

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 21-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-4141

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00; Daily and Sunday—Six months \$8.00; Daily and Sunday—Three months \$4.25

Official Paper of the City of Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1897.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

1957 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO June 18, 1947 (Wednesday) Public hearing on Jackson county budget for 1947-48 held.

20 YEARS AGO June 18, 1937 (Friday) Three Medford scouts head for Holland and the fifth world Boy Scout jamboree.

30 YEARS AGO June 18, 1927 (Saturday) Six years' drought at Lake of the Woods over; high water from winter precipitation now threatening lake shore buildings.

40 YEARS AGO June 18, 1917 (Monday) "He may have arrived" says the Mail Tribune, about the young recruit who was handed a crate of strawberries just as he boarded a train of 250 men.

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

1. At the time of Alexander the Great was the Don or Danube River believed to have been the Euro-Asiatic dividing line?

2. The Navy rank of Commodore corresponds to which rank in the Army?

3. Bible: In the days of Esther which king reigned "India even unto Ethiopia"?

4. Are there 5, 10, 15 or 20 islands in the Hawaiian group?

5. Keystone State is the nickname of which State of the Union?

6. Which noted General (now deceased) commanded the U. S. Third Army at the time of the German surrender in World War II?

7. In Roman mythology whose daughter was Minerva?

8. The Japanese islands are, or are not, subject to frequent earthquakes?

9. Is the word "sagacious" pronounced with a soft or hard "g"?

10. There's no evidence of guilt. That should make your spirit will. Chopped your father's head in two, 'Lizzie'—who?

Answers: 1. Don. 2. Lieutenant-General. 3. Ahasuerus. 4. L. 5. Geo. George S. Patton. 6. Jupiters. 7. 8. Hard (as in goat). 9. Borden.

Kishi and Girard Trial

The name of Army Specialist 3/C William S. Girard is bound to figure in the discussions between President Eisenhower and Premier Nobusuke Kishi of Japan. The case will not be taken up with American authorities "as a specific problem," Kishi said on June 13.

Other subjects Kishi wants to bring up with President Eisenhower include: Japanese desire to have a voice in the government of Okinawa; protests against the continued imprisonment—after nearly 12 years—of World War II "war criminals"; "economic necessity" of Japan to increase trade with Red China; promotion of trade with the United States and with Southeast Asia.

THE U.S.-Japanese agreement has not been "fully satisfactory" in practice, Kishi said on June 6. For example, it gives the United States permission to move troops anywhere in Japan without consulting Japanese authorities.

The Socialists, principal rivals for power of Kishi's conservative Liberal Democrats, exploit any frictions that arise from the agreement. They have been harping particularly on the Girard case, even since the United States agreed on June 4 to let Japan try the soldier.

The case goes back to last Jan. 30. Girard's unit, Company F, Eighth Regiment, First Cavalry, on that date was conducting a field test on the Somagahara Firing Range, 60 miles north of Tokyo. Leased by the U.S., the range is shared with Japanese troops; when not in use it is farmed by Japanese civilians.

Girard shot and killed a Japanese woman so engaged. Both sides apparently agree that Girard had "no intent to kill." He is charged by the Japanese with "inflicting bodily injury resulting in death," the least serious homicide charge under which he could have been held. The offense carries a penalty of two to 15 years' imprisonment.

A JAPANESE Justice Ministry spokesman said on June 13 that Girard killed the woman during a pause in the drill. Before the fatal empty cartridge case was shot from Girard's grenade launcher, the Japanese contend, Girard threw some spent shell cases into a foxhole and "said to the woman, 'Mamasan, takusan, daijobu' (Woman, plenty, all right)."

Under the executive agreement, Japan gives up jurisdiction over "performance of duty" acts of U.S. troops. A joint U.S.-Japanese committee agreed on May 16 to Japanese trial for Girard, although U.S. members did not concur in the Japanese interpretation of "performance of duty." Girard's surrender was delayed by orders of Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, May 17, to keep him in U.S. custody "pending a complete review."

Civil Rights Laws

Resistance in certain Southern states to the 1954 Supreme Court decision against public school segregation recalls the Southern resistance to federal steps for rights for Negroes after the Civil War. But there is one sharp contrast. Then the steps were taken by Congress, only to have the Supreme Court invalidate most of them; today the Supreme Court has acted against segregation without Congressional action.

The 13th Amendment had simply banned involuntary servitude and authorized Congress to enforce the ban. That in itself failed to secure civil liberties to former slaves in the South. So in 1866 Congress enacted over President Johnson's veto a civil rights act penalizing state and local officials who deprived any person of specified rights because of his race or color.

