

U.S. - Soviet Exchanges

Forty U. S. students are expected to arrive in Moscow on Sunday, July 13, to make a tour of the Soviet Union. Meantime, 19 Russian students and a youth leader arrived in New York July 7 to begin a four-week visit to this country.

For all the coldness at the top level, cultural exchange between U. S. and U.S.S.R. citizens is being accelerated in a variety of activities. The basic arrangement under which most but not all of these East-West visits were arranged in a document signed in Washington last Jan. 27.

It was negotiated by Ambassador William S. B. Lacey, special assistant to Secretary of State Dulles on East-West matters, and Georgi N. Zaroubin, then Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Covering educational, technical, sports and cultural activities, it was expected to lead to exchange visits this year by 500 U. S. and 500 U.S.S.R. citizens.

SEN. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), on June 9 inserted in the Congressional Record a progress report on the exchanges, adding that in addition to these semi-official visits, "between 4,000 and 5,000 Americans will go to Russia" this year. Among the more notable Russian groups to come here this summer was the Moiseyev Folk Dance Ensemble. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, which returned from a tour of Russia July 6, was reported received as enthusiastically behind the Iron Curtain as were the Russian dancers in this country.

In addition to the exchange of young people on vacation tours this summer, a swap has been arranged for September in which 20 university students from each nation will be formally enrolled in regular courses in the respective host countries. More than two score top U. S. track and field stars are to engage the Soviet Union in a dual meet in Moscow on July 26 and 27.

SOVIET Russia has begun to show a new interest in tennis, having sent two junior stars to the Wimbledon championships this year. So Jack Kramer announced June 24 that he would take three of his pro tennis on a three-week tour of Russia, probably in September. A group of U. S. educators is to inspect the Soviet school system this summer in a visit arranged outside the cultural exchange agreement but with the cordial blessing of the U. S. State Department.

A group of U. S. women doctors toured Russia in May and June. Further exchanges of medical and scientific experts are in progress or in the making.

However, a U.S.-Russian deal on the exchange of motion pictures, which was to be a salient feature of the new arrangement, remains in limbo. The Soviet government so far has been insisting on a picture-for-picture barter. This has little attraction for U. S. producers, who would much prefer out-right sales or rentals. Communist Poland and Hungary have bought U. S. films, and with East Germany and Czechoslovakia individual deals have been arranged.

CONGRESS of late has been hospitable to U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), on May 21 asked Secretary Dulles in an appropriations hearing, "Why are you content with the same (funds) as last year" for student exchanges?

The House had voted the \$20.8 million to which Dulles—at Budget Bureau insistence—had limited his request. The Senate, June 11, added another \$10 million for educational exchange. But over Fulbright's complaint at such "non-sense" House-Senate conferees cut the final amount to \$22.8 million.—E.R.R.

Probes, Proper and Improper

How the House Legislative Oversight committee is digging up data on Sherman Adams is stirring up almost as much interest, and controversy, as what it is digging up. What is proper and improper in Congressional committee investigations is again being discussed as heatedly as when Martin Dies (D-Tex.), was chairman of the House Un-American Activities committee (1938-45) and the late Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wisc.), headed the Senate subcommittee on government operations (1953-55).

There is, however, one great contrast. Today the Harris subcommittee is criticized for the kind of testimony it has let witnesses give in answer to questions. In the Dies and McCarthy heydays the chief criticism was of the kind of questions put to witnesses.

A "CODE of fair practice" for its investigating committees was adopted by the House on Mar. 23, 1955. This, among other things, let witnesses be accompanied by counsel, and gave accused persons the right to reply to accusations and to ask that rebutting testimony be received. Also, if a committee decides that testimony "may tend to defame, degrade or incriminate," it is to be received only in secret session and made public only by decision of the full committee.

The Code failed to include the often demanded right of accused to cross-examine witnesses. However, a ban was placed on one-man hearings, which had often lent themselves to abuses.

