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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
June 4, 1953 (Thursday)
Twenty-nine Medford students are among a class of 136 due to receive degrees at commencement exercises at Southern Oregon college Sunday.

20 YEARS AGO
June 4, 1943 (Friday)
Bill Bowerman, former Medford High school coach, receives captaincy in Army ski troops.

30 YEARS AGO
June 4, 1933 (Sunday)
Flower display opens at Medford High school.

40 YEARS AGO
June 4, 1923 (Monday)
Circuit court takes recess so Jackson county farmer jurors can tend to their crops.

50 YEARS AGO
June 4, 1913 (Wednesday)
Jackson county court plans to issue booklet publicizing county.

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

- 1. La Paz is the capital of which country?
2. The diameter of the bore of a gun is termed the c...?
3. Windows usually burst outward as the result of an explosion outside the building; true or false?
4. Who portrayed the character "Clarence Day" in the movie version of "Life With Father"?
5. Fleas require the blood of birds or animals (including man) in order to reproduce; true or false?
6. Was the Appian Way a famous Roman highway or a political thesis?
7. Which coin contains more copper, a nickel or a cent?
8. Was it Demosthenes or Aristotle who put pebbles in his mouth to correct a speech defect?
9. Does the average human head contain 10,000, 110,000 or 510,000 hairs?
10. Polaris is the 152nd name of which star?
Answers: 1. Bolivia. 2. Caliber. 3. True. 4. William Powell. 5. True. 6. Roman road. 7. Nickel. 8. Demosthenes. 9. 110,000. 10. North Star.

The Papal Succession

When a Pope dies, there is always speculation about a successor at the Vatican. The successor could be an American, but the likelihood is generally considered slight. The name at one time most frequently mentioned in Church as well as lay circles was that of Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, perhaps the best known of all the Sacred College of Cardinals. But Cardinal Spellman recently celebrated his 74th birthday. This would not exclude him; Angelo Giuseppe Cardinal Roncalli was elected 262nd Roman Catholic Pope in October 1958, less than a month before his 77th birthday. But natives of great powers are rarely chosen, in deference to the tradition that the Papacy must be guarded against any hint that it is the instrument of any nation. The next Pope almost certainly will have been a cardinal, although in theory a priest of lower rank or even a laymen could be elected. A commentary on the Canon Law provides that the occupant of the Holy See must be a Catholic male, capable of accepting the priesthood.

THE College of Cardinals, which will elect the next Pope, numbers 82. For more than 400 years it was limited to 70, but Pope John expanded it. Three are members "in pectore", whose names are not divulged because of possible danger to them. Pope John's predecessor, Pius XII, to some extent "de-Italianized" the Catholic hierarchy in 1946. At present 32 Cardinals are Italian. The United States has five.

Among the names most frequently mentioned now as successors to Pope John are Giovanni Battista Cardinal Montini, the "liberal" archbishop of Milan; Peter Gregory Cardinal Agagianian, Armenian-born head of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith; Giovanni Cardinal Urbani, Patriarch of Venice; and Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro, Archbishop of Bologna. Cardinal Agagianian was mentioned four years ago when Pope Pius died.

The Pope-elect takes his choice of names. Cardinal Roncalli took the name John XXIII, reviving a papal title out of use since the death of John XXII in 1334.

AN ITALIAN has been Pope since Pope Adrian VI of Holland, who reigned little more than a year—1522-23. Vatican observers like to point out that all the Popes of the 20th century, all of course Italians, have been strong ones and Pope John despite his age not the least.

The actual voting for a successor will take place in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, with only the cardinals present. A two-thirds-plus-one majority is necessary for a choice. Occasionally it comes by the "accessit" method whereby an elector agrees that his ballot may be changed to go to the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes.

Negotiations among the cardinals on a Pope's successor are forbidden, but a Pope may discuss the succession with the cardinals. The enthronement of a new Pope usually takes place on the succeeding Sunday or Holy Day.—E.R.R.

Thought for Food

If the United States were to donate its entire food surplus for one year to the world's hungry, this would mean the equivalent of only two teacupful of rice once very 17 days for each person on earth, or an increase of 90 calories per day for each individual. Between 300 million and 450 million people are hungry enough to be seriously underweight and unable to work normally. Up to 1.5 billion are malnourished.

A child born in Asia or the Far East today faces the prospect of severe hunger or starvation by the time he is 40 years old. But to meet the consumption demands of millions of the world's people through a giant scheme of food donations would either impose intolerable burdens on taxpayers of donor nations or so disrupt the present system of producing and distributing farm commodities as possibly to destroy incentives.

