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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 July 12, 1952 (Saturday) John P. Moffat, manager of Mann's department store, is elected to fill unexpired term of the late John C. Mann as director of Jackson County Federal Savings and Loan association.

20 YEARS AGO July 12, 1942 (Sunday) The Jackson County scrap rubber drive yields 698,071 pounds, exceeding the most optimistic estimates by nearly 100 tons.

30 YEARS AGO July 12, 1932 (Tuesday) Jackson County Chamber of Commerce seeks \$6,500,000 in federal funds to aid in the completion of the railroad from the Rogue Valley to Crescent City and to extend it east to Klamath Falls.

40 YEARS AGO July 12, 1922 (Wednesday) County clerk refuses to accept petitions nominating D. M. Lower as a recall candidate against Sheriff C. E. Terrill; they're recommendations.

50 YEARS AGO July 12, 1912 (Friday) Medford and Pendleton gain nation. Ide attention for the publicity stunts of their citizens who attended the Elks convention in Portland.

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

1. There is less oxygen in a cubic foot of hot air than in a cubic foot of cold air; true or false? 2. To the number represented by the Roman numeral C, add a baker's dozen, and subtract the number of persons on a petit jury; what number is left?

3. Name the two types of astronomical telescopes. 4. In American slang, what is a "grand"? 5. What is a metronome? 6. Is carbon monoxide heavier or lighter than air? 7. What was the cause of death of Walter Johnson, famed baseball pitcher? 8. What is the difference between a comptroller and a controller? 9. In what field in science are the names Herschel, Copernicus and Halley famous? 10. What is a shorter way of saying two thousand thousand?

Answers: 1. True. 2. 101. 3. Reflecting and refracting. 4. \$1,000. 5. Instrument for measuring musical time. 6. Slightly lighter. 7. Brain tumor. 8. No difference. 9. Astronomy. 10. Two million.

Sugar and Uncle Sugar

The meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States Friday comes at a most sensitive moment.

A special session, it was called to consider a draft resolution presented by Costa Rica on its own behalf and on behalf of Nicaragua, Peru, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

These countries want to get the OAS on record before the July 16 meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council's commodities committee. The subject at both meetings will be recent U.S. legislation on sugar. The five Latin American states are dissatisfied with their new quotas.

THE Senate July 5 approved an amendment to an obscure House-passed bill designed to give the President authority to adjust inequitable sugar quota distributions in the Western Hemisphere. This rider, plus Senate changes in the Sugar Act extension "provide for an improvement" over the original House bill President Kennedy told his press conference shortly thereafter.

The original aim of the administration had been, as the President pointed out, eventually to eliminate all sugar import quotas except that of the Philippines, which is protected by treaty.

But the House Agriculture Committee, headed by Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.), came up with a bill subsequently approved by the House that would probably have been vetoed. It gave quotas to 30 countries — as against the present 16 — raised the size of all present quotas at the expense of the Cuban quota, and otherwise wrote in stipulations that limited the administration's freedom of action.

THE Senate version of the sugar extension followed the administration's lead. In conference the House version was watered down somewhat. Quotas were set only through 1964 — rather than 1966. And the principle of the administration's proposed import fee was accepted. This means that sugar reserved for Cuba but purchased from friendly countries during the chill in relations with Castro will be subject to a levy bringing it more in line with the domestic market price.

Underneath the technicalities, the basic sugar arrangement is — to over-simplify somewhat — that the United States buys from quota countries about \$53 a ton higher than the world price. All domestic sugar producers sell at the higher price.

TO PROTECT and subsidize the domestic sugar industry thus cost the government last year \$672 million. The U.S. housewife, who eventually pays the bill, ponied up \$61.50 in premium for every ton of sugar sold.

Sugar, like most sweets, attracts flies. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 6 voted to institute a full-scale, year-long investigation into efforts by lobbyists for foreign governments to "influence U.S. policies." The committee was acting on information that more than \$500 million was paid these lobbyists.

President Kennedy at his press conference suppressed his apparent indignation. "For every ton of sugar they (the lobbyists) get allocated to their country," the President said, "they secure payment of so much. Well, that is not satisfactory."

The hearings on sugar lobbying, the President suggested, will serve as a "deterrent." It can be predicted safely that these sessions will be covered by the press as avidly as any in recent years.—E.R.R.

