

MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

July 7, 1948 (Wednesday)

Two brothers, 11 and 18 years respectively, who came to town yesterday to sell religious publications on street corners, were "tempted" by the devil himself to shoplift a bag of cookies, and when arrested, thanked the police profusely for their "deliverance" from the evil one's grasp.

An advance party for the RFD America radio program has arrived to interview prospective contestants on its quiz show.

20 YEARS AGO

July 7, 1938 (Thursday)

Executive from the Portland head office of the United States National beach are here as hosts for Sunday's "open house" in the local branch's newly modernized quarters.

From Arthur Payne's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A new 'Bull Moose' movement is reported brewing in the Middle West. It is understood there is nothing new about it, but the moose."

30 YEARS AGO

July 7, 1928 (Saturday)

Every cattle owner in Jackson county will receive within a week a bound copy of all the brands used by other ranchers.

From "Local and Personal" column: "The first peaches of the season were on sale today at the public market from the Phoenix district and were quickly sold out to a heavy patronage."

40 YEARS AGO

July 7, 1918 (Sunday)

Three pounds of sugar per person each month has been set as the ration by the federal food administration.

From "Local and Personal" column: "The Crater Lake stage had seven train passengers to the scenic resort on its daily trip out this morning."

What's Your IQ?

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

- 1. Are strikes by workers permitted in Soviet Russia?
 - 2. Did General Douglas MacArthur ever serve as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army?
 - 3. The U. S. Secret Service is a division of the Department of Justice, Treasury Department or Department of Commerce?
 - 4. Correct the following sentence: Neither the Ambassador nor his wife are invited.
 - 5. A bottle and cork cost \$1.10; the bottle cost \$1.08 more than the cork. How much did the cork cost?
 - 6. All foreign born persons are aliens: true or false?
 - 7. Which of these amphibious animals has the most valuable pelt; sea lion or sea otter?
 - 8. Is the principal food used in Ceylon corn, wheat or rice?
 - 9. Do shamrocks have three, four or five leaflets?
 - 10. In the Bible, who was Jeremiah's secretary?
- Answers: 1. No. 2. Yes. 3. Treasury. 4. Neither the Ambassador nor his wife is invited. 5. Five cents. 6. False. 7. Sea Otter. 8. Rice. 9. Three. 10. Baruch.

Cleaning Up Government

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary committee, promises subcommittee hearings and a staff analysis aimed at producing "a truly comprehensive legislative program for improving and maintaining the quality of the federal service." The group will study some 35 bills now before Congress dealing with conflicts between public and private interests of government officials and employees.

THE "imprudence" of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, like the scandals of the Truman administration, is turning the attention of Congress again to the grave problem of morality in government. The record of the past would hardly encourage expectation of any new legislation.

Nevertheless, the fact that Congress is examining anew the level of morality in the federal establishment—and expressing concern over ethical standards of its own members—is undoubtedly healthy. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), chairman of a Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee which recommended a code of ethics for Congress and government employees in 1951 said on June 14 that the subcommittee report had had a "permeative influence" even though no new laws were enacted.

PIECEMEAL legislation adopted over the years covers dishonesty, partiality, and other unethical practices by federal officials and private persons who may tempt them. Chapter II of the U. S. Criminal Code, for example, provides that any person who offers anything of value to an officer or employee of the United States "with intent to influence him" in any official act or decision or duty or in the commission of fraud is subject to a maximum of three years in prison and/or a fine of three times the value of the bribe.

Further, the taker of any gift "with intent to have his decision or action . . . influenced thereby" is subject to the same penalties—as well as to discharge and disqualification to hold any federal office of honor, trust, or profit. Further provisions cover outright bribery of members of Congress and improper political contributions. And a number of federal agencies have established their own regulations covering the acceptance of gifts.

Nevertheless, the Douglas subcommittee in 1951 found many loopholes in the codes of conduct prescribed for officeholders. Moreover, "favors" or mere good-fellowship, stopping for short of bribery, remain untouched. Chairman Wayne Coy of the Federal Communications commission told the Douglas group:

Perhaps there is a serious problem in the over-friendly character that we develop here, secure in our own belief that we are not influenced by it, and yet in every case where there has been influence exposed these same things have been happening, lunch and dinner, and a free drink.

THE objection to laws governing public morality is always, "you can't legislate the Ten Commandments." But the plethora of bills now before Congress indicates a very general feeling that something can and should be done—if nothing more than general acceptance of some "rules of the road."

