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**1959**  
NEWSPAPER  
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**NATIONAL EDITORIAL  
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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**  
Aug. 6, 1949 (Saturday)  
Control of flying sawdust  
from local mills is a topic be-  
fore the Ashland city council.

Nuggets and muzzle-load-  
ers are among relics to be  
displayed at the Jacksonville  
Gold Rush Jubilee.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Aug. 6, 1939 (Monday)  
An arsonist sets 15 fires  
along Crater Lake highway  
from Brookholm orchard to  
just above Trail.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "The  
tomato crop is coming along  
fine, and will soon be ripe  
enough for a speech on their  
food value, by Peoria Bill  
Gates."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Aug. 6, 1929 (Tuesday)  
Women are asked to form  
an organization to oppose the  
WCTU.

Mary Greiner and Edward  
C. Kelly are married.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Aug. 6, 1919 (Wednesday)  
Rogue valley fruitmen pro-  
test a threatened nationwide  
rail strike.

A forest patrol air fleet is  
expected to stop at Medford.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
Aug. 6, 1909 (Friday)  
M. F. Hanley obtains an in-  
junction to keep Medford wa-  
ter line workers off his land.

A "denationalizing man  
causes a stir when he hops  
from an SP train in the Siski-  
you and attempts to outwalk  
it, explaining the train's pace  
was too slow for his tastes.

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

1. Is commerce between the  
States called interstate or in-  
trastate commerce?  
2. Name the next two states  
to be admitted to the Union  
after the first thirteen.

3. Aries is one of the signs  
of the zodiac; what does the  
name mean?  
4. What was the unit of  
value impressed on the first  
gold coins minted by the U.S.?

5. Did the first U. S. Con-  
gress (1789) meet in Wash-  
ington, Philadelphia, or New  
York City?  
6. Which one of these states  
leads in mineral production—  
Nevada, California, or Colo-  
rado?  
7. Is a drone bee a male, or  
a female?  
8. The original Taft-Hartley  
Act (Labor relations) was en-  
acted in 1947 with President  
Truman's approval; true or  
false?  
9. Give the four-letter, time  
designation which has a per-  
sonification similar to a per-  
sonal pronoun.  
10. The U. S. Government  
has not officially recognized  
the State of Israel; true or  
false?

Answers: 1. Interstate; 2.  
Vermont and Kentucky; 3.  
The Ham; 4. No value shown;  
5. New York City; 6. Califor-  
nia; 7. Male; 8. False.  
(Passed over veto); 9. Hour  
(our); 10. False.

About 75 per cent of Amer-  
ican workers are accorded a  
daily coffee break.

**\$50 for Litter**

A total of 485 new laws went into effect  
yesterday.

One of the less-noticed among them, but of  
importance nonetheless, provides a fine of up to  
\$50 for disposing of litter within 100 yards of  
any stream, lake, reservoir or pond or channel  
thereof.

"Litter"—in case anyone doesn't know—in-  
cludes beer cans, paper napkins, paper bags,  
paper cups and plates, facial tissue, cigarette  
packages and practically any other trash or gar-  
bage you can name.

It's too bad that such a law is needed. But it  
is. It is to be hoped that it will be respected, or,  
at worst, enforced.—E.A.

**The Debate in Art**

The formation in Portland of an organization  
entitled "Art for Oregonians" is something which  
hardly could have happened 15 or 20 years ago.

The group is dedicated to the proposition that  
art should be "beautiful," "recognizable," and  
"understandable." It came into being, at least  
ostensibly, as a result of the Centennial Commis-  
sion's employment of "modern" and "abstract"  
art in the decoration of some parts of the Cen-  
tennial Exposition.

In addition, "Art for Oregonians" claims that  
undue emphasis on the modern trend was given  
in the exhibit of art work at the Centennial—  
despite the fact that a goodly number of "rep-  
resentational" works are included.

**NOW** two decades ago a pretty good argument  
about "modern" vs. "traditional" art could  
have been worked up. But it would have raged  
in fairly circumscribed circles.

