

New Beat Craze Sweeps Youths to Top Pay Bracket in Britain



BEATLES ARE CRAZE — Fringe-topped members of the four "Beatles," No. 1 exponents of beat craze sweeping the British Isles. (UPI)

By HARRY J. STATHOS, United Press International LONDON (UPI) — Once upon a time there were four little Beatles who lived near the Mersey River in Liverpool. They were so poor they could hardly afford haircuts. The Beatles got their kicks by playing strange, noisy music in

a subterranean teenage hang-out called "The Cavern." Outside, hardly anyone knew they existed — until one day they were discovered by a young record store owner who immediately became their "fairy godfather."

Today, the Beatles — their name is a play on the word "beat" — no longer are poor. They still need haircuts. But they make 5,000 pounds (\$14,000) a week with three amplified guitars, bellowing voices and a drum that beats hard and fast like a human heart heading for sudden failure.

The Beatles, who just a year ago were making only about \$50 a week, have turned Britain topsy-turvy with their brand of music, called the "Mersey sound," the "Liverpool sound," "beat with a drive," and "pop with a beat."

They are the No. 1 exponents of a sensational beat craze sweeping the British Isles. In Liverpool alone, 300 groups were discovered clinging out the new sound to the high-pitched delight of thousands of their young admirers.

Man and Space Visitors Discover Language Barrier At Cape Canaveral

By ALVIN B. WEBB Jr., CAPE CANAVERAL (UPI) — Someday perhaps 10,000 years from now, an archaeologist is going to unearth the ancient ruins of Cape Canaveral and wonder just what language the current inhabitants spoke. A lot of the current inhabitants are wondering the same thing.

A language barrier has grown up between this space-port and the remainder of the United States. The barrier is clearly defined by the Banana River, which separates Cape Canaveral from the U.S. mainland.

On the mainland side, English is still the going thing. But the spoken and written word at Canaveral is a hodgepodge of English, scientific jargon, test pilot slang, Madison Avenueism, corrupted idiom and verbal innovations ginned up to fit the occasion.

An example: "The launch sent the three-stage vehicle, a second-generation configuration, on a nominal trajectory... the command module programmed, staged and optimized its attitude in the automatic mode—all well within defined parameters."

They call it "missile-ese" or "Pentagon-ese with a Southern accent" of simply "Canaveral-ese." English teachers are appalled. Outsiders, lacking a handy-dandy guide to space-talk, are bewildered. Children are delighted, especially when they find out their parents have no idea what they are talking about.

Canaveral-ese seems to recognize no particular rules, except that the more obscure a word is and the more syllables it has, the better.

The word "rocket" for instance, is frowned upon. "Vehicle" is preferable. Besides, it has one more syllable. As long as the payload—be it a space capsule or an ordinary satellite—is attached, it too is considered the "vehicle."

When it becomes necessary to differentiate between sections of the vehicle, they are called "booster" and "spacecraft." Never, never "rockets" and "satellites."

A rocket... or, vehicle can not fly a normal course. It must "program through a normal trajectory." By the same token, it cannot possibly fail. It "aborts" or "falls short of its goal" or does any number of other things that sidestep an way.

Ohio Schools Closed by Snow

By United Press International Drifting snow clogged roads and closed schools in parts of Ohio today. A cold snap dropped temperatures as much as 20 degrees in Florida and covered the central citrus belt with frost.

Cold rains swept Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan during the night. Schools were closed in Kirtland, Ohio, and motorists were stranded along the Lakeland Freeway and Interstate 90 in northern Ohio.

More than one foot of snow fell along the southern shore of Lake Erie Wednesday and up to 4 more inches were expected today.

Up to 18 inches of snow has fallen since Monday along the Wisconsin-upper Michigan border. Saginaw, Mich., reported nearly a half inch of rain during the night. Glenview, Ill., had .30 inch and O'Hare International Airport at Chicago had .15 inch.

The weather bureau said the frost in Florida was not expected to damage crops.

Kogap Purchases Timber Near Ashland

Kogap Manufacturing Co. of Medford was high bidder Tuesday for 4,360,000 board feet of National Forest timber in the Ice Box Canal area, Ashland Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest.

Forest Supervisor C. E. Brown reported the high bid totaled \$139,110, compared to the Forest Service appraised price of \$106,901.50.

Next high bidder in the oral auction for the timber was Medford Corporation.

The timber in the unit consisted of 2,825,000 board feet of Douglas-fir and pines bid at \$41 per thousand board feet, 1,525,000 board feet of white fir and other species bid at \$15 per thousand board feet.

Your Money's Worth
By SYLVIA PORTER
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BENEFITS FROM SOVIET WHEAT SALE

Now that the ground rules finally have been set for sales and shipments of U. S. wheat to the Soviet bloc, let's assume the Kremlin follows through and buys the limit of 4 million long tons President Kennedy has authorized for sale. What would this deal mean to our wheat economy in particular and the U. S. economy in general?

Far, far more than most Americans realize, says Erwin E. Kelm, president of Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, largest grain merchant in this country and the corporation which made the first sale of 100,000 tons of wheat to Hungary last Friday. In fact, some of the economic benefits which Kelm sees stemming directly from these sales may well startle even top experts on wheat and foreign trade. Specifically:

Benefit: While this one deal would increase our total wheat exports over 1962 by less than 28 per cent, it would more than double our dollar sales of wheat compared with last year.

Explanation: In recent years 70 to 75 per cent of all our wheat exports have been so-called give-away sales. We have been selling wheat through normal commercial channels to foreign buyers, but permitting the countries to pay for their purchases in their own "soft" currencies.

Our government has been accepting these soft currencies — of such underdeveloped countries as India, Pakistan, Indonesia — and then has been paying the U. S. exporters in dollars.

"The true value of the soft currencies our government has accumulated from these concessional sales probably amounts to only 12 cents to 15 cents on the dollar," Kelm points out. "The huge quantities of these currencies our government holds down have been little value to us."

But the wheat being sold to Russia and the Soviet bloc is to be paid for in gold and hard cash. The sale of 4 million long tons would increase our dollar earnings from wheat by over \$250 million, more than 100 per cent above 1962's earnings.

Benefit: This \$250 million increase in our dollar earnings would slash the gap between what we earn abroad and what we spend abroad by at least 10 per cent — thereby significantly reducing the dangerous deficit in our balance of payments.

Explanation: This deficit is now running at an annual rate of \$2 billion, down from the near-catastrophic rate of earlier this year, but still large enough to pose a relentless threat to our dollar. The benefit of an increase in our dollar earnings of \$250 million is obvious.

Benefit: This one sale would "radically change" our entire domestic wheat picture — virtually eliminate our wheat surplus and actually reduce our reserve to only a "prudent" level.

Explanation: The Agriculture Dept. has just predicted that on next June 30, our wheat carryover will be no more than 725 million bushels, "a scant 125 million bushels over what the department considers a prudent reserve," says Kelm. The Cargill president believes Kennedy's 4 million ton ceiling on Russian sales "reflects a concern that our stocks — yesterday regarded as burdensome and costly — might suddenly be reduced below the level of a safe reserve."

Benefit: The export of this wheat would allow a cut in our domestic budget spending of around \$225 million this fiscal year and of another \$30 million in the next fiscal year.

Explanation: As the government's wheat surplus disappears, the costs of storing the grain will shrink. The \$225 million saving is an official estimate of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Benefit: The elimination of the wheat surplus and the present high world prices for wheat will give us an extraordinary opportunity to work out a reasonable program to solve our chronic wheat problem.

Explanation: Not in years have we had so favorable a surplus-price background against which to agree on a transition program acceptable to all of us — wheat producers, consumers, taxpayers.

As a company vitally involved in the Soviet transactions, Cargill properly refuses to comment on the wheat decision or its enormous political implications. But, says Kelm flatly, "the economics of the sales are sound" — and he's certainly documenting his view.

Hoffa Trial May Be Next Year

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — The jury tampering trial for Teamsters President James R. Hoffa may not be held here until after the first of the year.

Federal Judge Frank Gray Jr., said Wednesday he would set the trial "as soon as I can get around to it," but indications were it probably would be after the Christmas holidays.

Gray was asked when the trial date would be after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear arguments on a Hoffa motion Tuesday, thus clearing the way.

Hoffa had asked the high court to review a decision in which Gray dismissed charges that the federal grand jury which indicted Hoffa and six others last May was improperly constituted.

"I will set the case for trial as soon as I can get around to it," Gray said. "It is in my judicial discretion as to docketing of the case. However, I will study any request made by Justice Department or defense attorneys."

Regulatory Overlap Watched

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate Appropriations Committee Wednesday recommended that no funds made available to the Federal Power Commission be used to establish regulatory authority over REA cooperatives until Congress has acted on pending legislation.

The committee unanimously approved a report by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., on the Independent Offices Appropriations bill.

Magnuson's report said that the FPC has not asserted general jurisdiction over REA cooperatives during the 27 years that have passed since passage of the law establishing the Rural Electrification Administration. The report said recent attempts by the FPC to assert such authority has raised serious legal questions.

"It is the committee's opinion that any new assertion of federal regulatory authority, especially as it conflicts with, or overlaps the field of another federal agency, should be a matter for consideration by Congress," the report added.

BREWERY RULE

OLYMPIA, Wash. (UPI) — Breweries must have permission of the state liquor control board before they can change the size of their bottles and cans for sale in Washington state.



Many elderly people in our area need help: during illness, when there is trouble at home, in their search for companionship and useful occupations. They need your help. You can turn their despair into hope, their loneliness into fulfillment.

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

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