One of the latest proposals is designed to establish just such a code of ethics, based on one enacted in New York State in 1954. A co-sponsor, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, (R-N.Y.), former New York Attorney General, calls this the key provision:

No public officer or employee should have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, or engage in any business, transaction, or professional activity or incur any obligation of any nature, whether financial or moral, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest, nor should any public officer or employee give substantial and reasonable cause to the public to assume he is acting in breach of his public trust.—E.R.R.

Malta, Also

Cyprus isn't the only British island in the Mediterranean giving the London government a splitting headache. There's Malta. Same cause: nationalism.

British naval base in the middle Mediterranean, Malta took a devastating beating from the air during World War II, and in 1942 was awarded the George Cross. After the war, London offered the island some political integration, with three members in the House of Commons. But the Maltese demanded a wider degree of self-government than London was prepared to grant.

THE natives are of Phoenician origin (probably), with a language of their own that has much Arabic and a little Italian admixture. The Maltese are Roman Catholics and their archbishop, like Makarios of Greek Catholic Cyprus, has much political influence. A referendum in February 1956 voted to accept the British offer but meant little or nothing because 40 per cent of the voters boycotted it.

At the end of 1957 the island Parliament voted for independence unless Britain did more to improve economic conditions on the island; for one thing, the Maltese demand a much higher cash subsidy than they get at present, while Britain demands that they take more steps themselves to raise revenue.

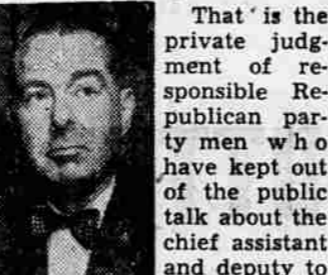
Dennis the Menace



I'M TWENTY-ONE, TWENTY-THREE, TWENTY-ONE. WHAT ARE YOU?

More 'When' Than 'Whether' of Retirement of Sherman Adams

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International
Washington — (UPI) — There seems to be more "when" than "whether" to the question of Sherman Adams' retirement from his White House place of power.



That is the private judgment of responsible Republican party men who have kept out of the public talk about the chief assistant and deputy to the President. This conclusion that Adams cannot survive the accumulating pressures to depart was not much disturbed by President Eisenhower's sturdy insistence again last week that he needed Adams.

None expects Eisenhower to fire his trusted servant. Few, if any, expect Adams' departure to be a mere matter of days.

"The President and Adams need time in which to maneuver, to think it all over," a Republican leader told United Press International. "Especially does Governor Adams need some time to think. He can't resign today, of course."

It is necessary that the noise abate somewhat, that the Republicans who have been demanding Adams' resignation, pipe down. They have had their say and are on record with their constituents. In such comparative calm, Adams would have time to consider the situation and to come to the conclusion that it would be a disservice to the President and to the party for him to remain in office.

Worried About Health
Adams has looked and acted somewhat more chipper in the past few days than during the early explosions about his association with Bernard Goldfine. The governor's associates had been worried, however, about his health. He had been working too hard for too long, as one put it.

The Goldfine episode set up further tensions. Perhaps when the uproar subsides, Adams will have a check up at the Army's Walter Reed hospital and, perhaps, again, he would depart public life thereafter. That is one line of thinking here.

Tensions? That's the stuff of which heart disease and stomach ulcers are made. How about this for a tense situation? The Republican leaders of Congress usually confer at the White House once a week with the President, Adams and some others of the staff. They meet in the Cabinet Room around the oval cabinet table. House Republi-

can Leader Joseph E. Martin Jr. (Mass.), sits on the President's left, Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), to the left of Martin. Difficult Situation

To Knowland's left sits Adams, the man of whom the senator said June 20, he "has so hurt his usefulness in his position that it will be harmful to the broad policies" of the President. In a more recent Chicago comment, Knowland said bluntly that Adams should resign. Those weekly meetings will be difficult for Adams — not much fun for anyone. Neither Adams nor Knowland is capable of the kind of small, casual talk which would ease such a situation.

The fire on Adams is largely from Republicans. The Democrats mostly prefer to leave it to Adams' political associates to cut him down, and they are busy at it.

Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington—The Capitol is the home of endless speech and boundless talk. It is the most resonant whispering (or shouting) gallery in the world. It is also the base for the endless compromises, the political collective bargaining, that in the end govern the United States.



It is a place where nothing decisive seems to happen very often—but where a great deal really and continuously does happen. It is the least modern-looking—and when it chooses, the most influential—of all the official faces of Washington. For when the Capitol really means business no White House can stand long against it.

