

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North 21st St. Ph. SP 2-6141

ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor
FERRIS GREY, Advertising Manager
GERALD LATHAM, Business Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr.

Managing Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Tel. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 19c.
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes Daily and Sunday—1 year \$19.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$11.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$6.00
Carrier and Dealers—Copy 10c

All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Licensed Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:
W. H. HOLMES, INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

OREGON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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 26, 1949 (Saturday)

Residents of school district 40 in the Applegate area plan "clean up" day to clear land recently contributed to the Community by Ed Kubli.

The Philharmonic Society of Southern Oregon plans a program of spirituals.

20 YEARS AGO
March 26, 1939 (Sunday)

Gov. Charles A. Sprague extends a message of hope at a Chamber of Commerce dinner here.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The country meadows are dotted with wobbly-legged calves and lambs, always crying for their maws."

30 YEARS AGO
March 26, 1929 (Tuesday)

The Talent Grange plans a membership drive.

A motorcycle speeder is sentenced in a local court to 10 days on foot.

40 YEARS AGO
March 26, 1919 (Wednesday)

Nine measures are to be voted on in a special state election in June.

The Jackson county speed cop resigns his post.

50 YEARS AGO
March 26, 1909 (Friday)

Many purchases of automobiles and typewriters in the Medford area are pointed out as barometers of local wealth.

The federal government reports it is starting to conduct surveys for the Crater Lake road as soon as the commission is appointed.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. In measuring for cookery, is a teaspoonful 1/3 or 1/2 of a tablespoonful?

2. What is the common name for sodium chloride?

3. At Cock Robin's wedding who was the clerk?

4. How long did George Washington live in the White House?

5. With what day of the week does a month need to start, in order to have a Friday the 13th?

6. In parts of the Sahara, no rain ever reaches the ground; true or false?

7. Persons born now in the Virgin Islands are citizens of the U. S.; true or false?

8. Which of these is the most valuable metal in the world? gold, platinum, or radium?

9. What was the first name of the composer, Chopin?

10. What leaves constitute the diet of silkworms?

Answers: 1. One-third. 2. Salt. 3. The Lark. 4. Not at all. 5. Sunday. 6. True. 7. True. 8. Radium. 9. Frederic. 10. Mulberry leaves.

QUESTION OF CLUBS
Milwaukee, Wis. — (UPI) — Mrs. Zee Slater, 44, today had a divorce from husband John, 59, on charges the right clubs didn't belong to him. Circuit Judge Michael T. Sullivan accepted her complaint that her husband, a golf pro, quit the game after their marriage and sold her clubs without her knowledge.

School Consolidation

There are probably as many opinions on the various school consolidation and reorganization proposals locally as there are thinking people in Jackson county.

Everyone is affected. But each is affected in a slightly different way.

One may feel the proposed changes chiefly in his pocketbook, in tax changes.

Another may feel it in the better (or vice versa) availability of good schooling for his child.

Still another may be motivated by feelings of local pride or prestige.

And so it goes.

THERE have been, and there will continue to be, disputes over what are the best solutions to the situation facing the county's school districts. And it should be recognized that perfectly honest, intelligent people can hold diametrically opposed views, simply because they base their conclusions on differing sets of facts.

In a county as large and diverse as Jackson, there probably is no perfect school administrative set-up. The best that can be hoped for is to achieve a workable system, one which will do the best possible job in educating the youngsters of the county, which will cost as little as is commensurate with good schools, and which is fair to all areas.

WITH that much out of the way, we should add that, based on the facts made available so far, we lean toward approval of the proposed consolidation of the Medford, Jacksonville, Ruch, Griffon Creek, Lone Pine and part of Howard districts, even though—in common with other residents of the Medford district—it will cost us a few cents a month more in property taxes.

Our chief concern is for the quality of the schools. And because of our observation of the Medford school system over the years, we are convinced it is a solid administrative base on which to erect the structure of the big new school district proposed.

But "quality" in schools means a lot more than just a good administrative organization—it means a well-thought-out and supervised curriculum, adequate transportation, well-trained and effective teachers who are adequately paid, an adequate physical plant.