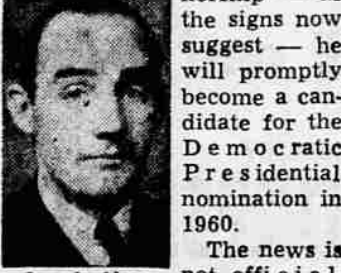
Dennis the Menace



"KITTENS? HECK, YES! HOW MANY CAN YA LET ME HAVE?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
THE SKIING ADENAUER
New York—If Averell Harriman is comfortably reelected to the New York Governorship as the signs now suggest — he will promptly become a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960.



Joseph Alsop not official.

No other politician in the United States has anything like Harriman's knack for total absorption in the task of the moment. His present task is being Governor of New York state, and to get himself reelected as Governor of New York state by the most impressive majority possible. He is thinking and talking about nothing else but this immediate task.

But though the news is not official, it can still be stated with high certainty that Harriman's reelection as Governor will have the national political sequel above-indicated. A good many people have doubted whether Harriman would again seek the Presidency, even if he wins again in New York by a big majority, for the quite obvious reason that he is now sixty-six years old.

He will, therefore, be sixty-eight by the time the Democrats gather to choose their next Presidential nominee. In theory, this is surely too great an age for a man seeking to assume the terrible burdens of the White House.

BUT in practice, Averell Harriman at sixty-six looks not more than fifty, and he lives at a pace that most men of forty would be hard put to match. As he is fond of pointing out, Harriman is also fourteen years younger than Konrad Adenauer, who is still, at eighty-two, the strongest leader of the western nations. And instead of the golf in a golf-cart practiced by his contemporary, President Eisenhower, Harriman's favorite sport is skiing. Almost every winter week end, he skis with conspicuous energy and violence.

A much more youthful Adenauer, still wholly capable of swooping down the steepest snow slope—that, one can predict, will be the picture of Harriman presented to the public when and if his Presidential candidacy is declared. Furthermore, anyone who is disinclined to take this conditional Harriman candidacy with complete seriousness, had better remember the special Harriman rule of political analysis.

Possibly the trouble is that Harriman's own determination to succeed in all his projects is so concentrated and, in an odd way, ungainly. At any rate, myriads of people have repeatedly yielded to the temptation not to take Averell Harriman seriously, whenever he was beginning a new chapter in his formidable career. On the experience of these myriads is founded the Harriman rule, which reads: "Always take him seriously, or you'll get your fingers burned."

TO BE sure, Harriman's Presidential bid is still wholly conditional. If he is not reelected to the New York Governorship, Harriman will have to retreat into the already over-populated ranks of the Democratic party's elder statesmen. But if Harriman will not think or talk about anything but the Governorship, he is at least ready to talk about that, and talk at great length and with much astuteness.

Harriman not only thinks

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 initial 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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

The "Timid" AMA

To the Editor: One infallible sign of a decadent society is unwillingness to assume responsibility for its own acts. It is this irresponsibility plus a callous disregard for human life that seems to have prompted the Lane county AMA to recommend restrictions on the Holt farm program for bringing Korean orphans into the U. S. for adoption.

It is quite true, as the learned gentlemen of the healing art allege, that many of these babies are the offspring of American Service men stationed in Korea. As such, they are very definitely American responsibilities. To attempt to solve the problem by sweeping it under the rug in the hope it will lie there and be forgotten would simply mean in this case, condemning hundreds of innocent infants to die of malnutrition and exposure, and of diseases born of these factors.

I leave it to the aforesaid learned gentlemen to explain how this adds up with the solemn pledges embodied in the Hippocratic oath to which every reputable physician is supposed to subscribe.

It is true that the Holts have brought in, by special arrangement, some suspected tubercular cases for treatment at a Denver hospital. A Jewish hospital if you please, because the Jews know what it means to be unwanted and despised and persecuted, and out of the bitter depths of their experience has come a compassion for all who suffer, which one might wish were shared by these timid ones in Lane county who have "grave concern" lest a few sick babies constitute a menace to public welfare.

