Communist expansion. President Gamal Abdel Nasser Jan. 17 stated that Egypt is "neither pro-East nor pro-West." But Egypt's cotton economy has been "mortgaged" for 30 years in trade agreements with the Communist bloc, and Egypt is believed to have received over \$400,000,000 worth of Communist arms and military equipment. Syria has likewise received Russian aid, and Russian political influence in the Syrian government is reckoned extremely strong.

In assessing the "neutrality" of Egypt and Syria, therefore, many policymakers believe that these countries really seem to be "neutral" against the United States.

President Eisenhower's inaugural address January 21 may supply a clue to administration tactics in dealing with these types of "neutralist" Middle East nations—a policy of friendship but no threat of U.S. domination.

Cherish Friendship

"We cherish our friendship with all the nations that are or would be free," the President declared. "We respect, no less, their independence . . . We no more seek to buy their sovereignty than we would sell our own. Sovereignty is never bartered among free men."

Some see in this and other recent statements an indication that the United States has no illusions that it can find military allies against Communism in the Arab Middle East. Therefore, some commentators believe, the Eisenhower administration may now be willing to live with "neutrality" in the Middle East as long as this "neutrality" doesn't lean exclusively on Russian aid and influence.

During the current struggle between the world's two powers, the democratic United States and the Communist USSR, most Americans have come to look on neutrality—and therefore neutralist nations—with great suspicion, if not with actual distrust.

Takes Issue

In an article in the Foreign Policy Association's periodical, *Headline Series*, Dr. Paul Arthur Schlipp, professor of philosophy at Northwestern University, takes issue with this attitude.

"For the American people," Dr. Schlipp states, "such an attitude represents a complete break with our own historic past . . . It was George Washington himself who warned against any and all entangling alliances—a warning which, as a nation, we heeded right into the 20th century."

"The fact is that until Pearl Harbor in 1941, the American

people favored neutrality. Yet, within the span of less than a quarter of a century we have apparently completely reversed ourselves. Today we applaud our allies, we fear our enemies, and we berate and despise only the neutralists."

Dangerous Attitude

Dr. Schlipp feels this attitude is dangerous in that it enables the Soviet leaders to play on neutralists' feeling by pointing out the United States as leader of a "war bloc of military alliances." Therefore he pleads for an understanding of the neutralist position as the neutralists themselves see it.

Dr. Schlipp said that for some countries, at least for the time being, neutrality is inevitable. U.S. reaction to neutralist nations should be one of understanding and assistance, he declared.

In order to make this economic assistance effective and keep it from bearing the stigma of "having strings attached," Dr. Schlipp suggests that it be done on a long-range basis through some international agency.

Standard of Living

"If we really want to raise the standard of living in the underdeveloped countries, we must show that we are more concerned with getting this job done than with getting credit for our aid," he asserts.

"Enlightened sociologists long ago taught us that effective aid to underprivileged individuals cannot be rendered by individual handouts from the back porch without damage to the needy person's self-respect, but must be handled on a community-wide basis through the regular channels of social service agencies," the professor states.

Rendering of U.S. aid through United Nations channels and active espousal of democratic ideals in deed as well as word are recommended by the professor as the best methods for dealing with the neutralist nations.

Oregon Views Given On How U.S. Should Compete With Russia

Corvallis — United Nations pressure on Russia and "private" expansion of U.S. industry to meet Russian economic competition abroad were favored as foreign policy alternatives by Oregonians balloting in the current Great Decisions program for 1957.

Oregon State college this week tabulated opinion ballots on the issue, "How Should U.S. Compete with Russia," as viewed by discussion groups throughout Oregon.

First of Eight

This was the first of eight key foreign policy issues that will be tackled by informal groups participating in Great Decisions, sponsored this year by the OSC extension service in cooperation with other educational agencies and organizations. Opinion ballots for each issue will be tabulated at OSC and sent to the U.S. state department and congress.

Ballots on the first issue of "Competition with Russia" indicated strong reliance on United Nations to check Soviet expansion.

While Oregon Great Decisions voters shied away from arbitrary government planning of U.S. industrial growth, the majority favored some form of voluntary industry-government planning to compete with Russian industrial expansion.

Close Planning
Oregon voters gave high priority to close planning with Western European allies to avoid damaging competition among free-world partners in developing economic strength to compete with the Soviet. The vote for this plan was 38.4 per cent in Jackson county.

Groups discussing the first issue also favored U.S. industry cooperation with educators in establishing more and better technical education. They opposed setting up new schools at federal expense to train teachers and students in engineering and the sciences. The vote for this in Jackson county was 51.6 per cent.

Suggested policy for dealing with communist satellites favored working with United Nations in focusing world attention on what the Soviets are doing. In Jackson county, 35.4 per cent of the voters agreed with this stand. But opinion was stronger among Jackson county groups than elsewhere in Oregon to attempt liberation of satellites with UN troops bolstered by American troops. Broadcasting of "freedom" programs into satellite countries also rated high among alternatives of foreign policy.

Help to Non-Communists
Help to non-communist countries, especially underdeveloped ones, in building profitable busi-

Great Decisions Program Successful

Salem — Gov. Robert D. Holmes said recently the Great Decisions program in Oregon, now in its third year, has been successful through the cooperation of state agencies and voluntary county and community committees on a local level.

Agencies organizing the program were the Oregon State College Extension Service, general extension division, State Department of Education, the State Library and the World Affairs Council working with representatives of the foreign policy association.

The governor said the program involves seven TV stations, 34 radio stations and more than 40 newspapers carrying weekly information in Oregon on eight foreign policy issues.

