

Medford Mail Tribune

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Wanted—a Second 'Joan of Arc'

The most important sentence in President Eisenhower's first "Sputnik" speech has, as far as noted received no publicity whatever.

This is it: "What we need more than a giant leap into space is a giant leap toward peace."

And General Eisenhower, the hero of the allied victory in World War II, is the man admirably fitted by reputation, to lead that "giant leap."

But he won't. He is not the crusader type. In spite of fighting being his profession, he is not, in civil life, the FIGHTING type.

He is, like Henry Clay, a great compromiser. He refuses to join the extremists on either side. He sticks resolutely as he has so often said to the "middle of the road."

WELL that route of restraint and moderation has its advantages with the state of the nation—and the world—in its present confusion and turmoil.

But it is not the type needed to do the job the President says should ABOVE ALL, be done.

What is needed in such an effort is a genuine crusader. Not the Hamlet type always seeing the other side of the question and musing over whether it is "to be or not to be," but the extroverted, dynamic, fearless "T.R." type who says "This has GOT to be done and I am the man to do it."

Yes, that, as we see it, is the crying need of the world and the country today.

But where is there such a man,—in public life at least. There may be many with the vision and the fighting heart, but at the moment we don't happen to know of them.

SO THIS fight for world peace, because of the lack of the required leadership as well as the spirit of dedication and sacrifice, is as of today going by default.

Strangely enough it is not the pacifists, the apostles of Christian brotherhood and non-resistance or the "do-gooders" who are so aroused over the dangers facing this country and the world.

It is men who, like President Eisenhower, have not only devoted their lives to the profession of arms, but would be the last ones to be accused of appeasement who are most vocal at this time, pointing out the extreme urgency of somehow, someway, avoiding war and assuring world peace.

Gen. MacArthur is one for example. There is General Omar Bradley also the "soldier's General" who recently summed up the present situation by declaring the challenge of our time is:

"How to employ human intelligence for the salvation of mankind—to concentrate human intelligence less on earth satellites and more on this satellite, earth."

THIS doesn't mean, of course, the abandonment of research in outer space or disregard of the "Sputnik" challenge; it does mean less emphasis on that department, and more on ways and means of halting this crazy rat-race to doom and, instead securing what every reasoning human being on the face of the earth WANTS—an end to war and the establishment of a generation, if not an eternity, of peace.

It is so easy to say what should be done, but is without this leadership and complete change in emphasis, so difficult to do.

The suggestion that all nations instead of part of them should be included in the "U.N." is a good one. The end of militant nationalism is another. Then there is the suggestion that the use of atomic weapons be outlawed as far as individual nations are concerned, and their use delegated to the United Nations ALONE. That has merit. Then there should be, of course, agreement if such a U.N. change in membership were made, to devise a practical program of gradual and universal disarmament.

IT takes no Delphian Oracle to see that something of this sort SHOULD be done. It should not be done "too little and too late." For the "alternative" is equally clear that unless this crazy world can marshal enough intelligence to take some such action, and SEE what that alternative is, then this civilized world as we have known it has no more chance of survival than a band of sheep stampeding helter-skelter toward a precipice.

FOR as has so often been said, if World War III should break out, there could be no winner, and in all likelihood, there would be little difference in the degrees of complete defeat for all.

OK then—why don't we, as a people, show enough common sense (if we lack the "mass intelligence") to prevent such a catastrophe—or at least do everything humanly possible to do this before it IS too late? It would seem, to a "man up a tree," the primitive instinct of self-preservation would be sufficient.

But to date there has been little indication of this. So on and on the crazy rat-race goes.

WHEREUPON we come back to where we started, namely the crying need of the hour, is not only a change in national, but in world leadership.

The "man of the hour" would be the man—or a woman like "Joan of Arc"—who could lead a Twentieth, not an Eleventh century Crusade, and not to rescue the Holy Land from the infidels, but the land of our "good earth" from those misguided leaders who suffer from the delusion that the only way to save civilization is to resort to a diabolical force that would destroy it.—R.W.R.



'SEE HOW ALLE SHE IS? SEE HOW DRY HER LIPS ARE? THAT'S WHAT FEVER DOES TO YA!'

War Stockpile Hoard Due For Investigation

By Congressional Quarterly Washington (CQ)—A panel of 11 experts this month begins a searching inquiry into Uncle Sam's hoard of strategic war materials, an accumulation so vast it dwarfs even the bulging stockpiles of surplus farm goods.

As part owner of this \$7.4 billion inventory (your individual share is worth slightly over \$40), you may wonder, along with the experts:

Whether, in the age of nuclear weapons, a five-year supply of everything from abrasives and agar through vanadium and zinc should be kept on hand at all times?

Why part of the stockpile, representing a \$217 million investment by the taxpayers, is not legally available to the President for use in an emergency?

Why, in the last half of 1956, the Government spent three times as much on purchases of two metals already in adequate supply as it did on meeting the minimum needs for all other stockpile items?