This is the essence of a report prepared for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for study at a World Food Congress meeting in Washington today. The Congress itself marks the midpoint of a five-year Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched in 1960 by FAO. For the United States, participation in the Congress meets a need, suggested by President Kennedy in his farm message two years ago, "for a second international conference on food and agriculture similar to the one held at Hot Springs in 1943 . . ."

THE world population of more than 3 billion is expected to reach 6 billion within 40 years. There is no doubt of the possibility of meeting food needs in Europe, North America, Oceania, even in Latin America and Africa. The Near East could possibly produce three times what it does today, the FAO reported. The critical areas are Asia and the Far East.

"The Times" of London, commenting on the FAO report, says the remedy must come from the developing countries themselves. The essential is to raise output per acre by irrigation and new techniques.

Noting that the Western industrial nations and Japan expended almost \$6 billion in educational and technical aid in 1961 alone, "The Times" comments soberly: "After two decades of providing such aid on expanding scale, it has become apparent that a good deal of it is not being put to the best use."—E.R.R.

A Death In The Family



... 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 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.

Diagnosis
To the Editor: I, as most people, have spent my share of time in a doctor's office, he with his stethoscope testing the condition of my heart, lungs, and other internal organs. Never did I suspect that instrument had any other use. Recently on the freeway, a doctor living in the valley developed fuel line trouble in his car. My husband was called and in short time found the trouble and a piece of hose was needed.

The doctor got his stethoscope and removed one of the flexible tubes. They installed it. He paid my husband and told him he had diagnosed the case and went on his way. Mrs. Delbert Casey, Route 1, Box 358, Central Point, Ore.

Death Is A Fact
To the Editor: I am constrained to enter the argumentative communications between Lydia Burnham of Prescott, Ariz., and Henry Johnson Jr., of my home town, concerning her letter "Purely Mythical" 5-23-63 and his "Jesus Defended" 5-27-63. I am inclined to the common sense view of Lydia Burnham and the Unitarians.

Why does it "make one shudder and heartsick" to hear her views? Perhaps she does need her heart opened, but he is the one who ought to have his eyes opened. Death is a fact: We know no more about it. So is history, and the physical universe. Religion which was invented by Man cannot change this. You reply that Man did not invent religion, at least not Christianity? Absurd! The Bible is a work of art, or composite of many works of art, which rare or less coherent, which is why one can prove or disprove almost anything theological by it. It was written by priests, at a time when works of art of various kinds were worshipped. Many in various ways worship them today.

Of course, he could not marry, live a normal life, and yet make use of a very high I.Q. and sublimated potency therefore, because he was so very poor. And he would have experienced a hard time earning a living; to which is added the probable nagging reminder that he might have been born out of wedlock, and possible causes. He may have preferred to become a martyr. He was "unpatriotic," unconventional, humanitarian, and a pacifist, and perhaps a little mad (had a devil); his mother considered him mad.

And so he had to die: Fate decreed it; the prophets decreed it; the high priests decreed it, and finally Pilate decreed it, and who will argue with Fate? and the State? Most of those who are influenced by his story are drawn to him because they are sorry for him. He was a human sacrifice, founded a religion, and Christianity accomplished its purpose, like Buddhism and others, to soften the savage beast that is Man. Slavery in Europe was slowly abolished, and gave way to serfdom in an age of chivalry. If today is a reversion to rugged, selfish individualism, pleasure, and all-out-war, it is regrettable.

Ralph D. McKinnis, P.O. Box 321, Ashland, Ore.

Shut Up!
To the Editor, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Mosier, and others concerned: Greetings.

You, and each of you, are certainly being the best of

friends to the author of that "filthy book" in the public library. With all your ranting and publicity, the book is getting some wonderful free advertising, plus being endowed with an unnatural attraction to those of vulgar tastes, and certainly to many teen-agers always eager to "taste of the forbidden fruits." In crying this offensive matter from the house-tops, you are playing right into the hands of the promoters of the book.

My candid advice, which I expect to be totally ignored, consists of two short words—SHUT UP!

Secondly, the place to control the reading of your offspring is at home (and in school). When I and my contemporaries were found with reading matter unacceptable to our parents, we often had that matter applied in rolled form to the tight part of our breeches until we completely lost interest in such stuff. Parents today, who are too lily-livered to maintain control over their youngsters, have no right to expect the library commissioners and other public officials to do it for them.

If there is objectionable material in our libraries and schools, (and no doubt there is much unacceptable to different people) the proper procedure would seem to be—contact your commissioners and elected officials and state your case, with your voting power as your big stick, and not raise such a stink in the public press, serving only to make the offensive object more desirable.

