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EEC And The Farmer

What goes on in Brussels these days is of compelling pocketbook interest to the American farmer. From \$1 billion to \$1 1/2 billion of American farm exports go to Europe annually.

The future of much of this market depends on decisions by the agricultural ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) on farm policy within the Common Market Six.

U. S. poultry raisers already have been hurt. The six nations — France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, West Germany, Luxembourg — early in 1962 agreed on a common policy for eggs and poultry, fruits and vegetables.

The import duty on chickens was boosted from 4 1/2 cents a pound to 12 1/2 cents. The levy in West Germany, our biggest outlet, rose from 4.8 cents to 13 cents a pound. The result has been that poultry exports to EEC slumped fast after midyear—to \$12.6 million in the four-month period ended Nov. 30 from \$20.3 million a year earlier.

THE poultry market was doomed, anyway. As soon as European producers learned to mass produce birds as we do they would be able to meet our prices. But in the meantime the Six have, in effect, erected a wall against our chickens.

The six were to have worked out an agreement on cereals by April 1, but now that deadline has again been set back.

Smooth negotiations within the Market weren't helped by President de Gaulle's veto of Britain's entry, and so the talks may drag on and on. When a common policy is worked out, feed grains, wheat, flour, rice, and vegetables are the most likely candidates for additional tariff protection. Rule out cotton; Europe is not a major producer of that fiber.

TAKE wheat. France has a support price of about \$2.30 a bushel, as against the \$1.82 price support here. West Germany supports wheat at \$3.15 a bushel.

According to Farm Journal, the upper limit for the eventual market-wide support already has been set "even higher than the present German level, which is the highest in the world."

Now the prophets of gloom predict that De Gaulle will push for the higher German price to make France "Europe's granary." France grows more than three times as much wheat as West Germany.

THE current gloom presupposes a Gaullist Common Market. But Jean Monnet, the architect of EEC, looks to an agricultural community in which inefficient farmers will be discouraged, efficient producers will be encouraged, and needed agricultural products that cannot be efficiently produced will be imported.

The Monnet Plan was responsible for France's post-World War II agricultural recovery as well as for its gigantic economic strides. Through a program called remembrement (putting together of limbs) France's small land holdings were regrouped into factory farms. This is the aim for the others in the Six.

In West Germany, where the farm population is about 25 per cent of the total, agriculture is almost as inefficient as in Southern Italy. Throughout the Common Market the average farm contains only about six hectares, or 15 acres.

And even De Gaulle could be made to see the dangers of a strict protectionism for the Common Market — overproduction, inflation, high wages, and hence high prices for the very industrial products the Six must ship to thrive.—E.R.R.

The Greek Way

The measure of the rebirth of Greece, which celebrates its 133rd Independence Day on Monday, March 25, is that the United States plans soon to take it off the foreign aid dole. Nearly \$3 billion of American aid has been poured into Greece since the end of World War II. But the tab has dropped to a modest \$30 million annually, virtually all of it for military assistance.

Axis forces progressively stripped the Greek economy during World War II, and then systematically destroyed what was left before pulling out. Civil strife followed. The United States sent in a rescue mission in 1947 to keep the country from falling behind the Iron Curtain. By 1949 the Greeks were able to put down the Communist-supported guerrillas and concentrate on economic rehabilitation.

THOUGH still among the poorer nations of Europe west of the Iron Curtain, Greece's economic miracle is not to be faulted. In 1945 only five of the country's passenger ships remained and less than one quarter of its cargo vessels were still afloat; today, the merchant fleet sailing under Greek flag totals 1,100 ships. If all Greek-owned ships were registered under its flag, Greece would be the world's third-ranked maritime nation.

Greece's gross national product has been growing at the rate second only to that of West Germany for the past decade, and a 6 per cent annual increase is planned for the next 10 years.

Last November Greece became the first associate member of the European Common Market countries but permits imposition of some tariffs or imports for the next 22 years. This is a filip for Greek exports, which include such luscious products as olives, fruits and Melina Mercouri.—E.R.R.

"It's called 'Grand Design'"



United States Engaged in Delicate Diplomatic Game in the Middle East

By STEWART HENSLEY
United Press International
Washington—The United States engaged in a delicate diplomatic game in the Middle East in an effort to keep revolutionary ferment among the Arab states from sparking a new turmoil.

One the one hand, Washington firmly supports United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser. And it quickly recognized the new pro-Nasser revolutionary regimes in Yemen, Iraq and Syria.

At the same time, the Kennedy administration has renewed and strengthened its pledges to help safeguard the sovereignty of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, both ruled by monarchies attacked as "reactionary" by the Arab revolutionaries.

The critical point at the moment is Yemen, where Nasser has more than 20,000 troops

helping the revolutionary government maintain the control it gained last September. He has promised the United States we will pull them out if Saudi Arabia ends its financial and material aid to royalist remnants clinging to a corner of Yemen.

The adventure is costing Nasser more money than he can afford. The United States believes he wants to withdraw and is bringing pres-

sure on Saudi Arabia to stop aiding the royalists. But Washington sternly warned Nasser against any repetition of bombing raids early this month on Saudi supply points.

The Kennedy administration believes Nasser has become a sober and responsible leader, a stabilizing force for Egypt and the largest power in the Middle East. The British agree that Nasser has

been good for Egypt. They are not so sure he will prove to be good for the Middle East.

Money from Both
Nasser received \$257.4 million in U.S. economic aid in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and is getting about \$150 million more this year.

However, he also has received \$600 million in recent years from Russia for the Aswan dam and industrial development. He is in hock to the Kremlin for a considerable part of the \$2.5 billion in military equipment supplied by Russia during the past six years.

Some critics of administration policy believe Nasser is playing the United States for a sucker. The Kennedy administration does not think so.

Washington officials point to his continued suppression of Communists within Egypt, the great decrease in anti-Western propaganda there, and Nasser's willingness to consult closely on methods for stabilizing the Middle East.

This U.S. policy soon may be put to some stern tests, however, as a result of the emergence in Iraq last month and Syria this month of new revolutionary regimes, plunging for a militant "Arab union" with Nasser and "liberation" of Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Washington Report

By William S. White
(c) United Feature Syndicate

MEETING IN CONTEST

Washington — Irresistible force and immovable object are meeting in a great and melancholy contest now drawn taut between the strongest member of the Cabinet, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, and the strongest men of Congress.

Somebody will be hurt; and this is a pity. But if the principal victim is McNamara it will be a very bad thing, indeed.

For the real issues lying between the devoted Robert McNamara and the equally devoted men of Congress are infinitely bigger than even the chief present symbol of their dispute, the multi-billion-dollar contract now being investigated in the Senate.

APTLY enough, this inquiry is being conducted by one of the best groups in congress, the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee headed by Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas.

McClellan's panel is doggedly examining why McNamara let a contract for the all-purpose TEX warplane to General Dynamics corporation rather than to the rival Boeing company, which had offered what seemed on its face at least to be a lower bid.

With equal doggedness, McNamara is defending that decision on the ground that, taking everything into consideration, it was the only one that could be reached, on the basis of the exchanges between the Soviets and the Chinese Communists which have now been published.

To begin with, every serious student of Soviet and Chinese affairs has long agreed that the Sino-Soviet quarrel could never be effectively patched up without a change of leadership in Moscow or Peking.

IN THESE circumstances, on February 21, the Soviets sent the Chinese an invitation to open discussions of their common differences. The first answer to this invitation was the gravest, the most complete, and the most damning indictment of Khrushchev, his supporters, and a settlement, too, that is highly unfavorable to Khrushchev's known viewpoint.

Other, less important but quite similar signs, all pointing in the same direction, were recently discussed in this space. Add up all these signs plus the bewildering exchanges with the Chinese, and you are forced to make one of two deductions.

Either the Soviets are actually preparing to accept the intransigent Chinese thesis — which must mean that his opponents, aided by the Soviet military, have so successfully ganged up on Khrushchev that he retains only the facade of power.

Or Khrushchev has had to pay a very high price to the more conservative Soviet leaders, by the Ustinov promotion and in other ways, in order to buy their assent to making a final break with the Chinese when the Sino-Soviet negotiations begin. Between these two alternatives, you can take your choice.

Meanwhile, a quite significant change in the Soviet leadership has in fact taken place. The man who has been continuously in charge of arms production for the Soviet armed forces since the year 1941, Dimitri F. Ustinov, has been promoted to be one of three First Deputy Premiers of the Soviet Union and has been made the czar of the whole Soviet industrial economy.

An argument about Soviet investment priorities, and especially about the share of Soviet resources to be allocated to the armed forces, has been going on in the Kremlin for a long time. Khrushchev, it is well known, has long wished and repeatedly tried to reduce defense investment in favor of the civilian economy. Simply by virtue of his former office, Ustinov must surely have been on the

Strictly Personal

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

GRATITUDE
At dinner the other night, someone was telling about a famous artist who, when poor and struggling, had borrowed money from a rich friend. Many years later, he told his friend: "I have repaid the debt — not by returning the money to you, but by passing it on to a young artist who is now where I was then."

This anecdote reminded me of a true and touching observation on that much-abused word "gratitude" made a long time ago by the French writer, Frederic Paulhan. He said: "The obligations of gratitude, like all approved obligations, are a low form of morality. Real gratitude does not consist in loving a person who does us a service and in doing him a service in return."

"Gratitude consists in profiting by the service that has done so that we can act as well as possible toward the whole of humankind, and not only toward the individual to whom we are grateful."

Parents often made the calumnious mistake of expecting their children to be "grateful" for sacrifices or advantages; but a child's gratitude does not have to go back to his parents — it should be passed down to his own children.

If we do things for the child in the hope of winning his gratitude, we are really engaging in what Paulhan properly calls "a low form of morality." The higher form consists in wanting the child to behave as decently, as fairly, as kindly, to all people as we do to him.

Artists, after they become affluent and famous, may be grateful to their patrons for having given them the initial push; but how many of them express their gratitude by offering the same help to struggling novices? This kind of gratitude is much rarer, and much more valuable. Sadly enough, only a handful of composers, authors and painters have been noted for their willingness to give a hand to the newcomer, whom they commonly regard as a threat.

It is easy to feel grateful toward someone who has done us a considerable service, but the debt is not discharged when we pay him off. It is not discharged at all unless his kindness has started a chain-reaction, and we do for someone else what he has done for us.

Illness is catching, but health is not. In the same way, ill feelings seem to travel from person to person, like a contagion, but good feelings usually remain static; they do not radiate outward; they would if we really understood the nature of gratitude and love and the other positive emotions. For most of us, like King Lear, we try to get back what we have given, want to balance our emotions, books, and cannot stand to be in the red.

... 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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view 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.

Evidence Explained

To the Editor: Recently in the Editorial column of this paper, Dan Smoot and I were bitterly attacked for calling Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela a Communist. But nothing was said about Congressman Rousset of California and Congressman Cramer of Florida who put Betancourt's Red record in our Congressional Record. It is this evidence that the Smoot Report 392 is based on, and this is the evidence and documentation that must be explained away before anyone has the right to vilify, smear, and slander Smoot.

Further evidence against the Venezuelan President can be found in the 1958 Clements Associates Report, which states, "At the present time he (Betancourt) is doing more to aid the Kremlin's cause in Latin America than Fidel Castro in Cuba. With these considerations in mind, it can be stated with emphasis that Romulo Betancourt is a Communist."

Also, in the April, 1960, issue of American Opinion magazine, Betancourt's life as a hard core Communist from the time he was 17 up to 1960 is fully recorded and cannot be explained away.

Another extremely difficult thing to explain is, if Betancourt is such a staunch anti-Communist, why is Perez Jimenez, one of the greatest anti-Communist leaders in Venezuela and all Latin America, in the U.S. seeking political asylum, afraid for his very life? And why is Comrade Betancourt moving heaven and earth to get him extradited and returned to Venezuela where he can destroy him by execution or imprisonment?

To me, the clincher is the fact that our pro-Communist State Department is going all out to convince our Congressmen, Senators, and private citizens that Betancourt is anti-Communist, just as they did with Mao Tse-tung of Red China, and as they did with Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia, and more recently with Fidel Castro himself.

Yet, in spite of all the above evidence, our Editor has thrown every smear word and innuendo in his arsenal at Smoot and all those who believe in and quote Smoot Reports. Why? Perhaps the answer lies in the short Editorial below the main one, titled "Words, Words, Words." It is about Sidney J. Harris's column, "Antics With Semantics," and shows how a clever writer can play back and forth with the meanings of words and phrases. For example, to the Right Wingers Smoot is honest and "forthright," while there is no doubt at all that our Editor he is "slandrous." And, says our Editor, "Take your choice. It's only words."

Frank Koch
412 South First St.
Central Point, Ore.

Let's Keep Principle

To the Editor: Why bring up the Sunday closing law? For goodness sake! Aren't we having enough trouble now? Aren't there enough problems internally and externally in our country and the world today without trying to afflict upon us some of the old Blue Laws — "No one shall work on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting?"

This Sunday observance has been a controversial topic ever since Constantine made his edict "which enjoined the solemn observance of Sunday" — (Gibbon's Rome) in the year A.D. 321 when he made Christianity the state

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

KHRUSHCHEV AT CANOSSA

Bonn — What is happening in the Soviet Union grows increasingly mysterious. Yet it is plainly more important than anything else that is happening at the moment, since a profound change in Soviet world policy, and perhaps even in the Soviet leadership, now seems to be taking place.

No other conclusion can logically be reached, on the basis of the exchanges between the Soviets and the Chinese Communists which have now been published. To begin with, every serious student of Soviet and Chinese affairs has long agreed that the Sino-Soviet quarrel could never be effectively patched up without a change of leadership in Moscow or Peking.

IN THESE circumstances, on February 21, the Soviets sent the Chinese an invitation to open discussions of their common differences. The first answer to this invitation was the gravest, the most complete, and the most damning indictment of Khrushchev, his supporters, and a settlement, too, that is highly unfavorable to Khrushchev's known viewpoint.

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miss Peppi Clark
3438 Madrona lane
Medford.

Plans Meeting

To the Editor: H. B. 1263, now being studied in Salem, is a bill, if passed, will give the cities the power to annex areas bordering any city without the vote of the people. To hear a review of this bill, please meet with others Thursday evening, March 21, 7:30 p.m. in the Bellview Grange, Tolman Creek road, Ashland. This is approximately one mile south of Ashland on Highway 99.

This is urgent, people. If you cannot go, see that a representative does.

Olive Fountain
614 Cherry st.
Medford.

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

March 19, 1953 (Thursday)
The first frost warning broadcasts for the Rogue valley have tentatively been set for Monday night, Federal Meteorologist Roy Rogers said today.

A total of 1,252 Jackson county men have been inducted into the armed forces since 1948, the chairman of the selective service board has revealed.

20 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1943 (Friday)
George Harrington and Leland Clark to take Civil Aeronautics administration course as air traffic controller trainees.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The employment situation is critical. There is so much work there is no room for anybody to lay down beside it."

30 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1933 (Sunday)
Mayor of Rogue River, charged with ballot thefts, promises to give self up; three "Greensprings mountain boys" jailed.

State senate passes bill calling for special election in July on prohibition repeal.

40 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1923 (Monday)
Three Grants Pass residents fined for turning automobiles in the middle of Medford's Main st.

Clarence Williams, Medford high school guard, named to all-state basketball team.

50 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1913 (Wednesday)
George H. Millar, Medford's Socialist city councilman from the third ward, charges that Mayor Elbert is behind a grand jury investigation of his business methods.

Medford city council considering purchase of 340-acre ranch in Little Butte creek area; price of \$7,000 sought for property.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. How many states comprise the section known as New England?
2. Name the capital of the Republic of India.
3. What three letters of the English alphabet are most used?
4. Does the Arabian or the Bactrian camel have only one hump?
5. "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made the great war." What President said it to what writer?
6. Is the population of the Saar, industrial and mining area north of Lorraine, mainly German or French?
7. On what river is Stalingrad?
8. What was President Wilson's first name, dropped by him in later life?
9. Desperado Jack McCall committed murder in Deadwood, Dakota Territory; name the renowned victim.
10. What was the popular name of Thomas Jonathan Jackson?

Answers: 1. Six (Me., Vt., N.H., Mass., Conn., R.I.). 2. New Delhi. 3. E. T. I. 4. Arabian. 5. Lincoln to Harriet Beecher Stowe. 6. Mainly German. 7. The Volga. 8. Thomas. 9. William Hickock. 10. "Stonewall."



"Heaven! Already! I've barely recovered from the last one!"