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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
July 12, 1949 (Tuesday)
Medford's 1949-50 city budget is up for public hearing tonight.

20 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1939 (Wednesday)
Joe E. Wood, prominent Medford resident, is named assistant state purchasing agent by Gov. Charles A. Sprague.

30 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1929 (Friday)
Medford wastes as much water each day as it uses, the city water superintendent reports.

40 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1919 (Saturday)
Roasting ears arrive on the local market a month ahead of the normal timetable.

50 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1909 (Monday)
Mountain water enters Medford's gravity system at Bradshaw drop and heads toward the city.

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

1. Of which country was Catherine the Great the Empress?
2. Is treacle seaweed, treachery, molasses, or treason?

3. How many heads has a kettle drum?
4. In which of our four continental time zones is the city of Denver, Colorado?

5. Name the General who commanded the Union Army at the Battle of Gettysburg?
6. Which South American country sent troops to fight with the Allied armies in Italy in World War II?

7. Is a yawl a carpenter's tool, a kind of sailing vessel or the cry of a male cat?
8. Correct the following: "The sleuth quickly caught he and I."

9. What novelist's middle name was Fenimore?
10. Is the Bank of England privately owned, or government owned?

Answers: 1. Russia; 2. Molasses; 3. One; 4. Mountain Standard Time; 5. Meade; 6. Brazil; 7. Sailing vessel; 8. "... him and me"; 9. James Fenimore Cooper; 10. Government owned.

She's Right

If it becomes certain that Medford School Superintendent Leonard Mayfield will be unable to go to Russia this fall, because of the ruling against using school district funds for travel outside the state, this school district will be the loser.

We are not quarreling with Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton's interpretation of the law. He's probably correct. What we are quarreling with is a law which puts such a short-sighted restriction on travel by school administrators.

WE ENTRUST to our school people—administrators and teachers—with much of the training, as well as the education, of our children. To do this job we should insist on the highest-caliber individuals we can obtain. And a high-caliber individual is one who has a breadth of vision sufficient to take advantage of every experience which comes his way.

If, then, we shut them off from experiences which are going to make them even more effective in the vital jobs they do, we are simply being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

This applies to conventions and conferences out of state. It also applies to a trip to Russia—the nation which is our chief adversary in the "cold war," and one about which we must, to survive, know as much as possible, about its strengths as well as its weaknesses.

IT WASN'T long ago that there was a considerable hoo-raw raised about Russia's being ahead of us in this or that field, among them education. If American school administrators are to do the job we want them to do, they must be able to take advantage of every opportunity to improve themselves, their understanding of their jobs, and of the world situation in which their jobs are of such tremendous importance.

One woman, who feels this way too, called the other day to suggest that, if school district funds can't be used to pay for Dr. Mayfield's trip, it would benefit patrons of the district to raise the amount by public subscription.

And she's right.—E.A.

Budget Time Past

County, city and school district officials can relax a little bit, now that budget season has passed.

The period between about April and late June, or a little later, is a period for stepping a bit lightly, for weighing as carefully as possible the costs of future needs, and for a fairly good balance of courage, to ask for what is necessary, and caution, to avoid what isn't.

A budget, come right down to it, isn't a sacred document. It is a plan of operation and an estimate of costs. To prepare a good one requires the combined talents of a crystal gazer, an accountant, a hard-headed banker, a tightwad, and a free-spending idealist.

IN JACKSON county, we've been fortunate to have good budgets, most of the time and in most of the budgeting units.

For example, the Medford city budget was passed with hardly a ripple earlier this year, because it was a good one. It was adequately publicized, people knew what it contained, and they either approved, or objected only to details.

The same was true with the county budget, which was approved at a public hearing last Thursday. Some individuals could quarrel with certain of the budget's provisions, but no one had a sufficient kick to make any major revision necessary.

IN THE case of school districts' budgets, virtually all of which are far in excess of the 6 per cent limitation, a vote of patrons is necessary. If memory serves, only two school budgets in Jackson county were voted down this year, and had to be brought to a second election.

This speaks well of the budgeting of a majority of the school districts, and of the people's confidence in them.

Not so, elsewhere. In Salem this year the school district budget was voted down twice before it finally sneaked by a third election, and this only after drastic, and perhaps serious, trimming.