After all, if we, the richest nation on earth with the most advanced means for combating disease, are to be panicked into running from such a small problem, we certainly have no place in this atomic-space age but are already on our way to join the dinosaurs and the dodos.

Oregon and the nation, it seems to me, have every reason to be enduringly proud of the Holts and their high vision and selfless dedication to human welfare, and to be equally ashamed of the timorous, bigoted attitude of the Lane county AMA in this situation.

Grace N. Pearson,
Route 2, Box 50,
Jacksonville, Ore.

Deferred Vacation

To the Editor: Anyone late for their deferred vacation? There is, or rather there was, a place in the "mother lode" country, the only hotel in the world located in Plumas county, California, where the management invited their guests to pay for their meals and rooms with "free" gold they pan out from the hotel's own rich gravel bar on the property called the Rainbow's End hotel.

To all outdoorsmen it should be a pleasure to work as well as to combine work with pleasure most anytime of year from January to Christmas. At the rate of the present price of gold, seems that the effort would be much easier to pay for a meal than at the old price of 16 to 19 dollars a troy ounce back in horse and wagon days and bicycles built for two.

Bert Kissinger,
520 Boardman,
Medford

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

KENNETH WEESNER of Marion, Ind., solemnly swears his automobile was stalled on a lonely country road when he distinctly heard a horse remark, "It's probably the carburetor." Understandably dumb-founded, Weesner demanded of the horse, "Was it you who just spoke to me?" "Who else?" said the horse. What's more, his diagnosis was absolutely correct.

Weesner's car again in apple-pie shape, he footled up to the farmer's cottage and said, "That horse of yours just told me how to fix my car!" "That's funny," admitted the farmer. "Usually we pay no attention to him whatever. He doesn't know a darn thing about automobiles."

A 12-year-old girl was taken to her first symphony concert, and was bowled over by it. "Father," she reported excitedly to her father that evening, "they played Beethoven's Fifth. It was marvelous! I wouldn't have changed a note of it!"

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Important Political Victory Won by Chancellor Adenauer

By CHARLES M. MCCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has just won one of his most important political victories.



Charles M. McCann

For the first time, his Christian Democratic Party has won a clear majority in the legislature of North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany's largest state.

Adenauer's victory means that about 25 per cent of the electorate of West Germany has approved his decision to equip the country's armed forces with tactical atomic weapons.

For months, the Socialists had campaigned not only in North Rhine-Westphalia but throughout the country, against "the atomic death."

Not intimidated by Soviet Russia had helped—or thought it did—by making dire threats of the catastrophe that would overwhelm West Germany in a nuclear war, Adenauer carried out his decision.

It was intimated that if West Germany's armed forces were equipped with tactical atomic weapons, Russia would arm East Germany similarly.

The voters evidently were not intimidated by either the Socialist admonition or the Russian threats.

By his victory, Adenauer has 104 seats in the North Rhine-Westphalian legislature against 81 for the Socialists and 15 for their Free Democratic Party allies.

Adenauer also will have, as the result of his victory, 31 of the 41 seats in the Bundesrat, the upper house of the West German Parliament. That is because the state legislatures elect Bundesrat members.

Majority Assured
Thus Adenauer will have a nearly three-to-one majority in the upper house, in which any changes in the federal constitution must be approved by a two-thirds majority.

Adenauer took the decision to equip the armed forces with

atomic weapons reluctantly. He decided, however, that West Germany's armed forces must have the best possible equipment and that no modern army can be properly equipped without atomic arms.

As for the Russian threats Adenauer—and the voters—were not impressed.

They realize the terrible implications of an atomic war. But they realize also that if there is an atomic war, West Germany will be in the first line of Allied defense. They realize that despite any promises to the contrary, Russia would use nuclear weapons against West Germany whether it had nuclear weapons or not.

Troops Detest Russia
As for the threats to arm East Germany with atomic weapons, Adenauer undoubtedly

shares the widely-held opinion that Russia would be asking for trouble if it did.

