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"What Are We Afraid Of?"

Secretary Dulles might well take a tip from Pete Rademacher.

For Pete in his bout with the world's heavyweight champion took a leaf from the book of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the effect there was "nothing to fear but fear itself."

That one phrase in the opinion of political historians did more than any other one thing to bring Uncle Sam a victory over the worst financial bust in American history.

THE same psychology saved Amateur Rademacher, from serving as a caving "punching bag" for Floyd Patterson, the champion "pro". Pete made monkeys out of all the pugilistic prophets and "wise guys" and though defeated in the 6th round (when most "experts" predicted he would be defeated in the first) showed such a gallant spirit, stamina and courage, that he came out of the fracas, with greater increase in prestige, popularity and promise than his \$250,000 prize-winning opponent.

Moreover instead of his fighting career being finished, offers are now pouring in from fistic promoters all over the country and because of the plucky fight he put up, his share of the movie profits may come close to his opponent's fabulous guarantee.

NICE going Pete!—In prize fighting as in war or peace, the only thing to fear is fear itself. No matter what the nature of the conflict may be the contestant who enters the arena with fear of his opponent eating at his vitals is beaten before he starts. Otherwise he may not win. But win, lose or draw, if he fights the good fight, gives everything he has, he will come out a better man than he went in, gaining the respect of all observers, and with increased respect for himself.

WHAT has this to do with Secretary Dulles,—a man we grant who lives on a much higher moral and intellectual plane than that which surrounds the roped arena, and the oft-termed "manly art of self defense."

Well merely this:—As Chester Bowles suggested in last week's "Saturday Review" "What are we afraid of?"

Why should this great country be afraid of exchanging students, newspapermen, athletes, or what have you, with Russia, China, or any other communist country?

As Mr. Bowles expresses it, quote:

"What are we afraid of? How can we lose in open competition between Communist ideas and our own? "Do we fear that Americans brought up in the tradition of freedom, will come off second-best in contact with Russians (or Chinese) who have known only their own stagnant and discredited ideology? After seeing the grim Soviet system work and hearing the numbing, stilted doctrinaire phrases which are so obviously boring the new generation of Soviet Youth I predict the opposite.

The writer then goes on to elaborate:

"Let the Kremlin pick 500 of its most trusted students at random to come to America while we pick 500 to go to the Soviet Union and the result could only be profoundly subversive of Communist dogma. "The Soviet students would return with their eyes opened to the dishonesty of their government's propaganda and new respect for the dynamic power of free institutions. The American students would undoubtedly return with greater sympathy and personal liking for the Russian PEOPLE, but with an even keener awareness of how unpleasant life can be under an authoritarian government and with an increased appreciation of our own accomplishments and our limitless democratic potential."

EXACTLY!

What have we got to LOSE, what have we got to HIDE, what have we got to FEAR in a free and open competition between our prosperous and powerful democracy, and the dictatorship of a police-state, superimposed upon a form of communism which in its essence was "old stuff" in the days of the Modoc Indians and the Aztecs?

IF Chinese or Russian communism are so attractive and the TRUTH concerning them so dangerous, then why is it, that practically every day, scores — thousands in fact— of common people under the totalitarian yoke risk their lives and lose what fortunes they may have, to escape it?

Mr. Dulles might well take a trip through Chinatown in San Francisco —or New York for that matter —en route to his next stop in Formosa, and see what the native Chinese in both places think of returning to the "paradise for workers."

And also how the same people are trying every day in every way to SOMEHOW SOMEWAY get their friends and families, over here, and as far as possible away from the form of government which the Communists claim is such a howling success and Secretary Dulles and the State Department, must agree with them to some extent or they would not regard it as sufficiently alluring, to the human race, to fear it.

WE agree 100 per cent with Chester Bowles. After an extensive personal and unofficial tour of Soviet Russia, he returned convinced that the "fear policy" of the present administration and its state department, is not only unwarranted and unrealistic, but is doing harm to the United States, and increasing rather than decreasing the power of Communist propaganda, especially in the ranks of world youth.

For such a policy which would run away from any free competition with communism, shrink from any exchange of people or ideas, would, as Mr. Bowles expresses it, be to indulge in

"Pure folly which would slip us into a reverse 'Iron Curtain' mentality at precisely the time when it may be possible to make real progress in breaking down such curtains everywhere."

SO we return to the query "WHAT are we afraid of" anyway?—R.W.R.



Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

MR. GAITHER'S JOB

Washington—President Eisenhower has called the head of the Ford Foundation, H. Rowan Gaither Jr., to Washington to do a job of the very highest importance.



Stewart Alsop

defense against atomic attack. In the opinion of some experts, these new techniques could save this country from total nuclear destruction if war comes.

Gaither will have the help of such top-level talent as industrial-engineer Robert Sprague and Dr. James Killian of M. I. T. The Gaither group is the last of at least five such groups appointed in recent years to study air-atomic defense and related problems. Both Sprague and Killian have headed committees of their own, and there have also been the Bull, Kelly, and Wedemeyer groups, as well as the pre-Eisenhower Lincoln Project.

This almost endless series of committees reflects a simple fact—ever since Eisenhower became President, the threat of actual physical destruction of the United States, in case of nuclear war, has loomed larger and larger, engulfing all other problems.

APPOINTING one committee after another has been a way of temporizing with the problem. Yet it is also true that, as a result of the work of these committees, the United States has at least the bare beginnings of a serious air-atomic defense, where it had virtually none at all in the early Eisenhower years.

The distant early warning line, for example, which opened for business in the sub-Arctic this month, is one result of the studies which have already been made.

But we have no more than the

bare beginnings. The present American air defense is totally inadequate to prevent a devastating attack by the growing Soviet air and missile forces. What we have done, essentially, is to buy the means of warning of an attack, without buying the means to respond effectively to the attack. The cancellation of contracts for the F-103 jet fighter is the latest move in the Wilson program of unilateral disarmament, which has left the continental air defense command with hardly more than a skeleton force.

Meanwhile, with evidence mounting of Soviet successes with the long range ballistic missiles, the days of the conventional plane-against-plane defense are clearly numbered in any case. At the same time, certain "technological breakthroughs" have opened the way to a new, and infinitely more effective kind of defense, even against missiles.

GAITHER'S task is, essentially, to study the practical possibility of exploiting these new technical advances. The precise nature of the breakthroughs is secret. But they are undoubtedly related to recent great advances in electronics, and to such new weapons as the anti-missile missiles with nuclear warheads. New "shotgun techniques" of air-atomic defense will also doubtless be considered by the Gaither group.

Some technicians, perhaps over-optimistically, believe that a near-total defense, even against ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads, is a practical proposition as a result of such technical advances. It is literally impossible to exaggerate the importance of achieving such a defense, if it can be achieved.

For one thing, it could make the difference between total devastation and continued existence for the United States, if all-out war came. But that is not all. Even short of all-out war, the danger of our situation is very great.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

World of the future note:

The air force says it can foresee passenger travel by MISSILES several decades from now. Speaking in San Francisco, Major General Schriever, commander of the air force's ballistics division at Los Angeles, tells his hearers that man-carrying vehicles can operate outside the earth's atmosphere.

All that remains now, he adds, is for technical experts to perfect the missiles and to find men who will staff them.

I SUPPOSE he's right.

But I can't help feeling that people with money enough to buy tickets will come in awfully handy.

WORLD of today note:

The census bureau announces that last year TOTAL tax bill — meaning all federal, all state and all local taxes — came to the rather staggering total of \$345 PER PERSON.

That is to say,

If you are the breadwinner for a family of four, your total tax bill in the year 1956 came to \$2180.

That isn't hay.

YOU may dig up all your tax receipts (including your withholding slips if you work for wages or a salary) and add them up and find they don't come to that much.

So, you say, how come? You must remember that the cost of taxes has to be added to the cost of doing business and therefore has to be added to the prices paid by the consumer.

We all pay our share, in the final showdown, of the cost of taxes.

PERTINENT question:

Is it possible to reduce taxes?

It is — but FIRST we must reduce government spending. If government goes on spending in a big way government will have to go on taxing in a big way.

Communist Dominance Forecast In Indonesia Barring Changes

By ROBERT MONAHAN United Press Correspondent

Jakarta — Indonesia faces Communist political domination by 1960 unless the nation's "big three" political parties settle their differences and force a solid anti-Communist front.

This was the opinion of many political observers here who watched the Communists hack

out spectacular gains in recent provincial and municipal elections on Java, where more than half of Indonesia's 82,000,000 people live.

These observers now look to late 1959 when the nation votes in its second parliamentary election since independence from The Netherlands.

If the Communist party makes as much headway in the next two years as it did from 1955 to 1957, they say, it is virtually certain to gain control of the national legislative body.

Influence Submerged Some highly placed Indonesian politicians have expressed the view that unless the three major non-Communist parties united against the Communist assault they will see their power and influence completely submerged.

But many observers frankly doubt that any solid anti-Communist front movement will emerge from the three parties because of their inability to settle long-standing differences.

The "big three" are the Masjumi, a Moslem party regarded as the most pro-Western of the major political factions; the

Orthodox Moslem Nahdatul Ulama; and the National Party, which claims President Sukarno as founder.

After the 1955 parliamentary elections, the Nationalists and Masjumi each emerged with 57 seats in the 257-seat Parliament. The Nahdatul Ulama, which split from the Masjumi in 1952, gained 45 seats and the Communists 39. The other seats were divided among Indonesia's host of minor parties.

No Longer No. 4 Java's recent elections have shown clearly, however, that the Communists can no longer be considered the No. 4 party of Indonesia.

In central Java, the Communists crushed the Nationalists and took from them control of the provincial legislature.

In east and west Java, where the vote was still being tallied, the Communists faced stiffer opposition from the Nahdatul Ulama and Masjumi. But it was more than clear they were making big inroads and had won control of the provincial capitals of Surabaya and Bandung, in addition to Semarang in central Java.

Editorial Comment

DULLES AND CO. GOOF

Red China's announcement that it will refuse to grant visas to the 24 American newsmen who had obtained the belated permission of the U. S. State Department to visit the Communist mainland adds a ridiculous chapter to a ridiculous story. The State Department has from the beginning been on untenable ground in refusing to grant passports for travel to Red China. Its grudging relaxation of this policy with respect to a few newsmen was, in itself, an invitation to just such a rebuke, as has been administered by the Mao government.

Actually, the U. S. government is in no position to negotiate with the Red Chinese on the subject of admission of the newsmen. There are no diplomatic ties between the two governments. The 24 newsmen, having cleared the State Department hurdle, must make their own arrangements. The State Department would be better advised to grant this freedom to all newsmen and others who wish to travel to Red China for legitimate purposes. Indeed, the implication of the department's limited opening of the door was such as to support, at least from the Chinese viewpoint, the Mao spokesman's charge that the American newsmen were to be on a subversive mission for the U. S. government.

Moreover, we are aware of no good reason why this country should refuse admission of reporters from Red China, even though it must be acknowledged that the Communist press is an arm of government, as the western press is not. We have long tolerated the representatives of Tass, the official Russian news agency, without noticeable harm to the nation's security. Surely we cannot expect world opinion to approve of the conception of the Sino-American news link as a one-way proposition. Both Britain and France, which have correspondents permanently in Red China, grant reciprocal rights to the Red Chinese.

If Mr. Dulles and his aides are embarrassed by the turn of events, they have only themselves to blame. They will be vulnerable just so long as they persist in a policy so contrary to the principles of a free society as is the blanket restriction of travel.—Oregonian.

Soviet Jet Airliners To Land in New York

Washington — Russia will show off to America next month two of its 500-mile-an-hour jet airliners.

U. S. officials admitted ruefully today the Soviets may realize some good publicity out of whisking the Russian delegation to the United Nations from Moscow to New York in the speedy planes. They will arrive at a time when the United States has hundreds of jet military planes — but no jet passenger planes in scheduled operations.

The flight to this country was authorized Monday by the state department. It marked the first time Soviet passenger planes had been authorized to land in the United States.

One of the TU105 jets will arrive between Sept. 3-7, and the other between Sept. 13-17.

Senate Passes Bill To Give Medal to Soldier

Washington — The Senate has passed and sent to the White House legislation authorizing the President to give the Congressional Medal of Honor to the "Unknown Soldier" of the Korean conflict.

The unknown GI will be buried in Arlington National cemetery under terms of a bill passed last year.

Blind Man—Hush Up

Geo. N. Taylor

When told that Jesus was to pass that way, the blind beggar began to yell—"Jesus, Son of David, have pity on me." The crowd tried to quiet him but he kept yelling. When Jesus came to the spot, He asked a question and then—"Receive your sight." Luke 18 35-43—BIBLE.

By Christ's power the beggar could now see and by Christ's power, you also will see your name in the Book of Life. Believe that Christ died for your every last sin and God writes your name in his Book of Life. And by daily Bible and prayer, you grow up. This Message is by God's people who want you to know.

Voters in Wisconsin Choose Successor To Joe McCarthy Today

By GEORGE ARMOUR United Press Correspondent

Milwaukee, Wis. — Party leaders expected a relatively heavy turnout of 800,000 Wisconsin voters today in a special election to name a successor to the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

A heavier vote probably would favor Republican nominee Walter J. Kohler in the race against Democrat William Proxmire since the state normally has more GOP voters.

Although the campaign was marked by apathy, party spokesmen said they observed a quickening of interest as the election approached and revised their voter estimates upward.

However, official state estimates still saw a top vote of 600,000 and said the total could be as low as the primary total of 460,000.

Three-Time Governor

Kohler, 53, a three-time governor, and Proxmire, 41, who lost to Kohler in two gubernatorial races, are the leading candidates in a field of five. Running independently are Howard Boyle, a "McCarthy Republican," Mrs. Georgia Cozini and Douglas Wheaton.

Boyle was given an outside chance of playing the role of

"spoiler" for the second time.

He ran in the Republican Senate primary in 1956 as a backer of McCarthy and drew 19,800 votes. Boyle's total hurt the chances of former Rep. Glenn R. Davis, who lost to Sen. Alexander Wiley by 10,000 votes in that race.

Kohler, regarded as an Eisenhower Republican, and his supporters refused to recognize Boyle as a serious challenge, but took pains to criticize Boyle for entering the race.

High Stakes The election stakes were high for both parties, nationally and in Wisconsin.

Election of a Democratic senator, the first from the state since 1932, would give Democrats more solid control of the Senate. Election of Kohler would put Republicans in a position to take over possible future control of the upper chamber. The Democrats now have a 49-46 edge, with one vacancy.

The Republicans would have to gain a 48-48 tie in the Senate to take control because Vice-President Richard Nixon would vote in a tie.

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