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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 24, 1949 (Friday)
Lee Williams of Medford is
employed to supervise work
of the new city swimming
pool.
Medford traffic officials
and truckers meet to set about
a cooperative program to im-
prove truck-traffic conditions
in the city.

20 YEARS AGO
June 24, 1939 (Saturday)
Jackson county's civilian
conservation corps enrollment
quota for this summer is set
at 18.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Med-
ford won first place in the
safe driving campaign. Ap-
pearances are still deceiving."

30 YEARS AGO
June 24, 1929 (Monday)
Many local residents saw
a large meteor fall last night,
and mistook it for a plane.
Local fruitgrowers ask gov-
ernors to cease selling Florida
fruit, as a precaution against
the fruit fly.

40 YEARS AGO
June 24, 1919 (Tuesday)
Miss Mollie Britt of Jack-
sonville returns from a visit
to Portland.
Dr. E. G. Riddell of the
school board explains next
year's budget.

50 YEARS AGO
June 24, 1909 (Thursday)
Southern Pacific railroad
may abandon oil for coal as
fuel for its Oregon trains, and
deposits on Roxy Ann are
eyed with new interest.
A California expansionist is
grateful to Medford Commer-
cial club promoters for an eye-
opening ride through the val-
ley.

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

- 1. At the equator, twilight lasts a very short time, true or false?
 - 2. Is Iberia a South Sea island, a tropical fruit, a disease, or an African shrub?
 - 3. Aden is a seaport on what sea?
 - 4. What famous poem begins: "Aye, tear her tattered ensign down?"
 - 5. What was the only vulnerable spot on the body of the legendary Greek hero Achilles?
 - 6. In the nursery rhyme, who ate bread and honey?
 - 7. A cow is to a heifer as a mare is to a Colt, Filly, Calf, or Gelding?
 - 8. Any object weighs less at high altitude than it does at sea level; true or false?
 - 9. What is the difference between a martin and a marten?
 - 10. What is the only crime defined in the Constitution of the United States?
- Answers: 1. True. 2. Disease. 3. Red Sea. 4. "Old Ironsides". 5. His heel. 6. The Queen in the parlor. 7. Filly. 8. True. 9. Martin is a bird; marten is an animal. 10. Treason.

FRENCH WRITER DIES
Paris—(UPI)—Boris Vian, 39, controversial French writer and translator of American works, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

Steel and Public Interest

The keen interest taken in steel wage talks on Capitol Hill reflects a general public wish to see a strike avoided in this year of economic recovery. It reflects, too, the central role of steel in the American economy.

Steel is basic in almost every form of manufacturing. Steel magazine estimates that a six-week strike would cause trouble for many users, while an eight-week walk-out would result in mass shutdowns.

Moreover, wage developments in steel vitally affect negotiations in other metalworking industries. Present wage contracts with major copper producing mines and refineries expire on June 30, the steel deadline. Aluminum contracts expire a month later, on July 31. Both union and management spokesmen have indicated that they will take their cues from the steel talks. Aluminum is now the second most used metal, and new aluminum products are appearing constantly.

THE talks now in progress pit union negotiators against representatives of 12 of the more than 75 companies producing steel. But these 12 companies account for 113,417,500 tons of the total steel industry 1959 capacity of 147,633,670 net tons.

Some if not all of the other companies producing steel would be affected by any major work stoppage in the plants of the 12 major steel-makers. Most will be directly affected by the eventual wage settlement.

A FORTNIGHT before the strike deadline, few if any in government were talking about government intervention. As long ago as May 18, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell had predicted a hands-off policy. President Eisenhower on June 3 said that he "would have to wait" until a strike appeared imminent before deciding whether to use the cooling-off provisions of the Taft-Hartley act.

Nevertheless, Joseph F. Finnegan, director of Federal Mediation and Conciliation, is keeping an eye on the steel talks. He said on June 12 that he had scheduled informal meetings with President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers and Roger Blough, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel. This wasn't formal intervention, Finnegan said; he just wanted to "take a reading."

Back in April both McDonald and Blough testified before the Senate Anti-trust and Monopoly subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) Both opposed a bill sponsored by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) which would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to call for a public accounting from major companies intending to raise prices of their products.

Senate hearings on the O'Mahoney bill have been completed, and the House Government Operations Committee on June 10 reported a companion measure. Either a steel strike or an inflationary wage settlement could put wheels under this so-called anti-inflation bill, despite views expressed rather generally in industry and in some labor groups that its terms are over-severe. And certainly a steel strike would bring on the kind of investigatory hearings by committees of the Senate or House or both that would tend to embarrass both management and labor and thus exert pressure for a settlement.—E.R.R.