In Roseburg a few years ago the school district had a difficult time getting a budget passed.

DESPITE these difficulties, school officials generally seem to favor the idea of annual budget elections. This is so for several reasons, but among them is the feeling that it keeps the operation of the school district closer to its patrons and taxpayers—which is the way it should be.

In Roseburg, the school crisis of two years ago resulted in far more attention being paid to school matters, the formation of several continuing groups interested in schools, and a better understanding of what the schools are attempting to do, and why they cost so much.

Nonetheless, we'd hazard a guess that budget officers at all levels are glad that the difficult and sometimes delicate job is done—until next spring rolls around.—E.A.

Asking

There is satisfaction in asking an informed person a question, but it isn't as much fun as asking someone who THINKS he knows.—Sherman County Journal.

Dennis the Menace



"YOU DON'T LOOK LIKE TARZAN TO ME! AND STOP CALLING ME 'JANE!'"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

JOHNSON AND HIS CRITICS

We have been seeing once again that this country cannot be governed from the other end of Pennsylvania ave., that is to say from Congress. The Democrats have big majorities in both houses but they cannot mobilize them to impose a positive program on the President.



Walter Lippmann

He can deny him what he asks, and he can deny them what they want. But the center of authority cannot be moved from the White House to the Capitol. This being a presidential system of government, only the President can govern. The Congress can oppose him, and it can obstruct him, and it can stop him from governing. That is why Congress government, as Woodrow Wilson said in his book 75 years ago, is bad government. The Congress cannot take the place of the President in order to govern instead of him.

AT bottom of this is, as I understand it, the reason why Sen. Lyndon Johnson defers to the President so much on bills dealing with expenditures. The Democrats with all their majority cannot compel the President to spend more than he is willing to spend. They could compel him to spend less. But they cannot compel him to spend more. For spending is a positive act of governing and Congress cannot itself govern.

If, therefore, Congress votes money bills that the President vetoes, and if neither then yields to the other, there is a deadlock of mutual obstruction which in the field covered by the bill brings the government to a standstill. A responsible party leadership will not, in Senator Johnson's philosophy, bring the government to a standstill.

THE Democratic critics of Senator Johnson's leadership are, at least most of them, aware that these are the facts of life. They know that in the housing bill, for example, they cannot compel the President to spend more than he is willing to spend. They know, too, that in the final showdown they will have to choose between letting the President have the smaller bill which he wants and getting no housing bill at all.

What they would the critics have Senator Johnson do? They say they would have him use the Democratic majority to pass bills that they believe in, and then to let the President veto them, and having made this demonstration for the record, to accept the President's half-loaf rather than no bread at all.

In discussing this proposed tactic in Tuesday's article I pointed out that it is insincere and unconvincing in a time of boom like the present to enact a bill to spend more money unless it is accompanied by a bill to raise more taxes. If the tactic is insincere and also unconvincing it is surely not good politics, and Senator Johnson has been right to avoid it.

BUT is that all? I think not. The political tactic proposed by Senator Johnson's critics would be a mistake. But surely they are not wholly wrong in their feeling that somehow a Democratic Congress should be doing something of its own besides choosing between obstructing the President or giving in to him. What could that something be? It would be to prepare public opinion for the

future, which is not yet here but is near at hand. It would be to prepare public opinion for the decade of the sixties which, assuming that there is no war, is bound to be an era of great innovation and development of our public activities.

For it is inconceivable, to cite a few examples, that a country can spend what we spend on luxuries should tolerate much longer the shameful neglect and starvation of public education. It is inconceivable that this country will put up with inadequate medical care, with blighted areas in its big cities, with the pollution of the air and of water with inadequate airports and failing railroads. The public facilities of this country are not keeping up with the growth of the population, the congestion in the cities, and the rising standards of private life. It is as sure as anything of this sort can be that in the decade of the sixties will be a great modernization and expansion of public facilities.

WITHOUT doubt, this will require more taxes out of a more rapidly growing economy.

It is here that Senator Johnson and the Congressional leadership are missing the bus and are failing to hold the confidence of the new generation of Democrats in Congress and in the country. Not only do they accommodate themselves to the Old Guard Republicans on the spending bills, which is in the circumstances correct, but they give the effect of thinking and talking like the Old Guard Republicans, which is a pity.

