



(AP Wirephoto)

Los Angeles Police Sgt. Kenneth Carpenter shows Sens. Thomas Dodd, D-Conn., left, and Kenneth Keating, R-N.Y., a concealable repeating gun he said could be bought by mail by any child with a piggy bank, who can draw the numerals "21" for his age and scrawl his name. Carpenter testified before a Senate judiciary subcommittee on juvenile delinquency Tuesday during a hearing on proposed laws to control traffic in weapons.

Mail Gun

Snow, Ice, Cold Winds Batter Europe

LONDON (AP)—Southern and Eastern Europe took another battering Wednesday from snow, ice and cold winds. At least 430 were dead as a result of Europe's worst winter in decades.

New snowfalls in Italy isolated villages in the Apennines. Along the Italian Riviera there were calm seas and clear skies. But snow fell on the isle of Capri for the first time in a decade.

Central and northern Greece, got more snow. The Greek air force dropped food and other supplies to scores of marooned mountain villages.

New snowfalls also hit the northern provinces of Yugoslavia. The death toll there was 44 so far.

Britain continued to thaw out slowly from the deep snows that covered it for five weeks. Light snow fell over scattered areas. Counties around London were shrouded in fog.

Pack ice drifted out of the Thames to menace shipping along the South Coast.

Gresham Woman Killed in Blaze

GRESHAM (UPI)—Mildred Agnes Darnielle, 46, died here Tuesday night when fire swept through her home.

Seven pieces of fire equipment from three districts battled the blaze for two hours in 28-degree temperatures. Winds up to 40 miles an hour hampered fire-fighting efforts.

The fire apparently started in an overstuffed chair in the living room. It was tentatively blamed on smoker's carelessness. Mrs. Darnielle, who lived alone in the \$35,000 home, was found in the kitchen.

The home was nearly destroyed by flames. Firemen were covered with ice and water from their hoses froze in the streets.

British Surveying Market Alternatives

LONDON (AP)—Although spurned by France in its bid for Common Market membership, Britain can fall back on alternatives which many have favored over Common Market membership.

Chief among them are harder work at home, bargaining with individual Common Market members, and closer trading ties with the United States, the Commonwealth, the nations of the European Free Trade Assn. and Latin America.

For about four years the British turned down pleas from Europe to join the Common Market. Jealous of their sovereignty and concerned over their Commonwealth ties, the British preferred to create a rival trade bloc.

Trade experts said Britain has one path open now: A fierce fight to win bigger markets overseas and to spur industrial growth at home through more efficiency in industry and harder work all around.

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Harpsicord, Organ Recital Scheduled

A program of music for the organ and harpsicord will be presented Sunday in a faculty recital by John Hamilton, assistant professor of organ at the University of Oregon School of Music.

Hamilton will perform, on the organ, "Prelude and Fugue in G minor" and "Fugue, C major (Gigue)" by Dietrich Buxtehude, and Bach's "Prelude and Fugue, B flat major (Well-Tempered Clavier, vol. 1) and "Fantasy and Fugue, G minor."

Harpsicord compositions will include William Byrd's "The Bells," Scarlatti's "Four Sonatas," and Bach's "Goldberg Variations: Variation 25."

The recital will be at 4:00 p.m. in the Music School auditorium. It is open to the public.

West Involved in Own Cold War

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Of the Associated Press

PARIS — The future of the Western Alliance may hinge on the question of who is tougher — youthful President Kennedy or the aging but durable enigma of Europe, president Charles de Gaulle.

The world likely will be witnessing two cold wars within the big one—in the East between the Soviet Union and Red China, in the West between the United States and De Gaulle's France.

Cheering in Kremlin

Britain's lost battle to join the European Common Market

will have repercussions around the world. Obviously it is a severe—though not necessarily fatal—blow to the Western unity for which statesmen labored patiently over the past dozen years.

There will be cheering in the Kremlin and probably a Soviet attempt to take quick advantage of the breach in the Western front. The Soviet response may take the form of an aggressive new peace offensive, with seemingly genuine gestures on ranking problems, to make it appear that Europe can do business safely with the Communists.

De Gaulle has made clear that

he believes Europe should be a force standing between the United States and the Soviet Union, independently wielding its own nuclear weaponry, even though he has no nuclear weapons to wield yet.

Poor Partner in NATO

He has made France into a poor partner in NATO—hardly a partner at all. Since France is an important piece of European real estate, De Gaulle's policies already have weakened the Atlantic Alliance.

De Gaulle also has declared Britain unfit to be considered a part of Europe. He champions "continentalism," a continent

looking inward, paternally guided and directed by its powerful heart—France and Germany.

A spokesman reflecting the French president's views says British Prime Minister Macmillan chose the United States instead of Europe by agreeing to President Kennedy's proposal to arm Britain and France with Polaris missiles. This, to De Gaulle's way of thinking, was accepting U. S. domination to the detriment of Europe.