It is also the most complicated of these Washington faces, because it is a panoramic photograph of the whole country. The talk is led always by 531 professional talkers—the 96 Senators and the 435 members of the House of Representatives. Enthusiastically joining in, however, are thousands of semi-professional talkers who are always in good voice. These are the Congressional staff members, the lobbyists, the earnest (and sometimes earnestly crackpot) witnesses who speak for or against—or in—the cascades of bills and resolutions—and investigations—that eddy around the Capitol.

WHERE so much is being said there is necessarily

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

AN OLD Kaintucky cunneled made his way with some difficulty to the breakfast table. As he lowered himself into his chair, his wife noticed that his hand was in a sling. "Just a matter of minor consequence at the club last night," he told her. "Couple of our younger members who have difficulty holding their liquor got a bit under the weather. One of them inadvertently stepped on my hand."



Jack Paar told a girl interviewer he was "different" from other TV M.C.s. "I'll prove it," offered Paar. "Many of the others can't sleep when they drink coffee; I can't drink coffee when I sleep."

Returned traveler from Havana reports the American-Spanish dictionaries in rooms of the new, ultra-swank, ultra-expensive international hotels conspicuously underline such phrases as "Is this deductible?" and "Is it OK to charge this to my expense account?"

Russia Trying to Lay New Basis for 'Summit' Conference

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Soviet Russia may be trying to lay down a new basis for a "summit" conference on world issues. Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's letter to President Eisenhower on providing safeguards against a surprise nuclear weapons attack seems to be one move in that direction.

Russia's participation in the current talks in Geneva, Switzerland, on means of enforcing a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons may constitute another move.

It is possible that Russia's attitude on the detention of nine American Army men whose helicopter landed by mistake in East Germany is still another.

In what seems to be a pattern, the aim of the Soviet government apparently is first to get negotiations for a summit conference really started again and secondly to insure that if there is a conference, it will be held on Russia's terms.

Khrushchev's letter on surprise attack was based, though Khrushchev did not say so, on a proposal made by Eisenhower last Jan. 12 in a letter to former Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin.

Eisenhower suggested a study by experts on this problem. Khrushchev's letter of last Wednesday suggested that experts representing the United States, Russia and possibly other countries "study jointly the practical aspects of this problem" and within a definite time limit recommend measures to prevent surprise attack.

"The results of these discussions could be considered at a meeting of heads of government," Khrushchev said. That is, they could be considered at a summit meeting.

Such recognition would be a surrender to Russia's insistence that the puppet regime is a sovereign government and that in any summit or other talks on German unification, it must be left to the East German and West German governments to negotiate that issue.

Before the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons tests started last Tuesday, Russia tried hard to get the United States to pledge itself in advance to agree to suspend tests.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was too smart to make any such commitment.

The Soviet government then, in a note of June 28, tried to get the United States to agree that the Geneva talks would be made "subordinate" to the task of "immediate cessation" of tests.

"Naturally the decision on the suspension of tests should be taken by the governments themselves and not by experts whose tasks include the preparation of control over compliance with the agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear tests," the Soviet note said.

This might be interpreted to mean that Russia would settle, if necessary, for a decision on suspension at an early summit meeting.

In its insistence that the United States deal with the East German regime on the release of the helicopter crew, the Soviet government made no attempt to conceal the fact that it is using meat-axe diplomacy. It is simply trying to force the United States to recognize the East German puppet government.

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THE Senate speaks both for and to the country. Thus, the fashion of debate—except in extraordinary periods when some violent figure like the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy is running strongly—is rather like a conversation in somebody's sitting room. The Senators rarely make the eagle scream—though they will do so on the stump.

In the House, the trick is to make somebody listen, if only Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, the presiding officer. Most members thus expand their lungs on the individually rare occasions when they get a chance to let go. Rayburn—the master of the House as any strong Speaker can be—rarely obliges by any show of passionate interest. Usually, he only looks down from his dais in gloomy detachment, his bald pate glistening in the half-light while the wheels for the ultimate control of House affairs turn over silently in that same old head.

In the Senate, a great deal of legitimate business—sometimes of world significance—is transacted in what seems to be an absent-minded, politely repressed hum. The sound is sometimes a good deal like a high-toned theatre lobby at intermission.

THUS, perhaps the outstanding impression of a stranger to the Capitol would be that this is a most odd place in which never were so many speaking to so many others who paid so little heed. This, however, is not really the case. Listening, in the Capitol, is a necessarily selective process—and selectivity in listening is an occupational necessity. The members know to whom they should really listen, and when and why.

For the truth is that here, in the Capitol, is the strong, beating heart of the American process, and here is the composite face of the United

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

TUSSOCK DULLES
Washington—The critically dangerous Lebanese situation has produced at least one good result. It has given the best insight on record into the strengths and weaknesses of the character and situation of John Foster Dulles, who now makes American foreign policy almost alone and single-handed.

From the foreign angle of vision, as this reporter has already recorded, Foster Dulles looks like a most regrettable Secretary of State. Seen from Washington, however, he looks quite different. Here in Washington, you might say John Foster Dulles looks like the only tussock in the swamp.

Dulles played his tussock role, when the trouble in Lebanon began, at once showing the firmness and decisiveness that sets him apart from the rest of our present government. Quite promptly, without any timid hesitations, Dulles joined the British Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, in making a mortally grave commitment to the Lebanese government.

IF THE need arose, we told the Lebanese, and if the Lebanese government asked for help from its friends in the West, an Anglo-American military expedition would be sent to protect the independence of Lebanon. This was about as serious a promise as the Eisenhower administration has ever made to any government abroad.

Before making this promise, Dulles of course, informed Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy—but it would be exaggerating to say that he consulted McElroy. Equally, of course, Dulles obtained the consent of the White House—but the President nowadays almost automatically consents to anything Dulles proposes. At bottom, in fact, the whole responsibility for the promise to the Lebanese, rested on John Foster Dulles alone.

Dulles made his promise with his eyes open, too. He knew quite well that Anglo-American military intervention in Lebanon would be a most unpleasant and risky business. But he quite correctly argued that, if worst came

to worse, intervention would be less risky and unpleasant than the total destruction of all the vital Western interests throughout the Middle East. And this kind of general Middle Eastern catastrophe was, and is, the virtually sure price of allowing Egypt's Nasser another victory in Beirut.

THUS Dulles started with a decision that was very bold but also wholly logical. But it is unwise, indeed it is almost criminal, to make the sort of promise that Dulles made to the Lebanese, unless you are also ready to be bold in drawing the logical consequences from your own actions.

Having made such a promise, a great power must show it means every word of it. A great power may wait a while to see whether such a promise really has to be kept. A great power may first experiment with purely political instruments. But if these instruments do not work, a great power that has promised to send troops does so without delay, before the situation detonates and gets out of hand.

The British government tried to draw just the consequences listed above from the promise that had been made. The American government instead insisted upon delay. The main trouble was that just about everyone in the American government except John Foster Dulles heartily disliked the promise that Dulles had made.

THE most important opposition came from our U.N. delegation and the Pentagon. The Chiefs of the Armed Services indicated their position at the outset, by doing the exact opposite of showing we meant every word of our promise. For some time after the prom-

ise was given, the Marines on duty in the Mediterranean were actually left to vacation on Spanish beaches, several days sailing from Lebanon.

At the U.N., too, our secondary foreign policy-maker, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, had committed himself to a soft, parliament-of-man line when the American government was making its disastrous decisions about the Suez crisis. He now took the same line about the Lebanese crisis. Lodge should apparently get most of the credit for the U.N. mission to Lebanon, which has turned out to resemble the shameful Runciman mission to Czechoslovakia that prepared the road to Munich.

A Middle Eastern Munich is now quite likely. Foster Dulles still insists that the United States and Britain will send troops to Lebanon rather than permit a Munich there. But if we intervene now, we shall be doing so after the price of intervention has doubled and quadrupled and decupled. One must conclude, therefore, that the only tussock in a swamp cannot support the weight of such a policy-decision as Dulles made.

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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 an eye 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.

'Great Summertime'

To the Editor: Many years ago we distinctly remember reading from the observations of rational scientists of how some astronomers concluded our universe, including the sun and its planets, were headed toward a season called "the great summertime" of existence. Now there are many explicit reasons given by modern scientists in concord with past theories, that the visible universe is headed towards "a million years of summertime" as very reasonable.

Many books by reputable authors have been written on the present trend of physics that verifies the truth of the prediction. Probably this phenomenal change will alter all the ways of our present day existence to a degree of a new earth and a new fifth root race of humanity. All logic is in accord that change is inexorable.

Bert Kissinger, Medford, 520 Boardman, Medford

Cooler Weather Due West Oregon

Portland — (UPI) — Cooler temperatures were reported in western Oregon today after a hot Fourth of July week end which saw a heavy drowning toll in Oregon.

Forest fire danger eased in the Coast range and in north-west Oregon, but remained high elsewhere. Widespread thunderstorms were forecast for eastern Oregon and the Cascades this afternoon and evening.

The weather man forecast temperatures of 72 to 80 for western Oregon today. Many point had readings over the 90-degree mark Sunday. High for eastern Oregon today will run to 90 degrees, the weather man said.

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