Four Years of Kassem

Relations between the United States and Iraq are at a nadir as Iraq celebrates, Saturday, four years of revolutionary government under Premier Abdel Karim Kassem. Typical of the fulminations coming from Baghdad these days was this June 26 blast from the government radio: "The American recognition of the agent Kuwaiti sheikdom is just one of the convincing signs of the U.S. leadership in all plots and reactionary movements against the sovereignty and security of the Iraqi Republic."

Iraq regarded President Kennedy's formal acceptance of the credentials of the Kuwaiti envoy, June 1, as an "unfriendly act." Kassem promptly ordered the American ambassador, John D. Jernegan, to leave Iraq and at the same time recalled his own ambassador from Washington. The U.S. State Department has reacted calmly to this diplomatic friction.

JUST a year ago the British had to rush troops to positions near the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border when it appeared that Kassem was preparing to press his claim by force. Oil-rich Kuwait still occupies the central position in Iraqi oratory but the military action has shifted to the north where some Kurdish tribes are in a state of revolt against Kassem. An Iraqi military court not long ago imposed sentences of five years imprisonment against five lawyers and three journalists who had signed a petition demanding peace in Kurdistan.

Kassem recently announced that after the fourth anniversary of the "blessed revolution" he would begin preparing a constitution and legislation for holding elections to the national assembly, which is to include "freely elected people's representatives." Kassem hastened to add, however, that this national assembly "will not include any suspicious persons." Democracy, it would appear, has walked on leaden feet in the four years since Gen. Kassem led his troops into Baghdad and mobs dragged King Faisal's torn body through the streets.—E.R.R.

"Kennedy's Right. Kids Today Aren't Active Enough."



Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

GRAIN FOR COMMUNIST CHINA?

Washington — As of today, the United States government stands at least three-quarters committed to give massive aid in food to the Chinese Communists, on condition that the Peking government asks for this aid, and on other conditions not publicly stated.



This is a deeply important though little understood governmental posture; and it will be useful to begin by showing how the government got into this posture.

Some time ago, in brief, West Coast grain dealers, apparently acting on speculative impulse, asked whether they could enter into contracts to sell American surplus grain to Communist China, on the pattern of the existing Canadian, Australian, and French contracts.

The meetings included the Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs, George McGhee, the Assistant Secretary for the Far East, Averell Harriman, and other interested and quasi-interested parties. The meetings produced a negative answer to the West Coast grain dealers. But they also revealed some sentiment, though by no means a unanimous sentiment, for providing grain for China in response to a direct request from the Chinese government, and under conditions controlling the grain's distribution and the attendant publicity which the Chinese Communists would find very hard to meet.

SUBSEQUENTLY, the President at a press conference was asked whether he would provide grain for China. He answered, quite simply, that we had not been asked to do so. Leading American and foreign newspapermen at once inquired what was behind this answer.

On the basis of information from the highly placed officials who favor feeding China, these newspapermen then published the flat, unqualified report that we would indeed feed China at China's request. And this report has not been denied to this day.

For the Communists, this kind of undenied publication constitutes an invitation. For the rest of the world, it constitutes, as noted above, at least a three-quarters commitment. The President and the other top policy makers did not intend getting into this posture. But they have got into it, and the question thus arises whether it is a good posture to be in.

In this connection, another series of government meetings last December is decidedly relevant. In these rallies, the representatives of the huge intelligence apparatus joined with other policy makers, to consider a crucial question. The question was whether the Chinese Communist system might break down under the strain of its own cruelties and follies.

break down under any circumstances. In the subsequent grain-for-China meetings, this high powered (but wholly illogical) December judgment had much influence. Government being government, any judgment by any highly-placed committee is always assumed to be as true as Holy Writ, until, as so often happens, it is proved to be laughably incorrect.

On the basis of the December judgment, therefore, the grain-for-China advocates could argue, and did argue, that "we know that the Chinese Communist system is not going to break down anyway. So nothing will be lost, no opportunity will be sacrificed, if we feed Communist China at Communist China's request. And we shall also gain by doing the big-hearted, humane thing before all the world."

THE December judgment was illogical, simply because human ingenuity has never constructed a system of government which is immune to final breakdown if the government's follies, failures, and cruelties pass a certain point. This feat of political design may perhaps be accomplished in the H-bomb age, but it has not been accomplished yet, in Communist China or anywhere else. For instance, if the Chinese Communist army suddenly sides with the people, as the Hungarian Communist army did, the regime of Mao Tse-tung will come to an end, there and then.