FEDERAL courts were given exclusive jurisdiction over cases under the act, and the President was authorized to use the Army to enforce it. There were serious doubts as to its constitutionality, and the 14th Amendment was put through in 1868, largely to protect the civil rights act. Then the 15th Amendment was added in 1870 guaranteeing the right to vote.

Thereupon in 1870 Congress reenacted most of the 1855 act. In addition it authorized federal action against any conspiracy to defeat "the due course of justice in any state" or (in 1871) to deprive a citizen of his legal privileges and immunities. And in 1875 it was made illegal to refuse a person, because of his race, equal hotel, recreation, or transportation facilities.

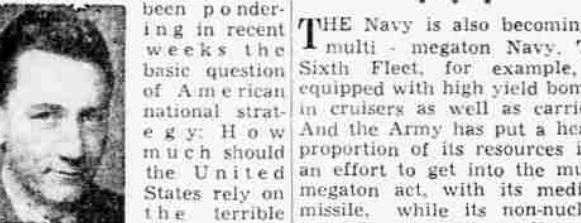
But Supreme Court decisions of 1873, 1876, and 1883 invalidated much of this civil rights legislation. Despite the 14th and 15th Amendments the bulk of personal liberties was held to derive from state, not federal, citizenship. And most of what the Court had left of the legislation was repealed by Congress in 1894 and 1909.—E.R.R.



THEY WON'T LET ME HAVE ANY ROOT BEER. THAT'S WHY I'M SO WEAK.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

POINT OF NO RETURN Washington — The National Security Council, the nation's top policy-making body, has been pondering in recent weeks the basic question of American national strategy.



high nuclear weapons, and only such weapons. All long range and medium missile design calls for a multi-megaton warhead.

The Navy is also becoming a multi-megaton Navy. The Sixth Fleet, for example, is equipped with high yield bombs, in cruisers as well as carriers. And the Army has put a heavy proportion of its resources into an effort to get into the multi-megaton act, with its medium missile, while its non-nuclear capabilities steadily decline.

Obviously, the United States must be capable of fighting an all-out nuclear war. However globally disastrous the consequences, the President of the United States must at all times be capable of ordering a devastating retaliation for nuclear aggression. But under what circumstances short of such aggression would a President, aware of the possible global consequences, order the use of the multi-megaton weapons? Would he order their use if, say, the Soviets blocked Berlin again, or the Chinese Communists invaded Burma?

As Commissioner Murray (who is to be fired for his pains) has said, in any situation short of all-out Soviet nuclear aggression "the danger is that... our only recourse will be to moral indignation." This danger becomes daily greater, as the United States becomes daily more dependent for its defense in the terrible weapons which may never be used.

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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 initial 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.

Presbyterian Position To the Editor: In order that the official position of the Presbyterian church may be unmistakably made clear, we would like to submit the following in regard to the meetings of Mr. Billy Graham in Madison Square Garden in New York City.

At the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., in Omaha, Neb., the meetings of Billy Graham were heartily endorsed and prayers were asked for God's blessing upon him as he leads those meetings.

The National Presbyterian Men's club has received great inspiration from the sincere and challenging messages that Billy Graham has given to our men.

We would like to commend the Mail Tribune for its news coverage of the Billy Graham meetings, and especially for the intelligently written, spiritually perceptive articles written by Mr. Louis Cassels.

Session of First Presbyterian Church, The Rev. D. K. West, Moderator; Robert A. Brewer, Stated Clerk.

No Solution Yet To the Editor: A short time back I wrote several letters to the Tribune about the trials and tribulations of the Teenagers, their parents and the police.

I certainly stuck out my neck. I have been receiving phone calls asking me, yes, ME, to give with a plan to bring the said teenagers back to a righteous manner of living.

Now, I just have run fresh out of plans that might work, since any thing I can conceive would, inevitably, fail because the parents, or the police, would tear it to pieces quicker than pronto.

I am trying to scheme up something to meet the ideas of all those who may be concerned and each and every time I run up against a snag that will put a real quietus to the thing instantly. If I favor the parents, then the police will want to "throw me in and throw the keys away." If I favor the police, then the parents will be in favor of tar, feathers and a rail.

It looks to a man up a tree that we shall have to unearth old Solomon. Let him solve the problem. Do you suppose that

Leader of Ghana Having Fine Time; Opposition Not Pleased

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Kwame Nkrumah, leader of Africa's newest nation, seems to be having a wonderful time.



He enjoys virtual dictatorial power as head of his Convention People's Party.