For while the Democrats in Congress cannot, and should not try to, govern the country, they can and they should be leading and teaching the people to realize what the future is going to be like. (c) 1959, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

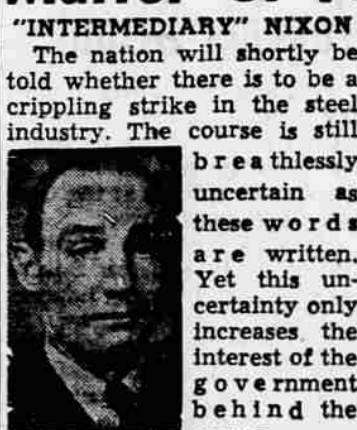
Foreign affairs: Averell Harriman, who was our wartime ambassador to Russia, returns from a visit to Moscow in the course of which he interviewed Khrushchev. He told reporters who met him at the airport in New York that he hopes a summit conference will be held in the United States so that Mr. K can see this country for himself.

He said: "I think no one makes an accurate report to Khrushchev on the United States. In any case, you can't learn about the U.S. through someone else's eyes. And... Khrushchev is calling the signals for Russian foreign policy." He added: "Whenever there are loaded weapons there are dangers. The situation is dangerous and therefore I think Khrushchev should be informed FACE TO FACE of our position."

LET'S do a little supposing. Suppose Mr. K has been told the United States is bluffing. That its people are fat and soft and won't fight the kind of war that will have to be fought if we are to win. Suppose he WANTS to believe that. That he WANTS SO MUCH to believe it that he will believe it. That would be dangerous. Such a belief might lead him to be so tough in his demands that war would be inevitable. We must remember that Mr. K is Russia. There is no opinion there to hold him in check. HE is said to be a shrewd observer. If he IS a

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop



Joseph Alsop

"INTERMEDIARY" NIXON The nation will shortly be told whether there is to be a crippling strike in the steel industry. The course is still uncertain as these words are written. Yet this uncertainty only increases the interest of the government behind the scenes.

Ostensibly, the Eisenhower administration has played no role at all in the steel dispute, except when the President asked the industry and union negotiators to keep talking. President Eisenhower rightly considers that government intervention in industrial disputes generally ends in government arbitration. Hence the elaborate show of nonintervention in the steel dispute. Behind the scenes, however Secretary of Labor James Mitchell and, more recently Vice President Richard M. Nixon, have pressed for the adoption of a different approach by the steel industry's negotiators.

WRAPPING themselves in the mantle of the White House has been their approach to date. Conrad Cooper, Chief U.S. Steel Co. representative in the bargaining sessions, has refused to talk about any wage increase for the steel workers because, so he has said, any steel wage increase must mean a steel price increase. A steel price increase, he has added, would run directly counter to President Eisenhower's great anti-inflation drive.

Thus the refusal to bargain about wages has been represented as "holding the anti-inflation line for the President." This formula has been repeated by the Chairman of U.S. Steel, Roger M. Blough and the heads of all the other major steel companies. Among the latter, the President of National Steel, George M. Humphrey, has spoken with an especially powerful voice as President Eisenhower's great crony and mentor.

According to well authenticated reports, Secretary of Labor Mitchell has sharply disagreed with the Blough-Humphrey-Cooper line, for three main reasons. First, Mitchell does not believe that any steel wage increase would necessarily require a steel price increase. He is convinced, on the contrary, that the industry can quite easily absorb a modest wage increase, in the range of nine cents an hour. He is also convinced that the Steelworkers' Union, which wants to avoid a strike, would be glad to make this kind of bargain at this time.

SECOND, Mitchell is equally convinced that the union

will strike long and hard. If the workers are offered no wage increase at all. Third Mitchell foresees that a prolonged steel strike will end by raising steel wages by much more than nine cents an hour. And this much higher future wage increase, he argues, will indeed force an inflationary increase in steel prices.

According to the same well-authenticated report, Mitchell pressed these decidedly unpalatable arguments on both Blough and Humphrey some time ago. In both cases, apparently, the result was an extremely lively scene. The Chairman of the Board of U. S. Steel is reliably stated to have left Mitchell's office indignantly proclaiming that he was more anxious to support the President than the President's own Secretary of Labor.