It hardly would have been the subject of ar-  
ticles in the papers, of letters-to-the-editor, of  
petitions to the governor, or—for heaven's sake—  
of a "mass meeting of protest" which last week  
attracted some 30 people (including, as the Ore-  
gonian's story pointed out, "five spies from the  
Portland Art Museum").

It reveals graphically how art, in the form of  
paintings, sculpture and related media, has made  
a strong impact on the consciousness of an ever-  
widening circle of people. Not long ago, very few  
people would have cared very much; now a lot  
of people care greatly.

**THE** Medford Library reports that, this year  
alone, some 400 books concerning art in all its  
aspects have been published—a total which is  
100 more than the number of similar titles pub-  
lished 10 years ago.

What the library didn't feel it necessary to  
note, also, is the fact that the older titles were  
largely for a specialized audience—artists, critics  
and connoisseurs—while the books today appeal  
to a far wider public.

A concomitant of this is the fact that more  
people than ever before are "dabbling" in art  
themselves; actually creating, rather than just  
standing on the sidelines, looking and talking.

**IT IS** this widespread interest which furnishes,  
then, the broad base on which the arguments  
can rage, in and out of the press, and into the  
realms, even, of politics—where the office-hold-  
ers maintain a nervous neutrality.

And so the debate proceeds. It uses a special  
vocabulary, too, such words as "representational,"  
"beautiful," "realistic," and "traditional,"  
on the one hand, and "modern," "abstract," "non-  
representational," "impressionistic," "experimen-  
tal," and others similar, on the other hand.

(One should be cautioned: the words, as used  
in this debate, often have special meanings not  
listed in the dictionary, or common to the words  
as used in popular discourse.)

**THE** debate is too arcane and esoteric (not to  
mention hot) for exposition here.

But there are a couple of points worth noting.  
Such as the fact that the more intelligent of  
the modernists embrace the whole wide field of  
art—traditional and representational as well as  
abstract and modern—so long as it is "good" art.  
The traditionalists grant no such wide-ranging  
grace. Their position might be stated, with some  
oversimplification and perhaps a jot of unfair-  
ness, in the old, old bromide, "I don't know much  
about art, but I know what I like."

They do indeed. They also know what they  
don't like—and it is what they cannot under-  
stand, and don't want to understand.

So the debate will continue.

**IT IS** not a new one, but a different version of  
one which has a history stretching far back  
into the past. (Indeed, some of the art which is  
almost universally accepted today was the center  
of a hot controversy when it was new. Vincent  
Van Gogh, to list but one name, was challenged  
as a radical in his own day, and died a pauper.)  
As long as artists feel that well-established  
schools offer them little challenge; as long as  
they feel a need to experiment in light, in color,  
in design, in form and shape and ideas, just so  
long will they produce controversial art.

Some of it will wind up in history's waste  
basket. But some of it, the best of it, will be  
accepted, eventually—will become commonplace.  
And then new innovators will come along,  
and the debate will resume—the same disagree-  
ments but with different words.—E.A.

**Dennis the Menace**



HE'S PART GREAT DAME, PART IRISH SET-UP, AN' DAD SAYS HE'S GOT A LOTTA PUDDLE IN HIM, TOO.

**Communications**

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

**Keep Up the Work**

To the Editor: Don Faber has forwarded several of your editorials concerning the development of Southern Oregon. Since I am a property owner in the Tolo Area, I wish to express my approval of your efforts to cause immediate steps to be taken to retain the beauty of the area through planned growth of the community and use of Bear Creek for purposes other than a sewage canal.

Please keep up the good work.

T. R. Parker,  
P.O. Box 84,  
Alamo, Calif.

**Only Time Is Left**

To the Editor: By way of redundancy, your collectivist thinking is approaching the extreme end. (Editorial, Mail Tribune, Aug. 4, 1959, "National Seashores.")

After some 30 years, a combination of communists, socialists, and other assorted collectivists, have succeeded in having the government enter and proceed to dominate the fields of: Communications, finances, producing food for the country, producing electric power, distributing interstate commerce, direction of education, and many fields of social welfare. All this has been brought about by more or less convincing the people of the Federal government, of its nature must dominate these fields (a false doctrine); or that the people must be protected from the excess profits seekers known as private enterprisers.