G. O. Loomer, 1057 Court St., Medford.

Summer Driving Tips

To the Editor: It is the time of year to think about the cooling system of your car. In hot weather it is an essential adjustment of the radiator pressure cap in low pressure position so the steam from the water can escape without siphoning water out of the radiator; then the motor will not heat especially when climbing long grades.

Vapor locking in the fuel line can be eliminated many times by installing a heat deflector; either by a piece of sheet metal or a steel wire wrapped around the fuel line from the fuel pump to the carburetor leaving space for air between the wire and the fuel line or a piece of asbestos fiber wrapped around the fuel line. Many times a longer fuel line from the fuel pump to the carburetor will eliminate vapor locking. In some cases the body of the fuel pump is not tight and when the metal is cold air will be sucked in above the fuel pump diaphragm and as the metal heats and expands to the point of preventing the fuel pump diaphragm from actuating properly, due to expansion of air.

When changing from cold to hot temperatures due to altitude changes from ethyl to regular gas or vice versa, will eliminate octane knock in the motor.

When a new fuel tank cap is installed it is a possibility the cap will fit but may not have the proper vent. After driving 10 or 15 miles the motor will die; when left set for a period of 10 or 15 minutes the motor will start again. When this happens remove the fuel tank cap until another fuel tank cap can be purchased from a dealer that will make and model.

Glen D. Oppie, 1842 Ridgeway Medford.

Foreign Student Occupies Important Place in Today's Cold War Competition

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
In the cold war race to control man's minds and hearts, the foreign student occupies an important place. In the United States there are more than 60,000 such students, many of whom later will play important roles in their own countries and whose future attitudes may well be determined by the impressions they receive now. And it is with this same knowledge in mind that recruiters from Peking, Sofia, Moscow and Prague also seek out the foreign student. Special Communist targets, have been students from the emerging African nations, and Moscow went so far as to name a university after Patrick Lumumba, the slain Congo leader.

But for a variety of reasons the Communists have been defeating their own purposes. Africans Segregated
At Patrick Lumumba university, African students have complained that more of their time is taken up with ideology than with the subjects they came to study. In Sofia, Bulgaria, last February between 350 and 500 students from Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Togo, Mali, Kenya and Somalia rebelled against the regime and decided to continue their studies elsewhere, mostly in western Europe and a few in the United States. They complained about living and study conditions, but more specifically against Bulgarian refusal to permit an all-Africa study union when the Bulgarians already had recognized an all-Arab union. To the Africans this smacked of color discrimination. In more recent weeks, a series of incidents also based on color barriers and also involving African students have erupted in Czechoslovakia. In the latest one, Ghanian, Guinean and Ethiopian students battled Czechs, one of whom had yelled a disparaging remark at a Czech girl accompanying one of the Africans to a cafe dance. Growing Resentment
In Czechoslovakia, the outbreaks are said to be the result of growing Czech resentment over the increasing amount of economic aid being extended to underdeveloped countries. The Czechs blame foreign aid for the deterioration in their own standard of living.

once the highest of all the Communist bloc nations. Considering the size of Czechoslovakia this aid has in fact been enormous, amounting to more than all the other Red European satellites put together. From 1956 to 1960, it amounted to \$500 million dollars, second only to the Soviet Union. Czech military aid has extended from Cuba to Indonesia and points in between. Meat has become increasingly scarce, arousing special resentment among a people who know that Czech meat is being shipped both to East Germany and Cuba. Consumer goods have become increasingly shoddy. But whatever the cause, whether the discrimination be practiced in Prague, Sofia or Moscow, for the Africans it is a disillusionment.

Strictly Personal

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

ONLY QUESTION
The commonwealth enforces morality on its citizens—but who enforces morality on the commonwealth?



We are punished, as individuals, if we lie, steal, use violence or kill—but what effective restraints prevent the commonwealth from doing the same? What is murder for a citizen in peace-time is bravery and glory in war-time. What is theft for an individual is conquest for a nation. What is lying for a person is diplomacy in foreign relations. There is a common morality among citizens of a community; but there is no common morality among nations. Nations are above the law; they make their own laws, and break them at will—if it serves the "national purpose," if it is for "self-defense." And every war is, of course, for self-defense.

When our children look at the behavior of nations, throughout history and up to the present day, what can we tell them about their own morality? How can something be "wrong" if an individual does it, and "right" if an institution does it? Especially since institutions are supposed to exist for the benefit of individuals, and not the other way around.

Who has custody of the custodians? This ancient Roman question has not even yet begun to be answered. The commonwealth is often at shocking variance with what it prescribes for us.

This is perhaps less true in a democracy than in a totalitarian society—but who would say that the American people decide where we are going, what we are doing, and how we are doing it? If we plunge into war, will the American citizenry have any more to say about it than the Russian citizenry? Do we have the information, the time, the resources at our disposal, to make such an irreversible decision?