These are just a few of the puzzles awaiting the Special Stockpile Advisory Committee appointed Oct. 31 by Defense Mobilizer Gordon Gray.

Confronting them is an accumulation of products and problems so big it staggers the imagination.

Stockpile Contents The hoard of minerals, metals, rubber and other war materials is worth half a billion dollars more than the much-publicized farm surplus. Its most important component (85 per cent of the total dollar value), the Strategic Stockpile, contains 73 items like aluminum, asbestos, bauxite, copper, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, mica, nickel, platinum, natural rubber, shellac, silk, tin and tungsten.

Also on store are such unexpected goods as castor oil (an ingredient of napalm fire bombs), feathers and down (for sleeping bags) and opium (for medicinal purposes).

The 24.5 million tons of strategic goods cover 23 million square feet of private and Government warehouse space, sprawl over 1,377 acres along side highways and railroads and in factory lots and occupy 2 million barrels of tank space.

The stockpile's annual house-keeping bill is \$26 million. A physical inventory of its contents, now begun, will cost \$15 million and take three years to complete.

Stockpiling got its start after World War II, which found the United States short of many vital goods and cut off from its normal sources of supply. The Stockpiling Act of 1946 gave the go-ahead to the program, and it was speeded up sharply with the Korean emergency and passage of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The original stockpile goals are close to being met. The House Appropriations Committee March 15 reported that "81 per cent of the minimum stockpile requirements are in the warehouse or on order." But of late, Congressmen and others have been asking how realistic the goal goals are.

Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.) of the Joint Committee on Defense Production July 30, said, "It does not make much sense for us to tie up billions of dollars in what we call strategic materials that could become scarce in time of a long war... (when) many military men think, if another war comes, it is not going to last very long."

Chief Task The Advisory Committee's chief task will be to revise for the sputnik age stockpiling policies born in the Korean war period. The advisers also will be asked to bring some order out of the chaos of overlapping laws governing stockpile operations.

An official report lists nine major statutes directly affecting the stockpile program, making it, one official testified, "difficult... and also expensive to administer."

French-Algerian Trouble Poses Problem for NATO French Allies

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The dispute over the arming of Tunisia may lead to an important review of United States-British-French relations.

By sending weapons to France's former protectorate, the United States and Britain are engaged both the French government and the French people.

France was willing to send weapons itself. But it wanted first to get firm guarantees that they would not fall into the hands of the rebels in next-door Algeria and Morocco — which like Tunisia is now independent — as in its own sphere of interest. It wants no outside interference.

The United States and Britain took their action on the ground that if they, or France, did not give Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba the weapons he demanded, he might turn to Soviet Russia to get them.

It can hardly be disputed that in taking their action against France's wishes, the United States and Britain intervened in what is a problem for France

in its desperate attempt to keep Algeria, last of its three North African possessions.

Was Action Justified? The question still remains whether the action was justified by the British-American belief that it was necessary to keep Tunisia from following the course of Egypt and Syria and thus giving Russia a foothold in North Africa such as it has in the Middle East.

French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau has come to the United States to confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

It is expected that Pineau will first ask Dulles to get a guarantee from the Tunisian government that the weapons it is sending will not be permitted to get to Algeria for use by the rebels in killing French soldiers.

But Pineau undoubtedly will seek American support for the French policy in Algeria also.

The Algerian problem, specifically the demand of the rebels for outright independence, is to be debated in the United Nations General assembly, possibly next week.

Rebels Will Have Support The rebel cause will be supported by the "neutralist" and "anti-colonial" nations of Africa and Asia. France will expect the loyal support of the United States and Britain for its policy of ending the revolt by giving Algeria a limited measure of self-rule.

It is possible that, largely due to the Tunisia dispute, there will be a meeting of the American, British and French foreign ministers before the meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries in Paris starting Dec. 16.

At a United States-British and French meeting, or in separate discussions with the United States and Britain, France is likely to tie up the Tunisian issue with NATO. That alliance pledges its members to give no help to an enemy of any of them, and the Algerian rebels are enemies of France.

In the end, the Tunisia dispute may lead to a needed clarification of the relations of the big three western allies.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop KEEPING OUR OPTIONS Belgrade, Yugoslavia—This is a moment of fairly desperate uncertainty about future Soviet policy. At home, Nikita S. Khrushchev may either drown his people in blood or choke them with butter.

Abroad, by the same token, he may become a dangerously venturesome or seek a period of real pacification.

Throughout the Eisenhower administration, American policy has essentially consisted of a series of belated and generally inadequate reactions to Soviet actions. We have a chance, now, to do a little better. We have a chance, in fact, to influence Khrushchev's eventual decision very greatly.

He is at least bound to be considerably sobered, if America responds with clarity, vigor and decisiveness to the ugly new world situation now confronting us. That must be the long range aim.

But it will still be a wait-and-see business until Khrushchev has actually made his choice. In this uncertain moment, only one thing is certain. Until Khrushchev shows his hand, the American policy makers really desperately need to keep all possible options, to retain the utmost possible freedom of action, on Khrushchev's side of the line that divides the world.