Now these benevolent thinkers are preparing the people to be convinced the Federal government must protect them from the "degradations of over-commercialism," in the field of recreation!

Here we are then, a nation in a very curious predicament. . . In debt up to our ears, living, to a large extent off the potential productive capacity of future generations, and it "is incumbent upon the government" to spend more of this future wealth in order to protect us now, from having to pay for a good time.

Look, just this once, leave the field of recreation to the so-called excess profiteers; try it. . . Maybe it will drive the people away from the beaches, away from the lakes and resorts, away from the forests, and drive them back into their homes, where they may revert to that ancient clan known as the family; where there is real wealth, real criticism, real joy, real help. Where they don't have the government leading them around by the hand, insuring protection against all kinds of avaricious people running private businesses.

The collectivists have had 30 or 40 years to prove a point. They have had a minimum of 20 centuries of accumulated wisdom to draw from. Still our country goes deeper and deeper in debt, and the moral fiber grows ever more decadent. Only time is left. Time is still mankind's one asset.

Use it.  
Robert J. Howard,  
838B West 14th st.,  
Medford

**Communist Threat**

To the Editor: There is a seeming paradox that may prove of some practical importance. The communist myth is believed more ardently outside of communist-dom-territories than within them. Within the Soviet domain there are, it is true, especially among the youth, some millions of total believers, whose minds and souls

are shaped absolutely by the communist myth.

But there is every reason to think that this is not true of the majority of the people. The outside world may be led to believe that workers rule in Russia; but the Russian workers know by life that they are serfs and slaves. Comfortable American journalists can believe that Stalin liquidated counter-revolutionary kulaks as a class, but Russian peasants know that he tortured and killed and robbed their families and starved neighbors.

English and American preachers and diplomats can accept the confessions at the Moscow trials and complacently explain them as expressions of the peculiarities of the Russian soul, but Russians who knew and worked with the defendants understand that the confessions are fables of the NKVD.

French poets can rejoice at the unanimity of will shown by a Soviet election; but Russians know how that unanimity is obtained.

In 1939 the people of eastern Poland hailed the Red army as the liberator. But we know from much evidence that within a few months or weeks the welcome had faded.

So in other dominated territories of eastern Europe. After the first flush it was not the myth, but the terror and fears, and hopes for a berth in the very mythical apparatus, that kept the people, or most of them, under the communist whip. The communist reality blights the communist myth. The myth is powerful, but with the power of a compelling mirage, not that of the substantial mountains.

The International, unique and very high among the power assets of communism, is the international organization. No nation has at its disposal any force remotely comparable. The international sections are an incomparable intelligence bureau. They are the greatest propaganda body ever known or conceived; they are a permanent pressure group, and when necessary, they can act, from within, as a military auxiliary. They function, in addition, to forestall independent, non-communist mass movements, either by diverting or capturing or crushing them.

The Americans will have to organize to combat communists infiltrated in strategic spots in the nation.  
Mrs. Jean Reilly,  
338 North Laurel st.,  
Ashland, Ore.

**Geneva Conference Accomplished Little, But It Did 'Clear the Decks' for Talks**

By K. C. THALER  
Geneva—(AP)—The foreign ministers' conference that ended here Wednesday achieved nothing concrete, but diplomats believe it started a "chain reaction" that may soon ease explosive international tensions.

The conference produced no agreement on Berlin, Germany, European security, or a Four Power summit meeting—the chief issues it was called to discuss.

But despite its failure, it removed the immediate Soviet threat to Berlin and temporarily froze East-West positions, giving the West at least a temporary breather.

Helped Bring About Visits  
The deadlock in Geneva talks was responsible to no small degree for the historic decision to exchange visits between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev this fall.

Nothing was solved in Geneva, but the day-to-day negotiations here cleared the way for what may prove to be more important developments in the cold war and brought East-West differences into sharper focus.

The Four Power talks demonstrated more clearly than ever the wide gulf that separates the West from the Russians, with no remedy in sight.

The chances of German unification are dimmer than they have been since the start of the cold war, with Russia increasingly intent on perpetuating the partition, unless West Germany is engulfed in the "socialist" camp.

Russia's Aims Listed  
Russia's overall aim, as it emerged from the Geneva negotiations, is to win Western approval of the status quo in Europe, implying the perman-

ent division of Germany and the recognition of Soviet domination of the captive nations of the continent.

The Russians also want the West to give up its bases in Europe and elsewhere, abandon German rearmament and withdraw from Berlin.

The Geneva talks indicated that this is the price Moscow wants for a settlement with the West, though Russia is apparently prepared to proceed by slow stages.

Whatever the merits of the Geneva talks, authoritative observers believe they "cleared the decks" and laid bare the conflicting positions from which neither side is ready to budge at present.

These conclusions provide the background to the next round of discussions in Moscow and Washington.

**Matter of Fact** By Joseph Alsop

**KHRUSHCHEV'S DIVIDEND**  
Washington—President Eisenhower's invitation to visit the United States is Nikita S. Khrushchev's latest and most substantial dividend from the Berlin crisis.

Everyone is rejoicing over the great things to be gained by exposing Khrushchev to our own ineffable, all-inspiring charm and might. Hence, one does not want to be a spoil-sport. But the fact had better be faced that Khrushchev has got the American government to do what he has long wanted, although the American government, until very recently, did not want to do this in the very least.

The record on this point is all too plain. From the beginning of the Soviet agitation for a second meeting at the summit, Khrushchev has made it almost comically clear what kind of summit he preferred. What he has always pressed for is just the kind of summit he is now going to enjoy—a face-to-face meeting with President Eisenhower, with no lesser nations represented at the table.

AS WILL be recalled, the official Soviet pressure for a second summit meeting started when poor Nikolai Bulganin was still Premier of the U.S.S.R. Officially, with one eye on the so-called neutrals like India, Bulganin repeatedly proposed an enormous and impossibly unwieldy rally of a score or more of chiefs of state.

Unofficially, meanwhile, he walked all over your face without moving a muscle. You might BLOW UP, just as this one did.

Anyway, it proves that even Coldstream Guards are human beings under the skin.

**FARM** program note:  
The department of agriculture today named 37 wheat varieties as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities. They will be discounted 20 cents a bushel in price support rates on the 1960 crop.

The discount is designed to discourage production of these varieties.

**HMMMMMMMM.**  
One wonders how well adapted they might be to STORAGE—which appears to be the principal purpose for which wheat is grown these days.

**YOUTHFUL** ambitions note:  
Cleveland, McCarty, 26, a Denver dental student at Washington University in St. Louis, is four days ahead of schedule in his attempt to scale all 54 of Colorado's 14,000-foot peaks in as many days.

He has climbed 31 of the peaks in 27 days.

??????  
All in all, it's probably a better idea than trying to see how many human bodies can be crammed into a telephone booth.

**GOVERNOR MARK HATFIELD** of Oregon, who is attending a governors conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico, says:

"I hope Khrushchev will be given a cross-section view of this country rather than a reinforcement of the Hollywood-Manhattan version this is so prevalent abroad."

**I KNOW** what you mean, Mark.

We newspaper people feel the same way about our business. It gives us the screaming meemies to watch a Hollywood-Manhattan version of the newspaper and how it operates.

The state of Washington is as large as all New England plus Delaware.

**Today & Tomorrow**  
By Walter Lippmann

**A DIPLOMATIC BREAKTHROUGH**  
Mr. Nixon's trip to Russia has proved to be much more important than many of us expected it to be. In fact, it has produced a diplomatic breakthrough.

This is not only because he has handled himself skillfully and with poise, but because he took with him to Moscow a large and unexpected and appetizing concession to Soviet policy. This was the acceptance of the idea that peace can be maintained by direct discussion at the highest level between Moscow and Washington.