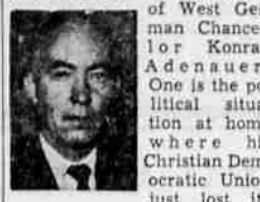
What is more important, however, is the fact that the grounds for the December judgment have been drastically altered in the interval. Under pressure of new and better statistics from Hong Kong, the experts have reluctantly retreated (for all experts hate changing estimates) from an estimated Chinese diet-level of 1,800 calories per person per day, to an estimated diet-level of about 1,500 calories per person per day.

This is a difference between general misery and potential catastrophe. Furthermore, the experts are veering toward a tentative forecast of another deficient harvest in China this year, which means, if correct, that China's downward spiral will continue. Hence there is now a clear possibility (though nothing like a certainty) that the Communist regime may suffer some kind of final breakdown. In this light, the question of grain-for-China will be examined in a final report.

Two Important, Interlocking Subjects Occupy Attention of Konrad Adenauer

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

In Bonn, this week, two important and interlocking subjects occupy the attention of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.



One is the political situation at home where his Christian Democratic Union just lost its majority in Westphalia, West Germany's most populous state, and where cracks are beginning to show in his national coalition with the Free Democrats.

The other is the sought-after political union of Western Europe, completing a transition which had its beginnings in the common market embracing West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Hope for Settlement

Last week the shape that will be taken by the Europe of the future came under intensive discussion in a three-day meeting between Adenauer and President Charles de Gaulle.

A final communique hailed the reconciliation between France and Germany and expressed the hope that difficulties connected with Great Britain's request for entry into the European community would be overcome.

Other decisions which may have been reached were cloaked in generalities. But there was speculation that Adenauer, at 86, and De Gaulle, at 72, both hoped to get the political talks going again quickly, even before a final decision is reached on British entry.

This would be based on a belief that British entry may not take place until 1963, and by that time other changes could occur increasing the difficulties of political union.

De Gaulle is pressing for a loose confederation which would permit France to maintain its independent nuclear policy.

Adenauer in the past has favored a tightly knit federal union involving considerable sacrifice of sovereignty, but of late has acceded more and more to the De Gaulle view.

Small Nation View

Whether the talks can proceed without British depends on the smaller nations. They have regarded British entry almost as a mandatory offset to the weight of France and Germany.

More Than One

You can be scientifically emphatic in stating that cancer is not a single disease, he said.

Some kinds of tumors are entirely benign and some of those which are malignant "are rarely fatal." But opposed to the latter are the few kinds which are just about never cured.

Obviously, he continued, you can't classify cancers by their causes, since most of the causative agents are unknown. Besides, he said, some agents apparently can cause several sorts of cancers, just as the bacteria responsible for tuberculosis can cause a number of different diseases.

Nor can you classify cancers by the body sites where they rise. That would involve much duplication, and he cited one type of cancer which "arises from dozens of different organ sites."

"The unpleasant fact," he said, "is that no one really knows how many kinds of cancers there are."

Positive Approach

It is an approach which centers on "the possibility of curing many individual cancers in various individual ways, rather than on the general incurability of cancer in general."

This stimulates scientific work and he continued, it "should also help to decrease the fear which the word cancer commonly engenders."

Moore is director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Editorializing in the technical organ of the American College of Surgeons, he said the figure of 105 "is not a magic one, since the exact value depends upon your own personal philosophy."

"In the future, some tumor categories will probably be eliminated by combining them with others, whereas new ones will be added when etiologic (causative) factors have been found, new clinical syndromes have been described, and specific responses to

At home, Adenauer is plagued by the increasing restlessness of his coalition partners led by Free Democrat Erich Mende. The Free Democrats do not like Adenauer's handling of the Sarre question which ended with France.

Nor have they approved of his handling of the Berlin problem. In the national government they hold the balance of power between the Christian

Democrats and the Socialists. Should they withdraw from the coalition, Adenauer's hands on any problem would be effectively tied.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

PERSONAL PREJUDICES Nothing makes a middle-aged man feel the passage of time more painfully than picking up a new novel, heralded as the finest and deepest work of fiction since Tolstol, and learning from the bookjacket biography that the author was born in 1936, or so.

By the time a man gets around to proposing to a woman, she has already decided on exactly what kind of wedding-gown she will wear, who will be invited, and where the couple ought to live.