Gen. Taylor Bows Out

The retirement of Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor on Tuesday, June 30 is being viewed in some quarters as a sort of Taps for the Old Army.

"The last great captain of the old hunters... the last of the Army's truly dashing commanders." Thus rhapsodizes ex-war correspondent, Pulitzer prize-winner William S. White in the June Harper's. "He has fought a last, losing campaign to keep the Army's manpower base solvent." Thus does the eminent military historian and analyst, Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, conclude his recent eulogy of "the Quiet Man."

Taylor, as chief of staff, has been a dedicated and formidable defender of the Army against the budgetary inroads of the other services. Over and over he has expressed his conviction that the greatest danger from Soviet expansionism lay in "situations short of general war."

MORE than once, his view of the Army's role in the overall defense has brought him into conflict with superiors. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs, wrote Taylor sarcastically in 1956 concerning a scheduled speech: "At some place in your talk, and most any place would do, you might like to mention the Army as a part of the United States armed forces team."

Will Taylor's retirement erase the conflict? Probably not. True enough, his successor, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, is primarily a staff officer, not a field commander. But his perspective, like Taylor's, is sure to be colored by the Army's mission.

For that matter, the tug-and-haul between the advocates of "maximum deterrence" and "limited war" is not one that can be permanently settled. As Henry A. Kissinger has pointed out: "The basic problem of strategy in the nuclear age is how to establish a relationship between a policy of deterrence and a strategy for fighting a war in case deterrence fails." Plainly, it is a matter of achieving an equilibrium, a balance—not of awarding the franchise to one service at the expense of the others.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace

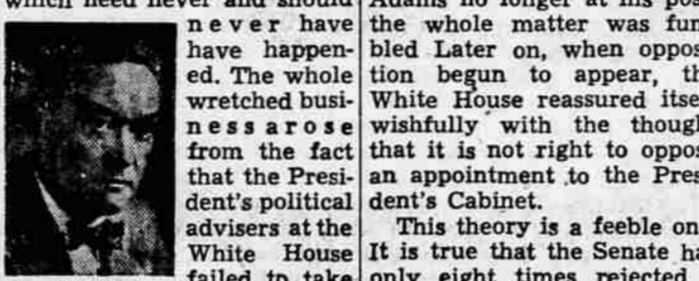


"I'LL BET YOU CAN'T FIND YOUR PURSE!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE STRAUSS AFFAIR
Adm. Strauss has suffered through a painful ordeal which need never and should never have happened. The whole wretched business arose from the fact that the President's political advisers at the White House failed to take account of the political situation in Congress.



Walter Lippmann

ADM. STRAUSS'S five-year term as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission expired on June 30, 1958. As this date was approaching the question of reappointing him to another term was much debated in Washington—at the White House, in Congress, in the press. The most careful soundings were taken. The President did not reappoint Adm. Strauss, and the reason was well known at the time. The Admiral had made so many enemies in Congress that it was doubtful whether he could be confirmed by the Senate. It was certain, moreover, that, if confirmed, he and the Atomic Energy Commission would be in continual trouble.
After June 30, 1958, the President assigned Adm. Strauss to various posts having to do with atomic energy, all of them posts which did not require confirmation by the Senate. But in the early autumn, following the resignation of Mr. Sinclair Weeks, the President appointed Adm. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. The date of the appointment is significant. It was October 24, about a fortnight before the Congressional elections in which the Democrats won a huge majority in the Senate.
THERE is no reason to think that the White House took the trouble to find out what the majority leadership, which was Democratic, would do about the appointment. This was a grave error. The White House was on notice since the affair of the Chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission that Adm. Strauss was a highly controversial figure in Congress. With a Congressional election pending, the White House should at the very least have held up the appointment to the Department of Commerce until after the elections were over. For only then would it have been possible to obtain the "advice" as the Constitution says, of the Democratic leadership as to whether the majority would "consent" to the appointment.
The failure to take this elementary precaution, which was required both by common sense and by courtesy, precipitated the horrid struggle which ended last week. Had the White House sought the advice of the Senate before making the controversial appointment, the President might well have received assurances that Adm. Strauss would be confirmed. Or if the White House had found again, as it had found a few months earlier in regard to his appointment as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, that he would be fiercely attacked and perhaps defeated, the appointment should never have been made. As it has turned out, it would have been better for all concerned, including Adm. Strauss, if he had not been appointed.