This is a big departure from our previous position. Mr. Nixon was no longer insisting that there could be no discussion at the highest level until there was some substantial agreement by the Foreign Ministers. But most important of all he negotiated the exchange of visits, and thus he acquiesced in the idea of by-passing the multi-lateral Foreign Ministers and indeed the multi-lateral summit meeting itself by bilateral contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Thus Mr. Nixon did not induce Mr. K. in Moscow to make concessions about Berlin and about Germany which Mr. Herter has been unable to obtain from Mr. Gromyko at Geneva. What Mr. Nixon did was to propose to Mr. K. something much more interesting and attractive than the deadlock over Berlin. This opened the way to direct negotiation on global problems with the United States.

This has long been a prime Soviet objective, and in making the objective attainable, Mr. Nixon was assured of a good reception not only by the Soviet government but also by the Polish government.

THE exchange of visits, arranged by Mr. Nixon, is a far-reaching and sensational event. It is a deliberate change of diplomatic strategy by the Eisenhower administration. This is shown by the fact that our allies have been consulted and their blessing has been obtained before Mr. Nixon in Moscow opened the door to a visit by Mr. K. Our allies and we have moved a long way since May.

Why? No doubt because we have learned at Geneva that we cannot get an agreement at the price that, collectively, we are willing to pay. At the same time, neither the Russians nor the rest of us have

any appetite for a showdown over Berlin. They are ready, therefore, to try something else and are supporting a new strategy arranged by Mr. Nixon, which is to change the subject and to allow both sides to back away from a showdown.

WHAT we have backed away into is a round of popular diplomacy which draws its energy from the popular feeling everywhere that a nuclear war must be avoided. For the time being at least, the professional diplomats and the old chieftains abroad have been pushed aside by the politicians who are far more "flexible" than the diplomats ever dreamed of being.

Perhaps if the diplomats had been allowed by the old statesmen to be flexible enough to negotiate effectively, they would not have been pushed aside by the young politicians. Dr. Adenauer and Gen. de Gaulle have deflected Mr. Macmillan and they have held Mr. Herter in an un negotiable position. But they have been unable to hold the Republican party in an election year. For their pain, they have Mr. Nixon to deal with, and Mr. Nixon is not only running for President but is running on a very popular line, which is to avoid war by seeing a lot more of the Russians.

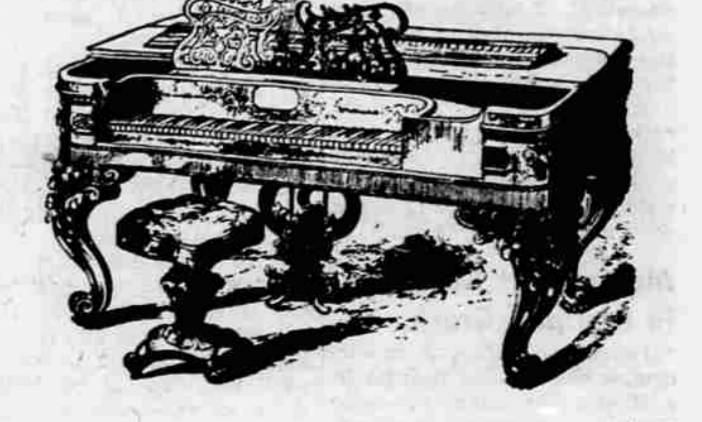
IN MOST respects, Mr. Nixon's television address in Moscow was self-respecting and well directed to the Russians who heard it. But on one important point, his exuberance took him onto soft and dangerous ground. This was in the implications of what he said about co-existence: that co-existence is not good enough and that we should have not two worlds but one world. The implications of this passage were that Mr. K. would or could not detach the Soviet Union from its interest in and its support of the great revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

This is not possible and it will not happen. The Soviet Union may not, or most certainly will not, give direct military support to any of the various revolutionary movements. But it will help them by measures short of war, and because of that we shall not be living in "one world" of like-minded nations but in at least two worlds of co-existing but competing rival nations.

It is unwise to let exuberance create illusions, and to let the best, which would be universal harmony, become the enemy of the modest good which may be practicable.

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