ALL these things are possible, but only in a school district which has the ability, the know-how and the financial resources to supply them.

All these such a district as is proposed would have. It could preserve—even improve—the generally good school programs of the existing districts.

There's one additional reason why we plan to vote for the consolidation. That is because it is proposed by school leaders in ALL the districts involved as the best solution available.

They, rather than the state department of education, are in the best position to know. And if consolidation is not accomplished on our own local terms, reorganization can be imposed by the state.

We'll take the proposal which has been thought out here.—E.A.

No Harm Done

The Great Editorial Writers Intimidation of 1959 turned out to be a love feast—or at least a forgive-and-forget session—Monday.

In case it had escaped your attention, the four members of the editorial writing staff of the Portland Oregonian were subpoenaed by Rep. Clarence Barton, chairman of the House taxation committee, for an appearance before the committee Monday afternoon.

Barton issued the subpoenas last week after expressing exasperation with the advice offered his committee by the Oregonian's editorials. The implication was, "If they're so darned smart, let them show us—in person."

IT WAS a petty display of temper, and we have a hunch that Barton (who is highly regarded by those who know him) regretted the outburst almost as soon as it was over.

However, reports of the Monday session appearing in the upstate press indicated that he at least had the courage to go through with the thing he'd started.

The editorial writers brought with them prepared statements softly reproachful about the subpoenas; Barton explained that he wasn't trying to embarrass anyone or impair their dignity, and that was that.

WE consider the subpoenas to have been an outgrowth of what, for lack of a better name, could be called "mid-session madness," and do not see in them any threat, express or implied, to the freedom of the press. It was just ill-tempered bad judgment.

The function of an editorial column is to comment, to explain, to propose, occasionally to advise, and once in a while admonish—the same function that any thoughtful citizen performs in his assessment of the news of the moment.

As the individual must stand up for his opinions and take any consequences that come from their expression, so the editorial writer.

If the consequences in the case of the editorial writers' subpoenas had turned out to be harassment under threat of arrest, that would have been one thing. As it was, however, it turned out to be nothing but an understandable, if ill-conceived, grandstand play dramatizing the extreme difficulties and pressures under which the legislative tax-writers find themselves.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"MAMA DON'T COUNT, IF I'M GONNA WORK AN' SLAVE FOR HER, SHE'S GOTTA SAY 'PAPA', TOO!"

Irrepressible Harold Stassen Sets Sights on Mayoralty

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington — (UPI) — Harold Edward Stassen has lowered his sights somewhat and comes up now as a Republican candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.

Stassen resigned with most of a third term still to serve. He resigned for Naval service, 1943-45 in World War II. Stassen's service was distinguished administratively and in combat.

The young governor had marked himself with the masterful, unbranded elements of the Republican Party in 1940 when he floor-managed the national convention forces which licked the party regulars and made the late Wendell L. Willkie the Republican presidential nominee.

In 1944, aged 37, Stassen was a candidate for the nomination himself and again in 1948 and 1952. His great decision, however, was that which shifted his voting resi-

big, blond head is the idea that he will, sometime, be nominated and elected President of the United States.

Others have had that idea before him and failed. Few, however, have pursued the rainbow with greater enthusiasm. Three times elected governor of Minnesota, Stassen resigned with most of a third term still to serve.

He resigned for Naval service, 1943-45 in World War II. Stassen's service was distinguished administratively and in combat.

The young governor had marked himself with the masterful, unbranded elements of the Republican Party in 1940 when he floor-managed the national convention forces which licked the party regulars and made the late Wendell L. Willkie the Republican presidential nominee.

In 1944, aged 37, Stassen was a candidate for the nomination himself and again in 1948 and 1952. His great decision, however, was that which shifted his voting resi-

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is again traveling in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.)

ANTI-FARM REVOLT IN THE MAKING

Washington — If Congress doesn't soon rescue the American farmer from an irrational, unworkable, extravagant, and deteriorating mess of a farm program—the third most costly in the whole budget—something is going to happen.

That, I think, is putting it mildly.

What is going to happen if the farm bloc doesn't join with the rest of Congress to halt the Frankenstein monster of mounting surpluses, aggravated by price supports which pile up bigger surpluses, is that, as sure as a hangover follows a "lost week end," there will be a massive political revolt by the voting consumer.

And then watch out. It won't be good. It won't be good for the farmer. It won't be good for the country. It will be a furious revolt against an evil too long tolerated. The effect will be to strike down what is wrong—a nearly \$9 billion agricultural budget which is making matters worse, not better—with little likelihood of putting something worthwhile and reasonable in its place.

THE key fact to bear in mind is that the policy of paying farmers—mostly wheat, cotton, and corn farmers—to grow more crops they can't sell except to the government which already has to spend a billion dollars a year just to keep them, is a failure.

It is a failure because it is not solving the farm problem; it is aggravating it.

It is a failure because those parts of the agricultural economy which are not living in the oxygen tent of government subsidy, are better off than those which are—and they may soon be poisoned by the same medicine.

It is a failure because, unless every American farmer is to be put in the vise of Federal control, high rigid price supports will continue to bring larger crops, more surpluses, more drain on the Treasury, and will keep more uneconomic farms farming.

It is a failure because the bulk of the farm payments do not go to the little farmer, the neediest farmer, or even to the bulk of all farmers. Take the wheat subsidy, the biggest of all. The bulk of Federal payments go to 10 per cent of those who grow wheat. Those who least need the subsidy inevitably earn the most of it.

THIS is not going to go on forever. The American people are going to call a halt to it and they will call a halt with a crash if Congress doesn't replace it soon with something rational.

No sensible person wants to see all Federal assistance to agriculture thrown out the window. That's not the answer. But that will almost certainly be the consequence before long unless Congress begins to put some sense and sanity into the program.

I hope we don't waste much time trying to point the finger at who's to blame. Both major parties have a large responsibility for the plight we are in and there are still some cynical politicians who suggest that there is perhaps one more election to be won—at least in their districts—by perpetuating the present unsavory, unsatisfactory, and insolvent mess.

IT IS well that Secretary Benson is beginning to speak out more bluntly, as he did at Cornell University this week. Obviously he has been pained beyond endurance by the crack that he has become the most expensive Secretary of Agriculture in history. It hurts because it is true and it hurts more because, as some may not realize, he has been faithfully administering a set of laws and price formulas which this and other Congresses framed and which neither the President nor he has ever had the power to change.

I would like to see Secretary Benson be given, for once, a chance to administer a farm program he believes in, and which would adjust price supports to levels leading to the market place, not to storage bins.

The premises of such a program would be: (A) it mustn't cost more than the present program, preferably less; (B) should give the farmer greater freedom, not less; (C) should reduce, not increase, farm surpluses.

Secretary Benson believes that a billion dollars can be saved and farmers greatly benefited by adjusting wheat supports alone to a point which would lead to sales.

My own conviction is that unless a workable and tolerable program is forthcoming soon, a political rebellion hurtful to the farmer will be fanned into flames.

Copyright 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Baghdad, Iraq, Said City of Violence, Dust, Fear; Controlled by Communists

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor
Baghdad, Iraq — (UPI) — This is a city of dust, violence and fear.

An Iraqi armored car stands at the walled entrance to the United States Embassy.

Iraqi soldiers lounge on either side of the gate, their rifles at the ready. An Iraqi civilian, a representative of the Iraq government, examines passports of all visitors and carefully notes their names.

The government says it is a necessary precaution for the safety of the embassy.

Necessary or not, Iraqi troops are camped on what technically is U. S. soil.

Guard Baghdad Radio
Several miles away, and on the opposite side of the Tigris,

is an even more heavily guarded building.

It houses the studio of Baghdad radio, center of the propaganda war being waged with Cairo. It also houses the office of the chief censor, the office which all news correspondents must visit at one time or another.

Here also soldiers stand with rifles grimly at the ready.

