

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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Flight 'o Time  
Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 30, 1949 (Wednesday)  
Congressman Harris Ellsworth speaks at Gold Hill Grange tomorrow night.  
Winston Churchill dedicates remaining years to driving socialist government out of power and restoring private enterprise to Britain.

20 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 30, 1939 (Thursday)  
Man steals Hertz Drive-Yourself car in Seattle; arrested in Medford.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Russia has severed diplomatic relations with Finland, to safeguard her own security. This will teach Finns in future, not to ferociously beg for peace."

30 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 30, 1929 (Saturday)  
Twenty-six cents per pound offered local growers for Christmas turkeys.  
Six Jackson county districts vote extra road tax levy.

40 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 30, 1919 (Sunday)  
Bill in Congress provides aid for Ashland water system, and protection of water shed.  
Butte Falls residents complain of bad roads in that district.

50 YEARS AGO  
Nov. 30, 1909 (Tuesday)  
November post office receipts in Medford will go over \$2,000 breaking all previous records there.  
Predicted Medford tax rate for 1910 will be 17 mills, lower than this year.

What's Your I.Q.?  
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Does the word "Corona" suggest to you cigars, cigarettes, or pipe tobacco?  
2. Did Henry of Navarre rule France before or after the French Revolution?  
3. Is a hyacinth a gem stone, or a flower?  
4. Of which African country is Cairo the capital?  
5. Complete the proverb: "Beauty is but . . ."  
6. In playing poker, what cards must one hold in order to have a royal flush?  
7. Are cows milked by hand usually from the right side or the left side?  
8. During what President's administration was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation created?  
9. Which President of the U.S. had a group of friends and advisers who were called the "Tennis Cabinet"?  
10. Correct the following: "What are her politics?"  
1. Cigars. 2. Before. 3. Both. 4. Egypt. 5. "A skin deep." 6. Ace King, Queen, Jack, ten of one suit, 7. Right side. 8. Herbert Hoover's. 9. Theodore Roosevelt. 10. "What is her politics?"

TO SIGN PACT  
London—(UPI)—Britain and Russia have negotiated a new one-year cultural exchange pact and will sign the formal agreement Tuesday, reliable diplomatic sources said today.

### It Would Not Kill or Maim

In its back pocket, the United States has the ultimate weapon primed for use in the titanic struggle for world supremacy and survival. Yet we refuse to pull the trigger.

Our nation's miracle weapon would not kill, maim or destroy. Instead it would give millions of our fellow men new vigor, even life itself.

This great weapon is not born in a factory. It is not proven by desert tests. Rather, it is abounding in our fertile fields, it is overflowing in our mammoth storage plants.

FOOD is our not-so-secret weapon. Food is the cooling salve we have to offer a battered world's innumerable wounds.

Yet the fields keep producing for naught and the bins bulging at the seams.

"A few tons of powdered milk in Africa would do us more good than a ton of uranium," says Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Senator Humphrey is proposing in Congress that the U.S. initiate a Food for Peace program. He contends that with our great stores of food we could help feed hungry nations, build schools and hospitals in new countries, put idle people to work, upgrade our own agricultural income, build lasting reservoirs of goodwill and open new foreign outlets for U.S. industries.

HUMPHREY'S Food for Peace program would expand upon Public Law 480.

Who would the Food for Peace program be aimed at? Humphrey is thinking of the new nations. Those just coming out of colonialism that need capital for development. Countries that do not have American dollars. Therefore, the great opportunity in this program is that we can sell to these countries for their own money.

Under Humphrey's plan we would use what we need of the foreign currency to pay our bills. We would then loan the money back to them for their economic development—to build roads, schools, factories or whatever they might need.

HUMPHREY explains that if a Food for Peace program were developed on a big enough scale, it would siphon off our depressing surpluses and put them to work in parts of the world that are short of food. It would upgrade our own economy and that of deficit countries.

"We could make Food for Peace the greatest instrument we have ever had to maintain a prosperous agriculture at home and create good will abroad," says Humphrey.

Senator Humphrey's plan is both bold and sensible. Perhaps here is the answer to not only what ails U. S. agriculture but also to what ails a good part of the world . . . hunger.

We can spend millions in arming backward nations. However, military aid can backfire, as it did in Iraq. When other nations look to us for part of their food needs they will think twice before joining any bloc antagonistic to us.

FOOD as well as missiles means security. Food will win more friends than weapons. Imagine what Nikita Khrushchev would do with our billion-bushel wheat surplus. He'd turn into the world's biggest wheat salesman. He'd be spreading Soviet influence with every kernel.

"A stockpile of food is as important as a stockpile of atom bombs," declares the Senator. The Humphrey plan offers us a way to help ourselves and give new life to millions of less fortunate souls.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

### Not in Our Image

A mature view of foreign aid, but one that unfortunately is not yet fully accepted everywhere in the United States, was presented to the Colombo Plan nations by President Sukarno of Indonesia.