He has moved into magnificent Christiansborg Castle, which used to be the residence of the British colonial governor.

And now Nkrumah is having his own head, instead of that of Queen Elizabeth II, put on Ghana's stamps and coins.

His political opponents are not pleased. They complain that he spent nearly \$200,000 in having the 300-year-old castle, built by Danish traders, fixed up for himself and his mother. He is a bachelor and she is his official hostess.

Supporters Answer Complaints Nkrumah's supporters say the castle was renovated to house the Duchess of Kent, who represented her niece Queen Elizabeth when Ghana attained its independence last March 6 as the ninth member of the British Commonwealth.

The opponents retort that with Nkrumah occupying the castle, the taxpayers will have to pay for the construction of a new and equally impressive residence for the new British governor-general.

In the castle incident, and in the decision to put Nkrumah's head on the stamps and coins, his opponents see signs of delusions of grandeur and hint that Ghana is heading toward a dictatorship which might take either a Fascist or an extreme leftist slant.

Nkrumah said in his inaugural speech that he would pursue a pro-Western policy. He asked Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who represented President Eisenhower at the ceremony, for American cooperation.

Nkrumah's enemies say that at one time he carried a Communist Party membership card. Nkrumah points out that it was unsigned. He says he carried it only so he could get into Communist meetings and learn about Communist techniques. He describes himself as a Marxist Socialist. Both Britain and the

United States regard him as a Democratic-minded man and an anti-Communist.

Nkrumah is 47. He is an eloquent speaker. He has a thick head of bushy frizzled hair.

He was born in a mud hut, the son of a goldsmith. After he attended a Roman Catholic mission school and Achimota College in the Gold Coast, a diamond-prospecting uncle gave him the money to go to the United States. Nkrumah entered Lincoln University, near Philadelphia in 1935. He took degrees as a bachelor of arts and of sacred theology.

Returns Home In 1947 After his graduation, he became an instructor in philosophy, and also took the degree

of master of arts in anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania. After 10 years in the United States, he went to London and returned home in 1947 after attending the London School of Economics.

As soon as he got home, Nkrumah got political. He was jailed for taking part in strike riots and later got a three-year prison term for fomenting strikes. While he was in prison, Britain gave its colony a constitution and held elections. Nkrumah's party won a landslide victory.

The governor, accepting him as a popular hero, released him and he was made leader of the native government, with powers approximating those of a prime minister.

Congressmen Disagree On Fallout Dangers, Steps To Be Taken

Washington — (CQ) — Most members of Congress, like their constituents, admit they have found no easy answer to the problem of radioactive fallout.

A big majority of those who have an opinion on the highly technical issue of nuclear bomb testing stand for continuing the tests until a "general, controlled and inspected" disarmament agreement is reached with Russia.

Congressional Quarterly interviewed 46 Senators and Representatives — a cross-section of both parties — after a Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee ended two weeks of public hearings on the subject.

Twenty-five of the 46 said, in effect, they thought they lacked sufficient information either to criticize or endorse the Administration policy.

Some echoed Rep. Robert Hale (R-Me.), who said, "The whole thing scares me to death. I think mankind has put its head in the noose, but I don't see the way out."

A few thought the talk of radiation harm to present and future generations is highly exaggerated. Rep. Wint Smith (R-Kan.) said, "Some of this talk about fallout danger might be planted by the Communists."

Others suggested the gloomy scientists were "publicity-seekers." Want More Facts But the biggest demand, by far, is for more scientific facts,

fewer conflicting opinions. Rep. James W. Trimble (D-Ark.) said, "I get confused as the devil" when one scientist says he is "not at all apprehensive" about the effects of continued bomb testing and another says the tests already held will "seriously curtail or injure an enormous number of lives in future generations."

The demand for more facts may be turned into Congressional action. Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R-Calif.) plans to introduce a resolution calling on the United States to form separate international panels of nuclear scientists and geneticists to measure the amount of radioactive matter in the atmosphere and to determine its effects on human life.

For the same purpose, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) has a bill to create a National Radiation Health Institute.

Fact-finding, though, is about as far as any Congressman wants to go. The poll turned up almost no sentiment for a Congressional declaration of national policy on the bomb tests. Most Congressmen either endorse or are willing to accept President Eisenhower's judgment on the matter.

Three of the 46 Congressmen the poll said the United States should stop testing hydrogen bombs immediately and challenge Russia to do the same thing.

This proposal, first made in the 1956 Presidential campaign by Adlai E. Stevenson, was endorsed June 10 by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), who headed the two-week hearing by the Atomic Energy Subcommittee.

Backing this view, