

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by
MIDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North 4th St. Ph. SP 2-4141

ROBERT W. RUBLE, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GEO. LATHAM, Business Mgr
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor

EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teles. 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 10c.
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 \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mo. 8.00
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms Cash

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire

**MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION**

Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLIDAY CO., INC. Of-
fices: New York, Chicago, De-
troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, At-
lanta, Vancouver, B.C.

**1959 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
June 29, 1949 (Wednesday)

The bonds needed to finance
completion of Medford's new
swimming pool are sold to a
Portland firm.

Fritz Westz, Gold Hill artist,
looks forward to a showing of
his portraits at the art
museum at Maryhill, Wash.

20 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1939 (Thursday)

Billy Thordmike, 16, faced
his business future undaunted
despite an explosion at his
fireworks stand that inflicted
\$35 damages.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
magnolia tree at the court-
house has a bloom so high
up no flower lover can elope
with it."

30 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1929 (Saturday)

Medford's earwig survey
should be completed over the
week end.

Orchard sales in the Rogue
valley for the first six months
of the year total \$679,500.

40 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1919 (Sunday)

Medford is \$1,000 short in
the Salvation Army fund
drive.

A letter-to-the-editor writer
declares the school board is
"autocratic."

50 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1909 (Tuesday)

Alfalfa is reported the most
profitable crop in the Rogue
valley.

The Medford Rod and Gun
club plans an "Indian shoot"
here this year.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. In what months of the
year do the equinoxes occur?

2. What President's por-
trait is on the face of the
fifty dollar Federal Reserve
Note?

3. During President F. D.
Roosevelt's administration,
what was the N.Y.A.?

4. For what purpose were
the pyramids of Egypt origi-
nally built?

5. Correct the following:
"In Galsworthy's play,
he deals with an explosive
theme."

6. Which Old Testament
book is sometimes called
Canticles?

7. What was the color of
the Owl's and Pussy-cat's
boat?

8. Who was our first Sec-
retary of Defense?

9. Which of the twelve
Apostles was reputedly a
physician?

10. Is the Audubon Society
primarily interested in birds,
books, or coins?

**Answers: 1. March and Sep-
tember. 2. Grant's. 3. National
Youth Administration. 4. Tomb's.
5. "In his play, Gals-
worthy deals . . ." 6. Song of
Solomon. 7. Pea green. 8.
James V. Forrestal. 9. Luke.
10. Birds.**

The principle of free pub-
lic libraries was established
in Britain by an act of Par-
liament in 1850.

Do-it-yourself enthusiasts
are spending about \$60 mil-
lion annually on tools for the
home.

Hospital Crisis to Come

The strike against seven New York City hos-
pitals has ended. The major issues, union recog-
nition and a wage floor, have been settled by
compromise. But the seeds of the recent conflict
remain as firmly rooted as ever.

New York's case is exceptional only in the
dramatic form it assumed. The basic trouble is
partly economic and partly political.

As most can testify from bitter personal ex-
perience, medical care costs have skyrocketed in
the past decade. (The medical care cost index
stood at 155.2 in April compared to 123.9 for all
items in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer
price index.) Hospital charges lead all the rest,
outrunning doctor's fees, for example, more than
3 to 1. Per-patient costs of hospital care are still
mounting at 6 to 7 per cent a year.

AGAINST this is the unwillingness or the in-
ability (choose your own word) of political
authorities to face up to the dilemma. In general,
local and state governments have been slow in
bringing payments for charity cases into line with
the actual costs of serving such patients. New
York City, for example, has been paying volun-
tary hospitals \$16 a day per indigent patient. On
July 1, the rate goes up to \$20, but this is still
about \$8 behind out-of-pocket costs.

Equally frustrating to hospital administrators
is the insurance picture. Consumer resistance
seems to be growing, and health plans are re-
luctant to risk pricing themselves out of the
market in order to increase subscriber benefits.

SOMETHING has to give and that something
has usually been wages paid unorganized
nonprofessionals in service jobs.

The seven struck hospitals, being non-profit,
didn't have to pay federal or state minimums and
so some orderlies and kitchen helpers were get-
ting as little as \$25 a week. The average wage
ranged from \$32 to \$38.

The situation in New York is a familiar one.
Indeed, the American Hospital Association esti-
mated recently that raising the minimum wage
in all hospitals to \$1.25 an hour would increase
the average per-patient cost nationally by \$3.15
a day.—E.R.R.

Good-by, Tariff League, Hello

After nearly three-quarters of a century, one
of the best-established of political leopards is
undertaking to change its spots. On Wednesday,
July 1, the redoubtable American Tariff League
becomes the Trade Relations Council of the
United States.

The change, no doubt, is partly perfumery.
Over the years, the word "tariff" has taken on
an archaic, faintly disagreeable air, redolent of
celluloid collars. It conjures up the titanic clashes
between Free Trade and Protectionism which
used to rock Congress to its heels every few years.

BUT the renaming also reflects shifting reali-
ties. The Great Issues have gone lower case.
Advocates of free trade and tariff protection still
go at it hammer and tongs, but the battlefield
has shifted.

Today, as League President Ralph A. Butland
conceded recently, "tariffs as such are a joke"
(though, of course, a notably unfunny one both
to advocates and contemners). President Eisen-
hower's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy
estimated in 1954 that eliminating all U. S. tariffs
in one fell swoop would displace no more than
400,000 American workers and probably fewer than
200,000.

THE real fence against foreign competition now
is the import quota system—this and the po-
litical horsetrading in which the White House
must engage to win periodic renewals of the
reciprocal trade program. For example, insiders
say President Eisenhower was forced to barter
quotas on lead and zinc in exchange for votes
to put over the 1958 extension.

These quotas may have serious effects on the
economies of friendly countries. And they may
be illogical from a strictly economic view. (Har-
vard Economist Sumner Slichter thinks elimi-
nating all restrictions on imports would be an
effective brake on inflation.) But they are none-
theless attractive to companies bucking cheap
foreign imports and to workmen whose jobs
might otherwise disappear.

So Tariff League or Trade Relations Council,
the battle still is joined.—E.R.R.

Oregon Wagons Go Deeper Into Idaho

Montpelier, Ida. — (UP) — The
"On to Oregon" wagon train
pushed deeper into Idaho to-
day in the last half of its
2,000-mile trek from Inde-
pendence, Mo., to Independence,
Ore.

The Oregonians and their
seven prairie schooners spent
the week end camped at the
Montpelier fairgrounds, then
left early today for their next
major stop, Pocatello, on Fri-
day.

"We're just mighty happy
to be here," Wagonmaster
Gordon (Tex) Serpa responded
to the greeting of Dr. W. C.
Stock, mayor of Montpelier.

Stays Close to Trail
Serpa, a former cavalryman
and one time movie stunt rid-
er, said here Sunday with
some pride that the caravan
has never been more than a

mile away from the original
Oregon Trail.

The modern pioneers are
running three days ahead of
schedule. The mule and horse-
drawn wagons make about 20
miles a day, as much of it off
highways as the land permits.

The four-month trip is a
feature of the Oregon Centen-
nial celebration. The modern
pioneers left Missouri April 19
and are due to arrive at Inde-
pendence, Ore., Aug. 15.

Pistol Presented
Along with greetings from
Mayor Stock and Clair Bar-
rett, president of the Mont-
pelier Chamber of Commerce,
the lanky wagonmaster was
presented with a .45 caliber
Colt six-shooter for "protec-
tion."

The gift was from Dudley
Dowell, executive vice presi-

Dennis the Menace



GO AHEAD AN TRY IT, MARGARET, I DARE YA!



GO AHEAD AN TRY IT, MARGARET, I DARE YA!

Matter of Fact

FULBRIGHT'S ADMIRABLE PLEA
By Joseph Alsop

Washington — Bring Charles
E. Bohlen back from the Ma-
nila Embassy to the State De-
partment. Use his incompara-
ble knowledge of the Krem-
lin's ways.

Above all, give Bohlen
special rank, as the Presi-
dent's personal representa-
tive, for, in-
stance, and then let him carry
the day-to-day burden of ne-
gotiating with the Soviets, in-
stead of dropping all your
other tasks to talk to Andrei
Gromyko for weeks on end.

This advice to Christian A.
Herter came from Sen. Wil-
liam Fulbright of Arkansas.
It was not offered as advice
from the Chairman of the
Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee to the Secretary of
State, but simply advice pri-
vately passed on by one friend
to another friend.

The good sense of Ful-
bright's idea can hardly be
challenged. As Secretary of
State, Herter has authority
next to the President, and re-
sponsibilities covering the
whole world. It is monstrous
to allow the Kremlin to
checkmate Herter for a month
and a half, as just happened,
by the simple device of send-
ing Andrei Gromyko to Ge-
neva with no more real au-
thority than an upper-bracket
government clerk. Having spe-
cial standing both with the
Soviets and with our allies,
Bohlen could easily carry the
day-to-day negotiating burden,
under Herter's continuous di-
rection, of course, and after
Herter had formally opened
the discussions.

THE chances are against Ful-
bright's idea being carried
out in full. Ways to avoid
the Secretary of State being
interminably checkmated in
the future are being discussed
by Herter and his highest
subordinates; but the use of
Bohlen as Herter's substitute
is not being currently con-
sidered. But the other half
of Fulbright's advice—bring-
ing Bohlen back to Washing-
ton and making better use of
his deep knowledge of the Krem-
lin—jibed exactly with Sec-
retary Herter's own desires and
intentions.

Bohlen's prestige as a wide
judge of Soviet purposes is
so high with the other West-
ern allies that more than one
of the allied negotiators at
Geneva pleaded with Sec-
retary Herter for Bohlen's re-
call to Washington. If there
was to be a summit meeting,
it was said, Bohlen ought to
be there. To this suggestion
Secretary Herter replied that
he had already decided to
bring Bohlen back to the State
Department if he could be
induced to come. This was
more than a month and a half
ago.

In the interval, the Depart-
ment offered Bohlen a trans-
fer from Manila to another
important Embassy. The offer
was made without Secretary
Herter's knowledge, appar-
ently in the normal course of
the unending departmental
game of musical chairs. It was
refused by Bohlen, who wishes
to retire from the Foreign
Service and enter private
business.

BUT another Embassy is al-
ready different from a post
at the center of affairs,
where Bohlen's special knowl-
edge of the Soviets would be
used to the full. The State

Department of the New York Life
Insurance company. Dowell's
company insured pioneers in
1859 against the perils of
"snake bite, buffalo or wild
horse stampede or outrages
perpetrated by hostile savages
such as scalping, burning at
stake or in prairie wagon, or
Indian wrestling."

Department high command
therefore hopes that Bohlen
will at least agree to put
off his retirement, in order
to become one of Secretary
Herter's highest staff officers
for the duration of the present
crisis.

Bohlen's return to Wash-
ington, if it occurs, will have
symbolic as well as practical
meaning. It will imply the
wise reversal of the worst
error ever committed by Sec-
retary of State John Foster
Dulles. Wishing to be a one-
man State Department, Sec-
retary Dulles distrusted and
even feared independence of
spirit and boldness of imagina-
tion in the Foreign Service
of the United States. In Dulles's
eyes, moreover, Bohlen was
the summation of these dis-
turbng qualities. He was
known to complain that "there
were two State Departments,
a Dulles State Department
and a Bohlen State Depart-
ment."

Even at the end of his ca-
reer, therefore, Dulles gave
his confidence to very few of
the able foreign service offi-
cers. Assistant Secretary of
State Livingston Merchant
and State Department Coun-
sellor G. Frederick Reinhardt
belonged to this tiny group,
whose Dulles was willing to
use as technicians. All the
other first class men, like
Bohlen himself, Ellis Briggs,
and many more, were kept as
far as possible from any cen-
tral responsibility. And they
were made to feel Secretary
Dulles's lack of trust in them,
even in their distant Embas-
sies.

FOR the same reasons, Sec-
retary Dulles also subject-
ed the State Department Pol-
icy Planning Staff to progres-
sive debasement. From a bril-

liant idea-source, the policy
planning staff was reduced in
the Dulles years to its pres-
ent melancholy status. It is
now a sort of personnel pool,
where men can be stored on
their way from one post
abroad to another post
abroad. Significantly, another
item of advice passed on to
Herter by Sen. Fulbright con-
cerned the need to restore the
policy planning staff to its
former standing and functions.

The job will have to be
done one day, and one can
hope that Secretary Herter
will do it. For there are many
ways in which it is desirable
for Herter to be Dulles's con-
tinuator; but trying to carry
the whole State Department
under his own hat is certainly
not one of them.

**Copyright 1959, New York
Herald Tribune Inc.**

**Westport Post Office
Rural Rating Proposed**
Washington—(UP) Rep. Walter
Norblad (R-Ore.) recommended
today that the post office
at Westport, Ore., be made a
rural station of the Clatskanie,
Ore., post office at an annual
savings of \$3,415 in operating
costs.

Centennial Play
To the Editor: When Joe
Meek, early pioneer, first
came to Oregon, Mt. Hood was
just a hole in the ground! At
least that's Joe's story. This
and other fabulous inventions
of Joe's are part of the special
made-to-order, Oregon Cen-
tennial play, "Go Ahead, Joe
Meek," by Oregon Playwright
Jane Erickson, opening on the
stage of Lewis and Clark col-
lege in Portland, 8:30 p.m. on
July 8, for a run of four per-
formances, July 8 to 11; then
four more, July 15 to 18. Di-
rected by Dr. Clifford E. Har-
mar, drama head at the col-
lege, the Meek play is a joint
production of the college and
Lake Oswego Community
Theatre.

Wagfish and fun-loving
Joe has sometimes been called
Oregon's "man of firsts." He
was Oregon's first sheriff;
a member of its first legisla-
ture; the first man to bring a
wagon into the Willamette
Valley; appointed by Presi-
dent Polk as Oregon's first
U.S. Marshal. Yes, wherever
there was action, Joe wasn't
bashful — he was out in front
all the way. Even in our na-
tion's capitol, where he was
sent to plead the cause of
Oregon, as a cousin of the
president's wife, Sarah Polk,
he mixed in Washington so-
ciety, rode in parades with the
President, and generally kept
Oregon well in the limelight
of the affairs of the moment.
The colorful part will be played
by Alberto Cereghino, out-
standing Oregon actor, with
other accomplished thespians
in the cast.

Reservations are coming in
from over the state, and Jack-
son county people who will be
visiting Portland at that time
and plan to attend should
write Lewis and Clark College
of Portland, or phone NE
6-3602. Tickets are \$1.50. This
is an entertaining drama of
events of particular interest
to all Oregon citizens.

Lewis and Clark College
and Lake Oswego Com-
munity Theatre,
By Mrs. Chester G.
Murphy,
18725 SW Laurel dr.,
Portland

Don't think your letter
won't be read. It WILL be
if it is sincere and thoughtful.

**Reno Newspaper
Plant Picketed**

Reno—(UP) — The American
Newspaper Guild today threw
a picket line around the plant
of Reno Newspapers, Inc., but
Publisher Charles H. Stout
said "we'll get out a paper."

Don't be annoyed and harassed
by such handicaps. FASTEETH, an
alkaline (non-acid) powder to sprin-
gling on your clothes, keeps false teeth
more firmly set. Gives confident feel-
ing of security and added comfort.
No gummy, sticky, nasty taste or feel-
ing. Get FASTEETH today at any
drug counter.

Foreign Notebook: France Near Joining 'Nuclear Club'; Saar To Rejoin Germany

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
From the foreign editor's
notebook:

Nuclear Club
It's beginning to look more
and more as though France
will explode its first atomic
bomb before the end of the
year. If it does, it will
make France a member of
the exclusive "nuclear
club" now made up of the
United States, Britain
and the Soviet Union. This
achievement will give Presi-
dent Charles de Gaulle re-
alization of one of his fondest
desires — a bigger voice and
more influence in shaping
world affairs. About a week
ago, Pierre Guillaumat, De
Gaulle's minister of the armed
forces, said France was so
"close" to completing work
on its first atomic bomb that
it didn't need foreign assis-
tance. This hint of atomic at-
tainment was underscored
later when Assistant Premier
Jacques Soustelle told the
Senate in Paris that France
would not agree to any sus-
pension of nuclear tests at a
time when its own bomb was
nearing completion. It's not
expected that France's big
bang will go off until after
the summer months, however.

Deutschland Uber Alles
The Saarland's half million
residents may become full-
fledged Germans again soon.
The coal-rich territory which
has been the subject of inter-

national tugs of war since
Charlemagne's grandsons di-
vided up his empire, was part
of France from 1945 until
Jan. 1, 1957 when it was re-
turned to West Germany.
However, it was agreed the
Saar would remain a part of
the French monetary zone for
three years to provide an or-
derly changeover. The West
Germans now are ready to
bring the Saar into the Ger-
man monetary zone six
months ahead of schedule.

One sticky problem is that of
children allowances. In
France, the government al-
lowance begins with the first
child. In West Germany, it
begin with the third. The
West German Parliament has
agreed to continue to pay for
the first child in the Saar,
although it fears this may
lead eventually to similar ar-
rangements for all of West
Germany. It would boost gov-
ernment costs \$250 million a
year.

Deep Freeze
West German Chancellor
Konrad Adenauer has a
standing invitation to visit
London, but British Prime
Minister Harold Macmillan
is said to hope he won't pick
it up. Macmillan has been
soured by some of Adenauer's

recent acridly anti-British pro-
nouncements, resulting from
their divergent views on the
best ways to deal with Soviet
Russia. Macmillan, along
among Western leaders, is
strong for a summit meeting
with Soviet Premier Nikita
Khrushchev and is not going
to be talked out of it. There-
fore, he also opposes any
meeting among Western lead-
ers now. There will be the
usual consultations through
"diplomatic channels" but
nothing to patch up frayed
Western unity except possibly
a get-together of Western
foreign ministers in Geneva
just before the four-power
conference reopens on July
13.

Letters to the Editor must
bear the name and address of
the writer although under cer-
tain circumstances the use of a
pen name or initial for publica-
tion is permissible. The Mail
Tribune reserves the right to
edit all letters with an eye to
clarification and condensation.
Letters submitted for publica-
tion must not exceed 400 words

Cows and Things
To the Editor: When I gradu-
ated from the 8th grade, we
moved from the small mining
town of Placerville, Colo., to
Ashland, and bought a house
and barn on Nursery st. Short-
ly thereafter, we bought a
cow, a horse, an old Reo car
and a lawnmower. We kept
them all in the barn. Every-
time I went out to the barn
to crank up the old car, I got
kicked into the rafters. Every
time I went to milk the old
cow, she kicked me into the
haymow. She horse, she
kicked me out the barn door.
Every time I went in that
barn, I got kicked with some-
thing. Everything in that barn
kicked but the lawnmower.
Today you can get kicked with
lawnmowers. We always kept
the barn full of loose soft
hay for me to get kicked into.