The world has grown too big and too small at the same time: too big in its complexity, and too small in its dimensions. What affects one affects all—and yet the problems are so intricate, the variables so many, the controls so sensitive, that everyone feels paralyzed and ineffective and overwhelmed, like an ant in an avalanche. All people everywhere want basically the same things for themselves and for their children. It should be the task of governments to reconcile these common ends with the functions and needs and different systems of each society. Instead, the differences are exaggerated, and the common ends obscured. Can anything short of a global catastrophe bring us to the light? That is the only question worth asking today.

posed to judge books on the basis of acceptability for public reading? By what standard do they judge by? Controversial matter or otherwise? I should hope not! But if not by a standard of decency—barring obscene literature—then by what standard? And if anything may come into a public library, then why do we need a library board?

Mrs. R. J. Loucks P. O. Box 209 Phoenix, Ore.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

WHY LEGISLATE?
Washington—By the Justice Department's initial, incomplete count, more than 30 Negro mass demonstrations against racial discrimination occurred in the last seven days. In Chicago, 1,700 Negroes gathered to protest a cemetery's refusal to cremate the body of a Negro woman. In Los Angeles, 30,000 filled the city stadium to mark their sympathy with the Negroes of Birmingham. In North Carolina alone, there were six major or minor demonstrations. This is the context in which the grim tale of the Jackson, Miss., school-children must be read. It is disgusting, not to say macabre, that American citizens should be driven to use the device of mass protest, over a hundred years since the Civil War began, for the sole purpose of securing equal treatment with their fellows. When you think of that Chicago cemetery's refusing to cremate a dead woman because of the color of her skin, you ask yourself whether the Christian tradition has not somehow lost its substance.



MEANWHILE, however, the practical fact must also be faced that the country is confronted with a new phenomenon. The long passivity and the subsequent sporadic anger of the Negro people have now been transmuted into a new mass feeling. Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, who knows more about the matter than anyone else, expects the mass protest movement to grow rather than subside. It is a fearful thing to say, but it is nonetheless the truth that so far the United States has been lucky in the outcome of these protests. Things have happened, scenes have been enacted, which ought to have shocked any American who believes in freedom, be he Christian or atheist. Yet no one has been killed.

But if the mass protests increase from 30 to 40 a week, to 60 or 80 a week, it is impossible to suppose that the luck will hold. Somewhere, somehow, emotions will rise too high, or the police dogs of another Commissioner "Bull" Connor will break their leashes, or something else will happen, and blood will be shed.

THE blood may indeed be shed by Negro demonstrators. That possibility has to be faced, for Negro emotions, very naturally, are rising especially rapidly. Violence cannot be condoned. But if blood is shed, those who shed it will only share the guilt with those who obstinately seek to perpetuate

the system of unequal rights. This is the real background of the Kennedy administration's last-minute decision to offer a new Civil Rights bill to Congress. Until a few weeks ago, the Administration was content to try what could be done with a quieter but no less energetic approach to the problem. Attorney-General Kennedy, the President himself, other members of the cabinet when they could be helpful, have all spent time and effort without stint to persuade businessmen in segregationist states to move forward towards desegregation. This massive but unseen effort has brought results, but not enough results, as the present crisis proves.

FURTHERMORE, the unseen effort has revealed a pattern justifying a call for legislation. Among the many scores of department store owners, theater owners, and the like whom Attorney-General Kennedy has urged to accept desegregation, not one has failed to admit that desegregation was ultimately unavoidable. Often they have said it was desirable. Many have refused to move, however, or have moved only by the poorest half-measures, and always on the same excuse. They have said that if "everybody would do it," they would be glad to desegregate. But they have been reluctant to "do it all alone." In other words, they have been reluctant to move because they feared the white extremists on the other side.

These responses show the need for positive legislation desegregating public facilities—legislation which will serve as a shelter, so to say, behind which those who wish to desegregate but dare not can go forward safely. Federal legislation is also needed to justify Federal intervention.

WITHOUT such legislation, moreover, the government has no excuse to intervene unless blood has been shed or the danger of bloodshed is imminent. And that is precisely what ought to be prevented in advance. These facts, plus the rise of the mass protest movement, have led to the decision to ask for a law desegregating public facilities in all business and institutions which come under the commerce clause of the Constitution, by selling goods in interstate commerce or otherwise.

The bill will certainly impede the rest of the Administration's legislative program. It will not pass, either, without active Republican support, which may not be forthcoming because of the rising power of the Goldwater Republican wing. But the time is getting very late; and the hour when politics could safely be played with this problem has long since passed.



"There's your introduction! Remember—the road to the White House lies through Havana!"