Speaking for the aid-receiving countries of the world, Sukarno sounded a warning that the aid-giving countries of the world cannot afford to ignore. "Do not think," he said, "that assistance will produce a nation in your own image." The belief that there is something morally wrong with foreign aid unless it has such an effect on its recipients is one of the great fallacies that a decade of experience ought to have dispelled.

AMERICAN aid to the under-developed nations of Asia and Africa—not to mention Eastern Europe and the Middle East—is a vital arm of American foreign policy. But it will be self-defeating if used to try to create in countries of totally different background and circumstances little mirrors—politically or economically—of the United States.

President Sukarno put it this way: "Remember that in dealing with countries such as Indonesia you are dealing with a people whose interests and values and requirements . . . are products of our history and environment. . . . Make no mistake about it, please, or all your invaluable efforts can go for nothing. This would be a tragedy the world could ill afford."

WE HAVE to get accustomed to the idea, and so do other advanced and prosperous nations, that it is an inherent obligation, and also a matter of long-term economic and political interest, to help the under-developed masses of the Asiatic and African world help themselves.

While we are hardly obligated to assist our enemies, nevertheless imposition of prior political conditions on our friends makes no sense either, and can only earn for the donors the ingratitude and resentment of the recipients. — New York Times.

### Dennis the Menace



### Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

#### SECOND STOUT

Washington—Vice President Richard Nixon is determined that the vice presidential nomination is to be treated as a really serious prize in next year's Republican convention.

He himself, of course, expects the Presidential designation. Strongly aided by circumstance, Nixon in seven years has built up the secondary office to a prestige it never had before in our history.

The willingness of his chief, President Eisenhower, to turn over such unusual power to the vice presidency has been the first factor. But Nixon's eager readiness to use that power has been equally important.

Now, Mr. Nixon is already planning so that the office he has elevated will not return, after 1960, to its old status as a kind of sour political joke. Traditionally, the vice president has been seen by politicians as a job for a faceless stand-in whose only importance lay in his being around to take over in case of the death of his president.

VICE Presidential candidate is usually selected by the presidential nominee himself, after some consultation with advisors. But if Nixon gets the top nomination next year, two things may be put down as certain:

1. Richard M. Nixon alone will decide who is to run on the ticket with him. Whatever "caucus" is held on this subject will be held, really, in Nixon's hat.

2. Whoever is chosen will be chosen on new standards. To begin with, Nixon is not impressed by the old idea of "geographical balance"—if the presidential nominee is from the East, for example, the vice presidential nominee must be from the West, and so on.

His set of qualifications for second place on the ticket may be authoritatively described as follows: The second man must first of all be in total sympathy with the policies of the top man. Next, he must have genuine political appeal in his own right. He must be able actually to assist the top nominee instead of just going along for the ride.

THEN, HE must be young and vigorous enough to take on much foreign traveling. (Nixon himself has done just such far wandering for Mr. Eisenhower. But if he were president today he would not be setting off on the kind of 11-nation journey Mr. Eisenhower is taking. Nixon would send his VP, instead.)

Finally, Mr. Nixon is far from committed to another kind of ticket "balancing," though his mind cannot wholly be made up until next year. It appears that the Democrats are likely to put a Catholic on their ticket, in one place or the other. Nixon, for his part, may well simply ignore the so-called religious aspect.

Many believe that if one party offers a candidate from among a religious minority the other party is bound to do likewise. Nixon is by no means so convinced. Indeed, his people reckon, on the contrary, that in some eventualities the political advantage might lie in the other direction altogether.

THEY think, for illustration, that if the Democrats become deeply caught up in "the religious question" they may well offend all groups—no matter what they finally do about candidates.

In such a case, the present odds are that the Nixon camp would bypass the whole controversy by naming an all-Protestant ticket. By doing so they could present the GOP as nobly unwilling to bring into a political campaign what ought to be irrelevant, the factor of a man's religion.

Very well. Now that Nixon's criteria for selecting a vice presidential nominee are thus disclosed, who should that nominee be? Here, all is a great haze. The Nixon people solemnly offer a list of "possibles" as long as your arm. Why are they so vague? Because you surely don't do yourself any harm by identifying many stout fellows as fine vice presidential material and waiting until the very last moment before rejecting all of them but one.

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### Communists' Use of Semantics, Wilson Says, Confusing to Soft-Headed in U.S.

By LYLE C. WILSON  
Washington—(UPI)—It is well known, of course, that the Russians invented baseball, that they beat Edison to electric lighting, and, finally, that whatever the United States can do, the Communies can do better.