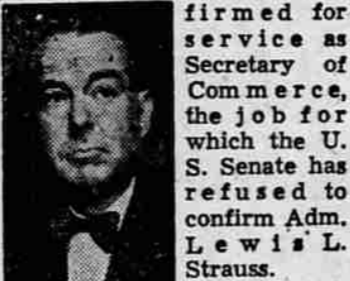
WHAT is the explanation of the failure of the White House to seek the advice of the Senate leaders before seeking their consent? The main explanation, I would guess, is that in October with a hot election campaign in progress, with Gov. Sherman Adams no longer at his post, the whole matter was fumbled later on, when opposition began to appear, the White House reassured itself wishfully with the thought that it is not right to oppose an appointment to the President's Cabinet.
This theory is a feeble one. It is true that the Senate has only eight times rejected a nomination for the Cabinet. But the Senate has very often—I do not know how often—been sharply divided about confirming a nominee for the Cabinet, and nothing was ever said before that the majority who voted against were somehow violating the spirit of the Constitution.
As a matter of fact, Roosevelt's nominee for Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Harry Hopkins, was opposed by Sen. Vandenberg, and Roosevelt's nomination of Henry Wallace was bitterly opposed by Sen. Taft. In both cases, the opposition voted against the nominee not because he was accused and convicted of any wrongdoing, but because the opposition disagreed with his political philosophy.
That is the reason why Adm. Strauss was rejected. There were strong personal objections to him on the part of many. But the fight would never have been waged so persistently against him had it not been that there is between him and a majority in the Senate a deep ideological difference.

THE other day, at his press conference on June 3, the President was drawn into making some remarks, quite unrelated to the Strauss affair, about the problems of a Government, like the present one, which is divided between the two parties. Mr. Eisenhower said that he and Mr. Dulles had often talked about whether it would be better to have a parliamentary system in which the government stays in power only when it has the confidence of a majority of the legislature.
They had decided, he went on to say, "to stick with what we have." For my own part, I think they were right. For a parliamentary system, attractive as it is when it works well, would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to operate in a federal union on a continental scale. But this does not mean that we should not under our system do what we can to see to it that the Executive Branch has the confidence of the Legislature.
This is most particularly necessary when the government is divided between the parties.
Thus, if the Eisenhower administration is to get along well, the President needs a Cabinet which can count on the support of a Congressional majority. This would never have been true of Adm. Strauss.
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Painting Sold For Record Price
London—(UPI)—A London art dealer today paid a staggering world record auction price of \$770,000 for Peter Paul Rubens' huge canvas "Adoration of the Magi."
The dealer, Leonard Koettser, adverted a possible government hassle when he announced that the canvas would remain in England.
Other single paintings have sold for more than \$770,000 but in all such cases, the deals were private. Today's record price was the highest ever paid at public auction.

Wilson Says Congress Going Under New Ground Rules on Confirmations to Posts

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Foreign Editor
Washington—(UPI)—Old-timers around town will remember that Harry L. Hopkins and Henry A. Wallace were confirmed for service as Secretary of Commerce.



Lyle C. Wilson

Neither Wallace nor Hopkins had qualifications for that cabinet post

either by experience or point of view. Their nominations shocked the business community. This shock was aggravated by the belief that, in both instances, President Roosevelt was seeking to provide himself with a hand-picked successor in the White House.

Wallace got the cabinet nomination because he had been a good boy in the 1944 presidential campaign, making powerful campaign speeches to the political left wing in behalf of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. FDR had wanted Wallace to be renominated for vice president in

1944 but the Democratic National Convention would not have him.

Could Have Bolted
Wallace could have sulked or bolted the Democratic ticket but he stayed on the team. FDR made room for him in the cabinet by firing Commerce Secretary Jesse H. Jones, a financier with ample qualifications for that post.

"Henry is entitled to what he wants," FDR told Jones and that was that. The nomination went up on Jan. 21, 1945. In his autobiography, Jones recalls:

"The suggestion sent to Congress by President Roose-

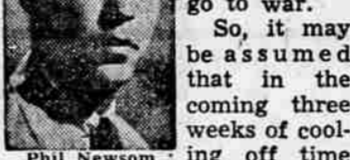
velt that Wallace, who possessed odd and mystic notions about business and finance, should be placed in charge of the government's lending agencies, which were dealing in billions of dollars, startled the country and shocked Congress.

"Congress immediately took steps to assure that, whatever else Mr. Wallace got hold of, he wouldn't get his hands on Uncle Sam's check book."