And here, the visitor is told by gruff gestures to raise his arms and submit to search for hidden weapons.

A bulging card case in a hip pocket brings on a tense moment and the visitor produces the case quickly to prove it is nothing lethal.

There is little laughter and much fear in this police state.

And the mood of depression is heightened by the dust.

It hangs in a yellow pall over the city, clogging the throat and irritating the eyes. It drifts in with the wind from the surrounding desert, and even the green of the palms and hedges fades beneath it.

This is a state divided. On the one side are those Arab nationalists who, if they could, would be followers of

in 1955-56, however, by heading up the public operation designed to prevent Vice President Richard M. Nixon from succeeding President Eisenhower in the White House or of being nominated if Eisenhower ran again. Stassen took a bruising beating on that one.

Last year Stassen bid for Pennsylvania's gubernatorial nomination. Pennsylvania's party leaders cut him down. Chose, instead, a political unknown named Arthur T. McConigle. The Democrats all but ran the Republicans out of the state on election day.

That was Stassen's good luck. If he can now be elected mayor of Philadelphia, the man from Minnesota will be on his way again and the party leaders will be tipping their hats.

to have concluded that Khrushchev still greatly hoped and desired to avoid war. But Macmillan also got the impression that war would probably ensue if the Berlin crisis were ever allowed to reach the stage of the blocking of the West Berlin access routes, followed by a Western attempt to open the access routes by force.

Since these were the results of the Macmillan "reconnaissance," and since the President had agreed in advance to go to a summit meeting, the pros and cons of sanctifying the status quo in Eastern Europe were bound to dominate the Eisenhower-Macmillan meeting. The problem had to be explored, if only because it is also bound to dominate the future summit conference.

Even after the Anglo-American Summit at Camp David, however, it is by no means decided what the final Western line will be. For one thing, the British Prime Minister got a fairly sharp reaction from Gen. de Gaulle when he raised the question in Paris; and in Bonn, with Chancellor Adenauer, he hardly raised the question at all. Adenauer is likely to react fairly violently to any sort of compromise proposal that would conceivably satisfy Khrushchev. For another thing, it is still an even bet that John Foster Dulles will resume his duties in April. If Dulles indeed comes back, Adenauer will have a powerful supporter.

EISENHOWER'S and Macmillan's failure to agree on what to do at the summit was rather plainly revealed by the cheerful but exclusive emphasis placed on their agreement about going to the summit—a point which had been conceded by Eisenhower, for all practical purposes, even before Macmillan came to America. But these talks have at least revealed what the British would LIKE to do at the summit.

They would like to leave the Western forces in Berlin and to fulfill the West's moral commitment to Berliners. But they would also like to propose a contraption giving de facto recognition to East Germany and to the whole status quo in Eastern Europe. They believe that such a contraption can be devised. They cherish this belief, in part, because Khrushchev specifically admitted to Macmillan that the West could not formally recognize East Germany—which seemed to suggest that a contraption would be accepted in the end.

Only a little more than six years after John Foster Dulles's famous Senate testimony on the moral compulsion of the "liberation" policy, this is where we now stand.

(c) New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Arrayed with them, by necessity, are devout Moslem groups who have no liking for Communism and now have no liking for the direction taken by the regime of Maj. Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem.

Communist monitors control the movements of the mobs. At their word, a mob's whole fury can be directed against a single victim. Or at their word, the mobs silently disappear as if they never were.

There are few anti-American or anti-Western signs in Baghdad today. The fury mostly is directed against Egypt. But Iraqi propaganda now links Nasser with the West, and at night, when the youthful home guards take over the streets, it is better to be inside.

thinking. No gratification was evident at that time. I wish it could have been otherwise, but the ruinous high assessments make for an unhappy feeling for all concerned. It appears that the council was not aware of the large number of hardship cases the high assessments will cause.