There are some special fields of Communist excellence, however, which are little known. They are little known because the Communies do not brag about them. On the contrary, they would prefer that some of their skills remain unremarked and unknown.

So it is with the Communist skills in the field of semantics. The science of semantics has enabled the Communies over the years to bamboozle Americans and other citizens and subjects of the Free World. The science of semantics is a word game. American citizens seem to be the most susceptible to the game of words which the Communist party of the United States constantly is playing with them.

Soft-headed persons are especially susceptible to this Communist gimmick. Semantics is the science of the meaning of words. The way the Communies play it, their words do not mean what they seem to mean, but only what the Communies intend them to mean. That is confusing to

a soft head. This confusion causes the softies to fall for all sorts of Communist nonsense of which there will be a good example next month in New York City.

In mid-December there will convene a two-day conference of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPEB). Now, who could be against that? Your correspondent for one.

This essay, in fact, is a warning: Don't be a soft head when some plausible character invites you to attend or to contribute to next month's ACPEB conference. Don't be a sucker even if you are angrily opposed to the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act and are told that the major conference purpose will be to revise or to get rid of it.

The very name of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is a phoney, an exercise in Communist double talk or semantics. The ACPEB was not set up to protect the foreign born. It was set up as a Communist front to further the objectives of the Communist party. The House committee on un-American activities came up years ago with the answers on the ACPEB. Hear this:

"The ACPEB was founded by the Communist party" the House committee reported, "in order to exploit racial divisions in the United States for its own revolutionary purposes."

"(It the ACPEB) has been linked closely to the International Labor Defense, the legal arm of the Communist party, in defense of foreign-born Communists and sympathizers. The ACPEB, by protecting foreign Communists who come to this country, has aided in enabling them to operate here."

Next month will be the 27th annual ACPEB conference, each devoted to the welfare of the Soviet Union and, wherever needful, against the welfare of the United States. The House committee reported long ago that the ACPEB record "shows a strict adherence to the line of the Communist party on both foreign and domestic policy."

Hail, comrades, and farewell!

### Foreign Notebook: Hungarian Troops; Welfare of Germany

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor

From the foreign editor's notebook:

It may have nothing to do with United Nations debate on Hungary and a probable new indictment of Russia for its ruthless suppression of the 1956 Hungarian revolt, but Communist East Berlin hears that a reduction of Soviet troops in Hungary once more is being discussed. Soviet Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky is supposed to have taken it up with Soviet commanders in Hungary.

Blank Check  
Bonn reports that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will rely on French President Charles de Gaulle to look out for West German interests in the coming western summit meeting. Adenauer is said to feel that among the Western Big Three, de Gaulle has the greatest personal and national stake in the critical German and Berlin issues. At the same time, he feels that President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan are too preoccupied by the atom and arms race to be able to give full consideration to German interests.

Squeeze  
Britain continues fearful

gan music, accordion music, and so on, ad infinitum. My complaint has been, consistently, that we get no variety at all on our local stations. I'll repeat, it has been several years since I heard a fiddle on a Rogue valley station. I'll allow that I just didn't turn the darned radio on at the right time of day but, after all, when should I turn it on?

Why can't we have a half hour of old time fiddle tunes and an equal amount of time each to accordion, bagpipe, organ, military and marching music, etc.? Then when the program we enjoy is over we can turn the darned thing off.

2-I noted the statement in which I'm referred to as a "more irascible" correspondent. Now it has been my impression that most of those acquainted with me consider me as easy to get along with, definitely not (as my dictionary says) "easily excited to anger."

3-I hardly expected any of my letters to change the status quo. I'm always interested in the opinions of others and I always read the communications column and the editorial column. I do not think the aforesaid music programs, which are available on Rogue valley stations are truly popular with a very large segment of our Jackson county residents. So-I've suggested the radio stations conduct a poll as to the listeners' preferences.

4-I definitely have not tried to dictate the musical taste. Anyone who desires to listen to rock 'n' roll, light opera, or what have you, has my permission. I'd have no complaints, if, as I stated above, the stations would give a definite period to certain types of music, (and not mix it up) so we do not have to listen to that type we dislike.

Floyd R. McCabe  
Mt. Pitt Star, Or.  
Butte Falls, Or.

Sugar the Villain  
To the Editor: The following quotations are from the

More on Music  
To the Editor: I noted your editorial in regard to my letter in the communications column, concerning the "music" available on the Rogue valley radio stations.

I'll take each item in the editorial as I come to it. 1-True I like good old time fiddle tunes, but I'm definitely not of one track mind. I'll enjoy some Scottish or Irish Bagpipe music, or

book, "Housewives Beware!" by Doris Grant, a nutritionist in England.

"If you have a 'sweet tooth,' dear Reader, this chapter will shock you. But it is true—the stuff you spoon into your food is the thief of health and beauty and the greatest criminal of all our unnatural 'civilized' food stuffs."