There are more than 300 informal discussion groups in which from four to 5,000 people are involved discussing issues and deciding what United States foreign policy should be in each case, he added.

Great Decisions was started in Portland in 1955 and now has participation in 24 Oregon counties. Holmes described GD as a progressive program which may provide a pattern for other states to follow.

Industry Promotion Meeting Scheduled

Brookings — A public meeting to promote more industry in Brookings has been called here Tuesday to consider possible steps needed to bring new revenue into the community. The meeting will be held in the Brookings High school auditorium.

Brookings city officials have indicated the current slowdown in the lumber industry here has pointed out the need for new industry into the community. The area needs new and diversified industry, city officials have stated.

The general meeting was called by Gordon Olsen, president of the Brookings Businessmen's association.

Olsen said a possible alternate for Brookings might be a non-profit industry promotion venture similar to one that has secured large industries for McMinnville.

Local Students Visit College in Portland

Portland — Eleven students from Medford High school visited classes and participated in student activities at Lewis and Clark college Friday.

The group, accompanied by Mrs. George C. Flanagan, Medford youth worker and member of the college board of trustees, was housed in campus dormitories during the two-day visit.

In addition to visiting classes, the visitors attended the Whitman-Lewis and Clark basketball game and later an informal dance sponsored by the Pep club.

Students returned to Medford late Saturday.

Those making the trip were Denise Bruning, Marilyn Bushnell, Kaye Christian, Carol Dyke, Joyce Gregory, Caroline Hedrick, Jonna Lou Henson, Lois Kelly, Kay McCormick, Ann Stimson and Bruce West.

WEATHER

By United Press
Northern California: Rain likely Sunday; heavy snow and strong winds in mountains. Little change in temperature.

Celestial Animal Parade Visible First of Month

By FAY BENTLEY

Would you like to visit a menagerie that contains two bears, a lion, two dogs, a swan, an eagle, a most unusual horse, a sea goat, a whale, some fishes, a ram, a beautiful white bull, a dragon, a hare, a crow, two asses, some snakes, three baby goats, and even a scorpion?

This animal collection has fascinated thousands of people since the beginning of time and has the advantage of being readily accessible to all.

Given a clear night, the two bears and the dragon are always within sight, but the other creatures are being constantly changed. Most of them are on display for only six months at a time.

Celestial Animals

The last week of February and the first week of March will afford an opportunity to see this parade of celestial animals without interference by moonlight, as old Luna will be passing through the last quarter and new moon phases. If you can find a position away from artificial lights which commands a view of the entire sky your efforts will be richly rewarded.

By 8 p.m. the Great Bear, well known by the asterism called the Big Dipper, will be high in the northeast, standing on its handle with the cup reaching upward.

To the left of the Big Dipper and slightly lower in the sky is the Little Bear or Little Dipper as we commonly call it. Winding between the Bears is the long tail of Draco the Dragon, whose body is outlined by a row of rather dim stars which start at a point just to the left of the "Pointers," in the Big Dipper, curve downward and then double back to the boxlike head of four stars just above the horizon and almost directly beneath the cup of the Little Dipper.

Orion's Two Dogs

In the south, Orion's two dogs continue their nightly chase after the rabbit, or Lepus the Hare. Sparkling, scintillating Sirius, brightest of all stars in the heavens will engage your attention at once. This is the Dog Star, head of Canis Major or the Big Dog. After finding Sirius the body of this animal can be easily traced as it is shaped much like a dachshund.

Much higher in the sky and to the left or east of Sirius is the Little Dog or Canis Minor consisting of the bright star, Procyon, with a dim star about an arm's length above and to the right of Procyon.

Lepus the Hare, or the Rabbit, shaped much like a bow of ribbon or a butterfly is located just to the right of Sirius in Canis Major. This places Lepus directly beneath the feet of Orion, brightest constellation in the entire heavens, whose identification point is the three stars of equal magnitude, equally spaced in a short slanting line, which forms the belt of The Hunter.

Western Horizon

Low on the western horizon, from north to south we find Pegasus the Flying Horse, Pisces the Fishes and Cetus the Whale slipping lower and lower each evening.

The Great Square, identification point for Pegasus, rests on one corner as it disappears. Only three of the four stars in this rectangle are visible by 8 p.m. The large V in the Fishes rests on its side with the point of the V reaching southward. Cetus the Whale is just south of this V and is sinking, tail first, down the western sky.

A small obtuse triangle of three stars almost due west, just above the V in the Fishes rep-

PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAM

Eugene — Two Medford students Suzanne Reichstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reichstein, 7 Glen Oak Court, and Michael R. DeVore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald DeVore, 805 East Jackson street, are participating in a program designed to attract top high school students to the University of Oregon by means of "informal contact" with prospective students.

AHI MODESTY

Perpignan, France — (U.P.) — Police were looking Saturday for the pranksters who added a touch of modesty to the statue of Venus in the town square. The jokers fitted Venus with a pink brassiere during the night.

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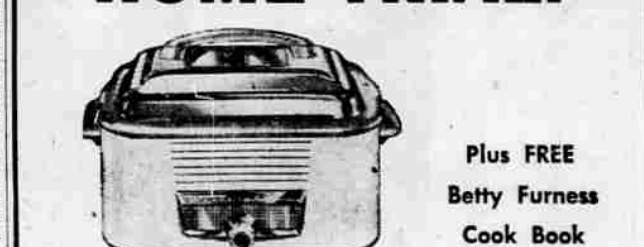
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