I finally got tired of the
old cow kicking me into the
rafters, so I tied her two hind
legs together. What did she
do then? She jumped 6 feet
in the air and came down
with both feet in the milk
bucket. What did I do then?
I went to school and left her
standing in the milk pail. I
was studying Shakespeare. I
ain't got time to lift cows
out of milk buckets. I should
have taken time and never
went to school. On my way
home from school, I stopped
and bought a brand new pail
for that old cow to run and
jump into. She died.

Everett Acklin,
Ashland, Ore.

Washington Report
By WILLIAM S. WHITE

BATTLE AND FOG
Washington — To the top
combatants — the Eisenhower
Administration on the one
side and the various Con-
gressional groups on the
other — the battle of the
budget is an admittedly
complicated affair. In this
swaying struggle, indeed,
the issue of the moment
sometimes is not so much the
plain, dollar-and-cents ques-
tion of how much. Rather, it
may be the more subtle ques-
tion as to how much is to be
spent where — and under
what kind of political theory.

The more responsible a
participant is for the out-
come, the less able he is to
be absolutely certain that he
is absolutely right in every
single unfolding action of the
great struggle. He can't make
it all clear to everybody all
the time for the unavoidable
reason that it is not all clear,
and never will be.

The less exalted combat
forces, however, are wholly
untroubled by such doubts
and hesitations. These are the
cheerful and gusty propagand-
ists of the Republican and
Democratic national commit-
tees.

THUS, while the truly sig-
nificant contest is going
on cloudily at the top level,
a heady sense of certainty
makes the second-level con-
test a good deal more simple
and stimulating, at any rate.

The GOP national commit-
tee (for which read publicity
director William Strand) is
issuing a series of spirited
communiques under the large
blue title "Battle Line." Battle
Line may or may not have
been so named because Mr.
Strand himself is an ex-war
correspondent, and a good
one. At all events, Battle
Line has no trouble what-
ever in distinguishing be-
tween enemy and friendly
troops, that is, between the
totally bad Democrats and
the utterly good Republicans.

Battle Line's specially chosen
enemy, of course, is Harry S.
Truman.

In its most recent issue, for
example, Battle Line makes
it plain that nobody ever
had it so good as now and
that few ever had it so bad
as in the Truman Presidency.
Is it home ownership you are
interested in — along, of
course, with a well-balanced

budget? Is it the cost of liv-
ing? Is it family income?
Whatever your question, it is
properly solved by the right
answer, which is spelled
G-O-P.

BATTLE Line's spirited an-
tagonist is a bulletin called
"Dispelling the Fog." This
issues, hot and smoking, from
the Democratic national com-
mittee (for which read able
publicity director Samuel
Brightman).

If Battle Line takes a poor
view of Mr. Truman and
Democrats generally, Dispelling
the Fog takes a no-less-dim
view of Herbert Hoover,
"The budget-balancing act,"
and all Republicans every-
where.

Dispelling the Fog also de-
nounces as a great evil the
Republican tendency to sup-
port high interest rates. Ties
this up with "Morgan banks,"
and admonishes: "Use this
simple formula to compare
your own position with that
of the Morgan bank: just
stack up all your \$1,000 bills
and see how high they reach.
Morgan's \$4 billion makes
four stacks as high as the
Washington Monument."

IN A WORD, the Bright-
mans and the Strands, un-
sung though they are, are the
hard-nosed and irreplace-
able assault soldiers of this
and all other great political
wars. The current Brightman
and the current Strand know
a thing or two themselves
about the complicated inner
realities of the budget battle,
or of any other political fray.
But they know this, too: their
job is not to dwell upon the
qualifications and so ruin the
simple story, to hem or to
haw.

They are not academic his-
torians, and not even them-
selves candidates for any of-
fice. And they are both, in
private, perfectly reasonable
fellows