"Chemically-processed white sugar steals both calcium and vitamin B from the body and works in such unexpected and unseen ways that its crimes are seldom traced and brought home to it. Unfortunately this thief is such an attractive and charming fellow that most of his victims are completely under his spell."

"The more sugar you eat the more you will want to eat."

"Dr. Sandler, a famous American doctor has discovered that low blood sugar is a factor of susceptibility to polio (and to other infections) and that people who succumb to polio are always those whose consumption of sugar (and of white flour products) is high, and whose blood sugar is correspondingly low."

"Dr. Sandler, brought a severe epidemic of polio in a large boys' school to an abrupt and dramatic end, merely by stopping the consumption of ice cream and halving the consumption of sugar and white flour products."

"When Dr. Sandler published his diet for preventing polio it greatly reduced the incidence of this disease in North Carolina and neighboring states, but it also considerably reduced the sale of ice creams, sweets, and colas; these fell by a million gallons in one week alone. Big business got wise, however, and soon no editor was allowed to publish his articles and no radio network to broadcast his talks."

Dr. Sandler's diet withheld ice cream, jams, jellies, cakes, sweets, sugar, soft drinks and over-processed starches like white bread and white flour products. It increased the intake of protein foods—milk, eggs, meat, and included whole wheat bread and wheat germ."

When I read this indictment of white sugar, I was shocked. I have sent this as a letter to the editor in the hope that many conscientious mothers might see it and make necessary changes in their families' diets. It would reduce the incidence of illnesses, beginning with colds, and all down the line of degenerative diseases.

Anna M. Streed  
36 North Peach st.  
Medford.

### Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is again traveling abroad. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in the absence.)

#### NEW ROLE FOR NATO

Washington—Paul Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO and one of the ablest statesmen in Europe, is making a strong case for enlarging the role of the North Atlantic Alliance to counter the Soviet challenge to bury the Western nations economically.

Mr. Spaak received a responsive hearing from the NATO parliamentarians—150 of the political leaders of the 15 NATO countries meeting in Washington—and my information is that he won substantial endorsement from President Eisenhower this past week.

What Mr. Spaak is saying—and, it seems to me, at the right time—is this:

That the Soviet Union, with the satellite economies regimented to help, is at the point of launching a major economic offensive to aid selected underdeveloped nations and thus to make Communism more alluring.

That the United States cannot and should not be expected to meet this challenge by itself, that the economic contest is not between the Soviet Union and the U.S. but between the Soviet Union and all the industrialized powers of the free world.

That the only way to win this contest is for the strongest Western nations to do more to help the underdeveloped countries while the U.S. does not do less, and that the best means of doing it together is a "revised and expanded NATO."

THE VIEWS which Mr. Spaak is advancing parallel closely the views which have been developed within the Administration. The future contest with the Soviets, as Mr. Khrushchev candidly remarked only a few days ago, is going to be "rugged."

Mr. Eisenhower urgently believes that Western aid to the underdeveloped peoples must be increased and that our now prospering allies should take up their part of the burden. That is generally accepted.

What remains to be determined is whether the Western nations will set up separate aid programs or whether the Western governments will act together to concert their economic programs to accomplish

lish the greatest good where it is most needed.

It is Mr. Spaak's conviction that the West can come out on top in this "rugged" contest with the Soviets only if we act unitedly.

While Mr. Spaak sees the military danger as remaining until there are agreements in substance, not just on procedures, with the Soviets, he sees the looming contest with Moscow primarily as economic, political, and ideological. He argues that just as NATO came into being to meet the military danger, it now should adapt itself to meet the economic and political danger.

It is for this reason that Mr. Spaak proposes a wider role geographically, politically, and economically for the alliance.

He suggests that NATO cannot meet the new challenge if it confines itself only to Western Europe since the new challenge is world-wide.

MR. SPAAK proposes two lines of action to enable NATO to adapt itself to the new situation:

He would ask the members of NATO to do more to concert their broader foreign policies within the NATO in an effort to get a common foreign policy for the West as a whole. This is Mr. Spaak's alternative to President de Gaulle's plea for an Anglo-American-French "directoriate" of NATO.

He would use NATO to enlarge and, in part, direct a more coherent Western aid program for the underdeveloped countries.

There is nothing in the Spaak proposals which would increase the NATO military commitments. There is much in the Spaak proposals which corresponds to what the Eisenhower administration has been saying it wants to achieve in the field of enlarging the aid program and distributing the burden.

If the concerted Soviet economic offensive brings only a disunited response from the West, Moscow is going to have that kind of contest half-won at the beginning. It seems to me there is great merit in the direction which Mr. Spaak is proposing that NATO should take.

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