Jones as Secretary of Commerce also had been Federal Loan Administrator (FLA). That included supervision of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries. How Congressional Republicans and Democrats alike felt about Wallace in that kind of clover was indicated by the vote in the House to separate the FIA from the Commerce Department. The vote was 400 to 2. Ran For President
The Senate Commerce Committee voted 15 to 5 against Wallace's confirmation as Secretary but he finally was confirmed. Finally, also, he ran for President. That was in 1948 as the nominee of the Progressive Party, which was invented, operated and ballyhooed by the Communist Party of the United States.

Recess Provides Reds Time to Assess U.S. Readiness to Fight

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
"Brinkmanship" as practiced by both East and West in these perilous times calls for each side to assess constantly the readiness of the other to go to war.



Phil Newsom

So, it may be assumed that in the coming, three weeks of cooling off time before the Big Four foreign ministers reconvene at Geneva, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and his foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, will spend some time assessing the West's readiness to fight over Berlin.

The previous six weeks at Geneva have produced demonstrable, if largely negative results.
In the same period Gromyko has had his best chance to date to size up his Western adversaries. The next three weeks will not be a time for error.

Errand in Korea
International communism erred when it decided the West would not fight in defense of South Korea. That error was laid at the doorstep of the Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. For that and other sins, Molotov today is Soviet ambassador to Outer Mongolia.
Earlier, Soviet diplomacy underrated Western determination when the Reds supported a Communist-led uprising in Greece.
Each case resulted in a hardening of the U. S.-led Western line against communism.

Meanwhile, a number of interesting notes have emerged from the foreign ministers' conference to date.
One was sounded by Khrushchev first and now is being taken up by Western diplomats in Moscow.
It is that the West pays too much attention to dates set by the Soviet Union.
Demy Issuing Ultimatums
Both Khrushchev and Gromyko blandly have denied they intended ultimatums either in the original Soviet demand that the Allies get out of West Berlin by May 27 or in their subsequent suggestion that the Allies agree to be out some 18 months hence.

Whatever the reason, the May 27 crisis date came and went without action and the Russians paid less attention to it than anyone else.
Out of this also has come the clear indication that Soviet eagerness to talk still is undimmed after six weeks of argument at Geneva in which each side succeeded in little more than stating for the record positions from which neither would or could yield.
One of the latest proofs was contained in the joint Soviet-East German communist which reiterated Communist demands on West Berlin but also renewed the call for a summit conference.

President Eisenhower warned the Communists weeks ago he would attend no summit conference either under threats against West Berlin or without tangible progress first having been made by the foreign ministers.
The question then arises on what evidence do the Reds base their confidence that a summit meeting will be held. A guess may be that they believe there may be other means of forcing a summit conference.
One instrument could be the Geneva nuclear conference running concurrently with the foreign ministers' meeting.

HEMINGWAY HONORED
Ronda, Spain—(UPI)—American novelist and bullfight expert Ernest Hemingway, currently vacationing in southern Spain, received a gold medal from the mayor here Tuesday honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of bullfighter Pedro Romero.

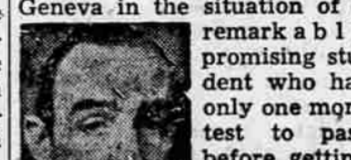
In the months the nuclear meeting has been in existence, progress has been painfully slow and so small as to be microscopic. But progress has been made and so far it has been the one contact between

the two forces where positions have not been fixed in advance.

Progress toward disarmament would make it difficult for any Western leader to refuse a meeting at the summit.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
HERTZER'S FINAL TEST
Washington—Christian A. Hertzler has come home from Geneva in the situation of a remarkably promising student who has only one more test to pass before getting his degree with high honors.



Joseph Alsop

At Geneva, in other words, the new Secretary of State has already proved his capacity to lead the Western team, and to negotiate calmly and shrewdly with the Soviets. Here in Washington, however, Hertzler has yet to prove that he can persuade the President to make painful but necessary policy adjustments. That will be the final test.

Painful policy adjustments are now necessary and even urgent, in order to remove the main obstacles to success at Geneva. Despite Hertzler's negotiating skill, the first phase at Geneva has ended in failure because Nikita S. Khrushchev plainly regards the Western allies in general, and Dwight D. Eisenhower in particular, as fakes, frauds, and phoney. Quite obviously, Khrushchev does not think that Eisenhower means a word of what he says about "not giving an inch" at Berlin. Quite probably, Khrushchev believes that Eisenhower will give away Berlin itself, if he is exposed to the right combination of crude threats and smooth talk.

UNLESS Khrushchev can soon be persuaded to take an altogether different view, the next phase at Geneva will also end in failure, with potential consequences of the most dangerous character. Hence determined steps are needed to show that the President is in earnest.