On Tuesday, Vice President Nixon was brought into the act by the President of the Steelworkers Union, David J. McDonald. Knowing Mitchell's viewpoint, and knowing that Nixon largely agreed with the Secretary of Labor, McDonald went to Nixon in Pittsburgh to warn him of imminent danger of a steel strike.

NIXON in turn went to the former Chairman of U.S. Steel, Benjamin F. Fairless. Once again, according to well authenticated reports, the Vice President repeated to Fairless the argument - warning of Secretary Mitchell. He told Fairless in effect, "Better talk about a small wage increase now, than take a long strike and have to grant a bigger increase later."

It is further stated on good authority that Nixon showed willingness to act as an intermediary, though most emphatically not as an arbitrator, between the two sides in the steel dispute. Both sides in the dispute are now rigid with mutual suspicion and hostility. An impartial, non-partisan transmitter of messages could therefore be very useful. The union, still hoping to avoid a strike, is eager to use Nixon in this manner. But an intermediary who will not arbitrate has little work to do, if all the messages he has to transmit come from one side only.

Normally, one might predict that the steel industry's leaders would end by being swayed by the Secretary of Labor and the Vice President. But there is an additional actor in the equation. The President asked none other than George M. Humphrey to spend last week end with him. With this additional factor, so potentially strong yet so difficult to assess accurately, the equation can only be solved by events.

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Support Grows, But Slowly, for Use of International Law

By LORNA MORLEY (Editor's note: The growing part played by force and threats of force in world affairs is directing attention to the possibility of making more use of judicial processes to settle the points of disagreement among nations. The Eisenhower administration and the American Bar association are advancing proposals to that end.)

Washington - President Eisenhower said in his State of the Union message last winter that he was determined, during the final two years of his administration to intensify efforts "to replace force with a genuine rule of law among nations."

All peoples of the world, he observed, were "sorely tired of the fear, destruction and the waste of war." Vice President Nixon went into more detail before the Academy of Political Science in mid-April. He pointed out that the primary problem was "not the creation of new international institutions but the full and more fruitful use of the institutions we already possess."

When the United States became a member of the World Court in 1946, it signed the optional clause accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the tribunal in certain types of cases. But what it gave with one hand it virtually took away with the other. The so-called Connally reservation excepted cases involving essentially domestic matters and said the United States would be the judge as to what matters were domestic. With this country leading the way, numerous others similarly qualified their acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction clause, and the sign the clause even failed to sign the clause even though they had signed it.

This reluctance to agree in advance to adjudication of international disputes has been in good part responsible for the World Court's comparative idleness. In a dozen years it decided only ten cases.

That is to say: By cutting out the waste, we could break even. The vice president made it

POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

As this is written, it's warm. No, let's be factual. It's hot. The mechanical contrivance which we hopefully refer to as an air conditioner - an arrangement of fans, ducts and wet pads - it doing it's valiant but inadequate best. The thought of a tall, frosty something in fist after we get home is almost overpowering.

Perhaps the nudists, about whom you can read elsewhere in today's paper, have something. Then again... Even they admit that not everyone is so arranged psychologically to adapt to such activities. The reporter who wrote the story, incidentally, is not a member of the group, and says he has no plans to join. But he was impressed with the obvious sincerity and wholesomeness of the nudists, which is so much at variance with the sly salaciousness of much of the stuff one finds on the news stands these days.

Beards, as you know, still remain - a few of them - even though most have vanished. A staff writer on the Salem Capital Journal shaved his off the other day and remarked to his colleagues, "Boy am I glad to get those whiskers off! I was getting tired of shaking hands with my wife."

The Portland Oregonian and the Oregon Journal of Portland arrive in this office at about the same time of day. One is the earliest edition of the morning paper, the other is the last edition of the evening paper.

One day last week each had a picture of the Russian dog and rabbit which were shot up in a rocket and recovered. One picture was credited to the Associated Press, the other to United Press International. The pictures were identical - except that one had been reversed, and printed backward.

We knew the AP and the UPI (not to mention the Oregonian and the Journal) are in competition. But can't they stand having just-alike pictures ONCE in a while?

Overheard on a golf course, Caddiemaster to Caddie: "Well, don't just stand there looking dumb like you were a member. Grab those bags and start moving!"