The Communist satellite armies are potential liabilities rather than assets to Russia. Most of the men in the satellite armies, like the people of their countries, detest Russia. The troops could not be depended upon in a war against the free West.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev showed his displeasure at Adenauer's election victory in a speech he made Tuesday night in East Berlin, where he is attending a Communist Party congress.

Khrushchev said that Adenauer is basing his policy on a position of strength which exists only in his imagination. But fear of German strength lies behind Russia's refusal to permit German reunification.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE DEFENSE OF ADAMS

Washington—Thus far, the defense of Sherman Adams, as managed from the White House, has silenced the President on a moral issue about which it is his special and peculiar duty to speak out and give the country a lead. The crucial question about Gov. Adams is not in the field of statutory law. It does not turn on whether there was a corrupt relationship between Adams and Goldfine which could be dealt with in a court. The question posed by the hotel bills is in the field of manners—that is to say, what conduct is becoming to a gentleman who sits at the right hand of the President of the United States.

It is the special duty of any President to answer such a question. And in view of all that he has had to say about leading a crusade to clean up Washington, it is the peculiar duty of this President to answer the question.

But Mr. Eisenhower has evaded it. As matters stand after his public statements, his moral judgment is that it was imprudent of Adams to accept Goldfine's contributions to his living expenses, but since there is no evidence that any law has been violated, the incident ought to be considered as closed. In accepting Goldfine's money no serious offense has been committed, so we are asked to believe, as long as there is no legal proof that Adams repaid Goldfine by obtaining special favors from a government agency.

The line taken by the defense is a greater injury to the country than the original offense itself — than the hotel bills and the telephone calls. Gov. Adams, having confessed to imprudence, to what is undeniably loose conduct, can only be retained in the White House by tearing down the higher standards of conduct. Such a defense, if it prevailed, would be a moral disaster.

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The argument that money may be accepted provided nothing is given in return is an attempt to befuddle the real issue. It conceals the main point which is that what is customary and perhaps tolerable elsewhere may be intolerable in the close official family of the President. Of those who are at the top, the country has a right to demand a self-imposed standard of conduct which is much higher than the laws against bribery and graft. That was in essence the principle on which Gen. Eisenhower ran for President in 1952.

The ultimate power of the state cannot be entrusted to men whose conception of public virtue is that their integrity is adequate if they cannot be convicted of crime. It is not asking too much that, in the highest places men must be an example of what ought to be the general practice. They cannot excuse themselves by saying that in fact they have done only as many others have done.

IT IS a very demoralizing argument, which has been urged since the disclosures, that everybody is doing it, and so why set up a hypocritical outcry because one more official is found to be doing it. This cynical apology is not in fact true. Everybody in the government is not doing it. In politics and in business there is, as we all know, a big trade in influence, and a great deal of loose conduct. But once we adopt the view that loose conduct can be tolerated by the President in the White House, we have surrendered and we have quit in the unending struggle for good government.

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Editorial Comment

MEDFORD LOOKS BETTER

As we flew into Medford the other day, we found a new reason why Eugene and Lane County should take advantage of every opportunity to work together for an improved passenger depot at Mahlon Street field. An airport is an approach to a city, just as a highway is. And in that department, Medford has Eugene beaten, and badly beaten.

The tourist who flies into Medford walks into a modern building where he finds a restaurant, smart shops and a cosmopolitan air that says, "This is a busy place, this Medford." Quite a contrast it is from the one-horse appearance of nothing more than a couple of buildings on the edge of a cow pasture.—Eugene Register-Guard.

INTEREST RATE CUT

Washington—(UPI)—Senate-House conferees agreed Wednesday on a compromise bill to cut the interest rate on government loans to small businesses from 6 to 5½ per cent. Under the compromise, the new interest rate would apply only to the federal portion of the money made available by the Small Business Administration and private lenders.

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"A small trouble is like a pebble. Hold it too close to your eye and it fills the whole world and puts everything out of focus. Hold it at proper viewing distance and it can be examined and properly classified. Throw it at your feet and it can be seen in its true setting, just one more tiny bump on the pathway to eternity."

Celia Luce

Chapel Mortuary

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