Coercion is proper in our present society in order to provide for the common health and welfare of communities and to regulate for the peace and happiness of all concerned. The main requirement in its use is that it must be fair, equitable and just. If not, we have a situation much like the present. Berrydale is not the only area affected; the island which appears on the new city map in the northern part of the city, businesses outside of the present city limits and communities which dump their wastes into Bear Creek, subdivisions which provide low cost housing for those who can afford no better, are all affected by the present city policies which deny water and sewage facilities unless annexed.

The time comes, as it must, when people can see what the results are and they are most unhappy because they have been fooled. Perhaps it is for the best if it is the only way to make people realize that the time comes when tolerance should give way to a good hard look coupled with action to replace the status quo.

Criticism can be a step toward betterment and that is what my criticism is meant to be. Usually, persons holding the upper hand in any controversy think that they have the wisdom of a higher being, and have the utmost faith in their own judgment. Pride of opinion seems to be his dominant characteristic. Small wonder Berrydale is in a bind. This letter is meant to be offensive to no one, but to appeal to the better side of the persons involved.

William Doernbach,
143 Mace rd.,
Medford

Yep, We're Still Here!
Mr. Editor, are you still there?
Sitting in that M.T. chair?
Or are you lost somewhere in the goo
That Mr. Harger just poured through?
My paper I must have on time.
Whether it be in prose or rhyme.
Editorials, comics—it must all be there;
So please get back in that M.T. chair.
Mrs. Delbert Casey
Route 1, Box 359
Central Point, Ore.

Re Pride of Opinion
To the Editor: It is a well known fact that one never has the last word in any argument with a newspaper editor, and I should know, but some of my friends insist that I make some sort of comment because of your editorial. So—
Your statement that "It must have been with considerable gratification that the majority of people in the Berrydale area finally saw the Medford city council approve the plans for a new sewer system in that area," was, I believe, just wishful

Reconnaissance
Washington — Although the Eisenhower-Macmillan talks explored many a byway, one question was central and fundamental. In blunter language than the high-level talkers probably used, this was the question of whether to sanctify the status quo in Eastern Europe, including the division of Germany.

It has been pretty obvious from the outset that obtaining the sanctification of the Eastern European status quo was the immediate goal of Nikita Khrushchev's pressure on Berlin.

While West Berlin exists as an island of freedom in the surrounding wasteland of tyranny, East Germany's Communist regime can never achieve true stability. East Germany's instability in turn affects all the other Europe. But let the light of freedom be dimmed out on the Kurfurstendamm. Then the sly Walter Ulbricht will have no great difficulty in transforming Eastern Germany into a tidy, profitable, dependable satellite, rather like Czechoslovakia, and the Kremlin's European problem will be solved.

KHRUSHCHEV said all this quite bluntly and plainly to the British Prime Minister, during the Macmillan "reconnaissance" in Moscow. Naturally, the language used by Khrushchev was of a rather different sort. He demanded the abandonment of "the policy of rollback" (which is the Kremlinese for what John Foster Dulles calls "liberation"). He insisted that the political "facts of life" in Eastern Europe must be "recognized" and accepted. He indicated that the situation in Berlin was intolerable to the Kremlin, because Free Berlin was a symbol and an instrument of the "policy of rollback."

Khrushchev has been holding forth on the same theme—this reporter among many others, on all sorts of occasions—during the last two years. He has now gone on from words to deeds, as he indicated to Macmillan, because he thinks he is justified in doing so by the changes in East-West balance of military power.

THE Khrushchev complaints about Berlin, and his demands that the West face the political "facts of life" were in fact sharply seasoned with boasts about new Soviet offensive weapons of immense destructive power. On this point, Macmillan is reported

to have concluded that Khrushchev still greatly hoped and desired to avoid war. But Macmillan also got the impression that war would probably ensue if the Berlin crisis were ever allowed to reach the stage of the blocking of the West Berlin access routes, followed by a Western attempt to open the access routes by force.

Since these were the results of the Macmillan "reconnaissance," and since the President had agreed in advance to go to a summit meeting, the pros and cons of sanctifying the status quo in Eastern Europe were bound to dominate the Eisenhower-Macmillan meeting. The problem had to be explored, if only because it is also bound to dominate the future summit conference.