"Shortage of beds" is a phrase heard much throughout the land in these days of hospitals which are too small to accommodate all the patients, and doctors know the problems such a shortage brings. But local medicos are, reportedly, faced with a different kind of shortage of beds. The Medical Society convention is going to be held in Medford this fall, and those making the arrangements are afraid there may not be enough places for all the delegates to sleep.

We had an item about a horse-car accident in the paper the other day. Actually, it was a story about a car hitting a horse. But that alert fellow down in Phoenix leaped for his scissors with glee, clipped it out, and mailed it to us, commenting, "Covered Wagons, Pony Express riders and now a horse-car on the Pacific Highway add to the hazards of motorized traffic. Isn't this overdoing the Centennial theme a bit?"

And what's a horse-car? Our friend thoughtfully went on to discuss them, thinking that some of the younger generation might never have heard of one. Actually, it's just a street car pulled by a horse instead of propelled by electricity. (What's that son? What's a street car? Well it's sort of like one car out of a passenger train... What? A passenger train? Oh, that's a freight train that carries people instead.)

Our friend discourses further: "Market street in San Francisco used to be crawling with them (and I do mean crawling), but I doubt that Portland ever progressed that far. So that squelches the above comment as far as its relationship to our Centennial is concerned." Come, now, Fletcher. No second thoughts.

A couple of county officials were discussing the misdeeds of modern-day youth, and one of them said, "Why, I'd never have done such a thing!" "You just have a short memory," replied another, a trifle cynically - but very likely with some truth.

We found the following - er - composition on our desk the other day, motivated by a communication recommending calendar reform: Time doesn't run by calendar. Where it comes from, no one knows. It's how to use it, that's the point. Not how or where it goes.

Pullman porter, looking thoughtfully out the window of a train passing through the desolate plains of Wyoming: "If I had a thousand acres of that land out there, I'd be a lot poorer than I is now!"

A family we have heard about were out of town, but were due back soon. A couple of (shall we call them friends?) knew of this, and dropped by the house a few hours before the time of their return. They filled the bathtub with about 25 gallons of water and mixed in enough Jello to make a nice firm mixture. Next they drained the hot water tank and disconnected it. Then they left hurriedly - just as the homeowners drove up and found themselves with the chore of scooping 25 gallons of gooey mass out of the bathtub. Glug.

clear in his April speech that genuinely domestic matters must remain within the jurisdiction of domestic courts but he said the Connally reservation should be modified. A Democratic senator, Humphrey of Minnesota, has introduced a resolution to revoke the privilege now claimed and let the World Court determine whether a dispute is essentially domestic or essentially international. The administration has not yet taken a stand.

But Nixon suggested that future international agreements, political as well as economic, should include provisions (1) requiring submission to the World Court of disputes over interpretation of their terms and (2) binding the parties to accept the decision of the Court.

ABA Campaigns A committee of the American Bar association led by Charles S. Rhyne, former ABA president, is campaigning for modification of the Connally reservation.

Rhyne has proposed also that the World Court be moved from its present seat at The Hague to United Nations headquarters in New York, and that it make arrangements to hear future complaints in or near the country where they arise. Another Rhyne proposal, which the recent Atlantic Congress in London agreed to study, would have the North Atlantic Treaty Organization set up a court to handle economic disputes, including claims made by individuals, that involve NATO nations.

Various reasons have been advanced for failure of nations to make greater use of international law and legal procedures as a means of settling disputes among them. For one thing, resort to law is not a promising way to ease East-West tensions. Communist doctrine holds that international law protects the status quo which Communists want to overthrow, so the Soviet bloc countries are scornful of Western traditions of jurisprudence.

Fear for Interests But the basic reason why all nations, especially powerful nations, are loathe to make advance commitments to submit to judicial process is their fear that a court decision might gravely impair vital national interests.

It is more realistic, some negotiators assert, to seek negotiated settlements of political disputes, for a judicial determination of what is primarily a political question may not result in solution of the underlying problem. It is contended also that law cannot be regarded as a true substitute for force or threat of force so long as a government believes that force may assure more complete attainment of its objectives.

Practical considerations like these suggest that international law now has no more than limited usefulness in the critical relationships of nations. However, international law, compared with national law, is in its infancy. As time goes on, it may become increasingly an agency and force for peace, assuming that other measures meanwhile keep the world from holocaust.