At the outset in Geneva, only a small minority of the Western diplomats and experts feared that Khrushchev was not taking the President seriously. At the close, a substantial majority had been reluctantly convinced. In the final Western offer for an accommodation at Berlin, Hertzler and his colleagues revealed their "fall-back" position. If they sweeten this offer much further, the Berlin position will cease to be tenable. Yet this final offer was scornfully, even arrogantly rejected by the Soviets.

One is forced to conclude that the Soviets expect to get a great deal more than the final Western offer. The opinion that the Soviets even hope to get Berlin itself, of course under the decent veil of some sort of fraudulent "compromise," is rather authoritative, credited to the able American ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson.

IT WILL not be difficult to persuade the Soviets that these hopes are excessive, for the reason that the President actually has been faking about Berlin. Even among our allies, and especially the British, there are grave doubts about the sincerity of the President's proclaimed determination not to surrender at whatever cost. But those who have been able to talk the matter over at length with

Eisenhower are quite clear that he really has made his decision after peering into the abyss. They are sure he has decided that anything is better than surrender, even risking an H-bomb war.

This report of the President's state of mind is in turn confirmed by the close, day-to-day watch that he kept on the Geneva negotiations. Far from urging Secretary Hertzler to go further in the direction of compromise, the White House even balked at one or two minor concessions which Secretary Hertzler had been inclined to regard as harmless. In short, the President seems to be every bit as firm as he keeps saying he is.

Yet Secretary Hertzler's problem is very difficult indeed, because of two deep-rooted Eisenhower traits. Because of his own faith in human nature, the President finds it hard to imagine that anyone else can suspect him of failing, even including Khrushchev. When he declares he will "not give an inch," he expects to be taken literally. In addition, the President has a particular horror of what he calls "alarmist" talk or action. Yet this is just the kind of action that is needed to give reality to the President's pledges on Berlin.

THE situation of the Western alliance is bad enough. Western Germany is riven by internal political rows. France is openly at odds with NATO and this country over atomic weapons policy. Britain is far from convinced of the need "not to give an inch" at Berlin. Yet it is very much worse that this country, the citadel of the Western alliance, has been treating the Berlin crisis almost as a casual matter.

The country has not been plainly warned of the potential gravity of the crisis. The Administration has disapproved the obvious psychological measures, such as partial evacuation of the thousands of Western dependents in Berlin, which was recommended by the embassy in Bonn. With even greater sternness, the Administration has disapproved the obvious military measures, such as reinforcement of the NATO ground forces and a partial air-borne alert of the Strategic Air Command.

For these reasons, the President has not seemed serious in his response to the threat to Berlin. Hence his verbal firmness has not been taken seriously. By sedulously avoiding "alarmist" talk or action, with all its admittedly disagreeable consequences, the President has in fact invited the Soviets to carry out their threats. There is the problem Hertzler now has to solve.
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CAP Conducts Test Search in Area

Cadets and seniors from the Medford squadron and the Medford cadet search and rescue team participated in a Civil Air Patrol training mission last week end in northern Oregon.
The two-day mission was a statewide training exercise for CAP pilots, ground radio operators, and ground rescue teams. The week end "problem" was a light aircraft presumed downed between Camas, Wash., and The Dalles, Ore.
CAP aircraft combed the mountainous area, approximately 10 miles long by 50 miles wide, and located the aircraft early Sunday morning. A representative from the U. S. Air Force observed the mission.
The search and rescue mission is held once a year to familiarize CAP units with the problems of an actual search. This year's exercise involved 15 aircraft, 17 mobile radio units, and 78 senior personnel.

Mitchell Honored By Retail Clerks

Los Angeles—(UPI)—Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell and his 85-year-old mother, the oldest living member of the Retail Clerks union in New Jersey, were honored Tuesday by the union.
Mrs. Anna Driscoll Mitchell, of Elizabeth, N. J., was given a gold withdrawal card and plaque in recognition of her 1896-59 membership. Mitchell received a gold honorary membership card, the fourth in the union has presented in its 71-year history.
Mitchell was guest speaker at the Retail Clerks International Association convention currently going on in Los Angeles.

THE SYMPATHETIC TOUCH
C. M. Litwiler
Mrs. Litwiler
That means so much when sorrow comes. Serving all who call with faithful personal attention. With dignity and reverence, we consider it a trust to served the departed — your loved one.
LITWILLER Funeral Home
Mountain View Chapel
Hwy. 66 at Normal
Office 88 N. Main
ASHLAND
"It is better to know us and not need us than to need us and not know us."