What modern social psychologists call "the theory of fulfilled expectations" is most dramatically proved in the area of trust and mistrust: in that a person who is suspicious of being g cheated or betrayed will be treated that way by others, while one who expects decent behavior from others will customarily receive it.

Idleness is a delight only when there is work to be done that we are not doing — but idleness for its own sake soon becomes tedious; a lad may enjoy occasionally playing hockey during the school year, but the long summer days when school is out often leave him bored and fretful.

It's a pity that the Israeli high court, before condemning Eichmann to death, did not first ponder the profound remark of Marcus Aurelius that "The most complete revenge is not to imitate the aggressor."

The corruption of any social circle can be gauged by the extent to which speaking the truth to its members is called "committing an indiscretion." By this standard, diplomatic circles by their very nature are the most corrupt of all.

Some people are so vain that even when they censor themselves, it becomes an oblique form of praise — they are really saying, "See how fair I am, how noble my nature, that I can publicly confess my faults!"

The most moral men I have ever known were those who never thought very much about "morality," but who would naturally do the kind, generous and decent thing; those who calculate their actions on some moral scale usually find high-minded reasons for serving their own self-interest.

In the early years, when rebellion against parental discipline must be somehow expressed but cannot be openly voiced, it is true that a boy's best friend is his mother.

When two men dislike each other, it is generally because they are opposite types; but when two women dislike each other, it is usually because they are much the same type.

Green Deceiver

To the Editor: Little green leaf, Glossy and green, Who would believe You are so mean.

In summer's fair days, We walk through the woods, Admire your beauty, But we never should Not many days hence, We burst into rash, We scratch and it spreads, Like a lightning flash.

Poison oak leaf, From this time hence, Your beauty I'll watch, From a respectful distance. Mrs. Delbert Casey Route 1, Box 358 Central Point, Ore.

Churchill Has Chest Condition, Bulletin Reveals

London — (UP) — Sir Winston Churchill has developed a bronchial infection, a special hospital bulletin said today.

"Since yesterday," the bulletin said, "Sir Winston has had a slight rise in temperature due to bronchial infection."

It was the first mention of a chest condition which could complicate his convalescence from a fractured left leg that also has brought on a thrombosis — or blood clot.

The hospital bulletin had one positive note. It said there was "some decrease in the swelling of the leg" he broke in a fall at Monte Carlo June 28, two weeks ago today.

Newsmen who rushed to Middlesex Hospital for release of the special bulletin asked doctors what it meant.

"It means exactly what it says," a hospital spokesman said. "A bulletin was issued today because of this rise in temperature."

No bulletin had been expected until Friday. The special medical bulletin was signed by Lord Moran, Churchill's principal physician. Prof. H. J. Seddon, Dr. Evan Bedford and P. H. Newman, the surgeon of the case. Bulletin Due Friday Earlier, the hospital reported that the 87-year-old former Prime Minister had spent a "comfortable night."

A spokesman said another medical bulletin will be issued Friday. Lady Churchill visited her husband today and told newsmen afterwards that he was "little drowsy this morning, but he seems to be in good spirits."

Lord Moran had refused to discuss Churchill's condition with newsmen. "I cannot tell you anything about Sir Winston's condition," he had said before the special bulletin was issued.

Jayne Mansfield recently was asked directions for finding her Hollywood home by a couple she had invited to dinner. "Turn off Sunset Boulevard," said Miss M. airily, "and you won't be able to miss it. It's the house that sticks out furthest on the street."

Frank Boyden, famous headmaster of Deerfield Academy, has a little poem always on tap for lazy students: "You can't go far just by wishing. Not by sitting around to wait: The good Lord provides the fishing — But you have to dig the bait."

By Agnes Gert. Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

Dennis the Menace



Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A SOVIET DIGNITARY died and found himself at the entrance to Hell. The demon in charge of admissions said magnanimously, "I'll give you a choice. Do you want to enter the world of perdition through the Capitalist or the Communist gates?"

"The Communist gate, of course," said the experienced Soviet gent without hesitation. "There's bound to be a fuel shortage in that sector."

A young mother, discussing little Billy with her doctor, made no effort to control her son, who, despite the remonstrances of the doctor's secretary, was raising Cain in the waiting room. Finally, a crash of bottles disclosed the fact that he had reached the doctor's cabinet of supplies.

"I hope," implored the mother, "that Billy's mischievous ways are not distracting you." "Not a bit," replied the doctor grimly. "Besides, he'll be quiet in a minute when he gets to the next shelf. That's where I keep the poisons."

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