As a practical matter, this means keeping our options here in Yugoslavia and in Poland. We have no real power to act anywhere else on this side of the world-dividing line. And keeping our options means, in turn, leaving the existing relationships largely unaltered.

Aid, even much more generous aid, needs to be given to Poland. The rapidly tapering program of aid to Yugoslavia must also be maintained, at least to the extent of continuing the relatively inexpensive surplus wheat deliveries which provide nearly 80 per cent of the bread for Yugoslavia's cities.

Of course, these and other matters will need to be coldly reconsidered if the Yugoslavs and Poles end by cheering Khrushchev on, while he reinvigorates Stalin's terror at home and embarks on a campaign of still broader adventures abroad. But the point is that the Yugoslavs and Poles are not likely to cheer Khrushchev on. They are much more likely to do the opposite, in which case their relationships with the West will greatly gain in importance to them and to us.

THEIR likely reaction is illustrated by the Yugoslav response to Khrushchev's Stalinoid destruction of Marshal Zhukov. On this head, the combination of two sets of facts has placed the Yugoslav leaders in an embarrassing position.

On the one hand, it has long been the Yugoslav policy to support Nikita Khrushchev by all means possible in the inner struggle in the Kremlin. That is still frankly admitted here.

On the other hand, it was certainly Marshal Zhukov's long visit to Yugoslavia that gave Khrushchev the chance to arrange Zhukov's destruction. With Zhukov's hand so long removed from the actual levers of power in Moscow, his dangerously great powers fell into abeyance. Thus Khrushchev was able to prepare Zhukov's removal from the Defense Ministry in careful secrecy; and then confront him with the accomplished fact as he stepped off his aircraft in Moscow.

The combination of these two sets of facts have naturally caused this reporter and many others to suspect that Marshal Tito was actually Khrushchev's accomplice in the plot against Zhukov. But after careful investigation on the spot, a rather different, more complex but less ugly conclusion seems unavoidable.

TO BE sure, the Yugoslavs claim that they were only supporting Nikita Khrushchev against "Stalinists" unnamed and unidentifiable, which is really too hard to credit after Khrushchev's successful destruction of Molotov and Kaganovich last July. Like the Poles, the Yu-

10 YEARS AGO

Nov. 19, 1947 (Wednesday) Medford city council gives a formal "go ahead" light to plans of the California Oregon Power company to install mercury lights on Sixth st. between Riverside ave. and West Main st.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Doctors report they are busy arresting colds. No policeman ever rolls up his sleeves, and yanks out a couple of tonsils."

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 19, 1927 (Friday) The Jackson county budget for 1928 calling for a total on the levy of \$382,655.15 is approved as printed at the public hearing held today in the courthouse.

The nation's voluntary unemployment census will be concluded tomorrow, all returns to be in not later than midnight.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 19, 1927 (Saturday) The district road tax meeting held Wednesday resulted in a five mill tax being voted in the Sams valley district. The funds obtained will be used for completion of roads in the northeast and northwest sections of the district.

The remodeling program of the Palmer Music House is rapidly approaching completion, the latest step being the installation of the new glass front.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 19, 1917 (Monday) All members of the international order of electrical workers in the employ of the California Oregon Power company discontinued work this morning.

Company Seven of Medford has been transferred to heavy field artillery and the command is expected to be ordered away to France soon.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. Did Charles A. Lindbergh hold any rank during World War I? 2. Bible: Who founded Babel (Babylon)? 3. No. 10 Downing Street is the address of which high government official? 4. Can Congress, if it wishes, sit in continuous session for its two-year term? 5. Name the opposing generals who fought a battle for the city of Quebec? 6. Does the distance between the earth and moon vary? 7. What government did Pierre Lavel head during World War II? 8. Mark Twain's "Becky Sharpe" was the sweetheart of whom? 9. Does "virtually" mean "in essence or effect, or in fact"? 10. "I am not in the least versed in the Chrematistic art." Fielding. Does the saying refer to making money, undertaking, or music? Answers: 1. No. He was too young to serve. 2. Nimrod. 3. The Prime Minister of Great Britain. 4. No. 5. Gen. Wolfe (Br) and Gen. Montcalm (Fr). 6. Yes. 7. Vichy government of France. 8. Tom Sawyer. 9. In essence or effect. 10. Making money.

Transit Company Makes Change To Save \$7,000

Portland—The Rose City Transit company said today it has widened the running intervals on many of its routes to save an estimated \$7,000 per month in operating expenses.

General Manager Raymond Parkins said it was part of a reduction to meet an added \$11,000 monthly cost of a November pay raise for union employees.

STAY ON THE LINE The main business of every Christian is EVANGELISM. DON'T GET OFF THE TRACK.

Attend The William F. Wills' MEETINGS TONIGHT Thru FRIDAY 7:30 - 8:45 P.M.

First Baptist Church N. Central at 5th - Medford New and Different Program Nightly

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If the few who drive too fast, Would drive a little slower, The tremendous cost, And lives needlessly lost, Would be a great deal lower.

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