Term Ends in 1966

De Gaulle will remain president of France at least until 1966 if his health holds out. Although 72, he looks hale and

hearty. For another three years, therefore, the United States must deal with situations created by his policy.

He has struck a hard blow at the concept of European unity and Atlantic partnership which is the core of President Kennedy's world policy. In Europe, diplomats ask: can De Gaulle get away with it?

De Gaulle's popularity in France seems unchallenged, even though one hears misgivings about his frequent references to a possible understanding in the future with Soviet communism. The French economy is booming. French business is happy—probably all the happier now that it does not have to face British competition within the Common Market.

But France has angered influential forces among her neighbors. De Gaulle's concept of a Europe dominated by a French-German alliance can be dashed quickly as a result of what happened in Brussels.

Fact May Be Scuttled

The West Germans want Britain in the Common Market, support the idea of European unity, and above all want the protection of U. S. nuclear might against Soviet communism.

The treaty of cooperation signed by De Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer may never be ratified now, even though many West Germans might want devoutly to put a final seal on the reconciliation between Europe's two traditional enemies. Reconciliation within the context of European union is one thing, says many a German, and in isolation from the rest of Europe would be quite another.

De Gaulle, despite heavy pressure from many directions, stood like a rock against Britain and the United States in the Brussels quarrel.

But the Western Alliance's cold war has only begun.

Veto of British Bid Severe Setback for Unity

U.S. Awaiting Next Move by France

WASHINGTON—The crucial question being debated in Washington today is whether French President Charles de Gaulle will follow his Common Market defeat of Great Britain with a campaign to break Western Europe's close ties with the United States.

De Gaulle's veto Tuesday of Britain's bid for membership in the market is regarded here as a severe setback to the U. S. campaign for increasing unity within the North Atlantic alliance.

A De Gaulle drive to split Europe apart from the United States—or as one authority put it "to get the United States out of Europe"—could be little sort of disastrous.

The question of what De Gaulle will do next is one of several troubling U. S. leaders in the aftermath of the Brussels showdown.

The official policy line taken by administration informants is that the United States intends to go ahead with a broad program for reducing trade barriers, including tariff negotiations with the six-nation Common Market. The administration also intends to carry forward plans for formation of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear striking force built around the Polaris submarine missile.

But officials said Wednesday that until the dust settles it is difficult for them to see exactly the best way to proceed.

Administration officials rule out for the time being at least, any sort of U. S. retaliatory action against France.

Another question is what will British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan do? It will be up to

him primarily to chart Britain's economic relations with the Western Europe allies. British relations with France are now more strained than at any time since the Western alliance was formed 15 years ago.

The five nations within the

market which opposed De Gaulle's black-balling of Britain—Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—also must sort out their policies.

Should they decide under French pressure to go along with De Gaulle's so-called third force policy in Europe, the position of the United States on the continent would become difficult.

However, the Kennedy administration doesn't expect this to happen in view of the stand taken by the five so far.

There is uncertainty also over the future policies of the British Commonwealth countries, such as Australia, Canada, and India. For many years, they all had special economic relations with Britain based on a preferential tariff system.

So long as it appeared that Britain was going into the Common Market they were faced with the eventual loss of this special trade treatment and

with the problem of readjusting all their economic relationships—including trade ties with the United States. Now the Commonwealth countries will have to change their plans again.

Negro Named To L.A. Council

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Los Angeles has its first Negro city councilman—a man who first went to work for the city 34 years ago scrubbing floors in the Department of Water and Power.

Gilbert W. Lindsay, appointed this week to fill an unexpired term, said: "Only in America could one rise from the very bottom to the governing body of a great metropolitan city."

Lindsay, 62, has been a field deputy for County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn the past 10 years.

HOME LOANS Friendly Prompt Service

- Home Purchase
- New Construction
- Re-financing
- Remodel
- Repair

Our helpful and experienced home loan adviser can work out the most economical and convenient financing plan for you . . . plus low monthly payments.



Remember the Address . . . 991 OAK STREET
Telephone DI 4-2253

- Locally controlled
- Federally supervised
- Insured savings

Kaufman Bros.

DOWNTOWN EUGENE

FINAL CLEARANCE on FASHION SHOES

more styles added from our stock for this final

THREE DAYS OF FASHION CLEARANCE!

- all sizes
- all types
- all heel heights

DeLiso Debs,
Kimel, Andrew
Geller
Caressa

10.00

originally 18.95 to 26.95

Balenciaga, d'Gronzini,
Fiancee,
Handcraft Original

8.00

originally 14.95 to 18.95



PLAY THE MATCH GAME

fashion winners by any rules . . .
these spiffy white cotton knits, soft-textured in a parquet pattern, speared with dashes of red and navy embroidery. top: three-piece costume, white with navy flat knit shell blouse. 15.95 center: two-pieces, brass buttoned white jacket, navy binding and skirt. 15.95 right: navy braid at neck and sleeve of white pullover with matching white pants, 13.95

Kaufman Bros.

• downtown eugene

• mainstreet springfield

• fashion corner eugene hotel