Even after the Anglo-American Summit at Camp David, however, it is by no means decided what the final Western line will be. For one thing, the British Prime Minister got a fairly sharp reaction from Gen. de Gaulle when he raised the question in Paris; and in Bonn, with Chancellor Adenauer, he hardly raised the question at all. Adenauer is likely to react fairly violently to any sort of compromise proposal that would conceivably satisfy Khrushchev. For another thing, it is still an even bet that John Foster Dulles will resume his duties in April. If Dulles indeed comes back, Adenauer will have a powerful supporter.

EISENHOWER'S and Macmillan's failure to agree on what to do at the summit was rather plainly revealed by the cheerful but exclusive emphasis placed on their agreement about going to the summit—a point which had been conceded by Eisenhower, for all practical purposes, even before Macmillan came to America. But these talks have at least revealed what the British would LIKE to do at the summit.

They would like to leave the Western forces in Berlin and to fulfill the West's moral commitment to Berliners. But they would also like to propose a contraption giving de facto recognition to East Germany and to the whole status quo in Eastern Europe. They believe that such a contraption can be devised. They cherish this belief, in part, because Khrushchev specifically admitted to Macmillan that the West could not formally recognize East Germany—which seemed to suggest that a contraption would be accepted in the end.

Only a little more than six years after John Foster Dulles's famous Senate testimony on the moral compulsion of the "liberation" policy, this is where we now stand.

(c) New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

to have concluded that Khrushchev still greatly hoped and desired to avoid war. But Macmillan also got the impression that war would probably ensue if the Berlin crisis were ever allowed to reach the stage of the blocking of the West Berlin access routes, followed by a Western attempt to open the access routes by force.

Since these were the results of the Macmillan "reconnaissance," and since the President had agreed in advance to go to a summit meeting, the pros and cons of sanctifying the status quo in Eastern Europe were bound to dominate the Eisenhower-Macmillan meeting. The problem had to be explored, if only because it is also bound to dominate the future summit conference.

Even after the Anglo-American Summit at Camp David, however, it is by no means decided what the final Western line will be. For one thing, the British Prime Minister got a fairly sharp reaction from Gen. de Gaulle when he raised the question in Paris; and in Bonn, with Chancellor Adenauer, he hardly raised the question at all. Adenauer is likely to react fairly violently to any sort of compromise proposal that would conceivably satisfy Khrushchev. For another thing, it is still an even bet that John Foster Dulles will resume his duties in April. If Dulles indeed comes back, Adenauer will have a powerful supporter.

EISENHOWER'S and Macmillan's failure to agree on what to do at the summit was rather plainly revealed by the cheerful but exclusive emphasis placed on their agreement about going to the summit—a point which had been conceded by Eisenhower, for all practical purposes, even before Macmillan came to America. But these talks have at least revealed what the British would LIKE to do at the summit.

They would like to leave the Western forces in Berlin and to fulfill the West's moral commitment to Berliners. But they would also like to propose a contraption giving de facto recognition to East Germany and to the whole status quo in Eastern Europe. They believe that such a contraption can be devised. They cherish this belief, in part, because Khrushchev specifically admitted to Macmillan that the West could not formally recognize East Germany—which seemed to suggest that a contraption would be accepted in the end.

Only a little more than six years after John Foster Dulles's famous Senate testimony on the moral compulsion of the "liberation" policy, this is where we now stand.

(c) New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

to have concluded that Khrushchev still greatly hoped and desired to avoid war. But Macmillan also got the impression that war would probably ensue if the Berlin crisis were ever allowed to reach the stage of the blocking of the West Berlin access routes, followed by a Western attempt to open the access routes by force.

Since these were the results of the Macmillan "reconnaissance," and since the President had agreed in advance to go to a summit meeting, the pros and cons of sanctifying the status quo in Eastern Europe were bound to dominate the Eisenhower-Macmillan meeting. The problem had to be explored, if only because it is also bound to dominate the future summit conference.

Even after the Anglo-American Summit at Camp David, however, it is by no means decided what the final Western line will be. For one thing, the British Prime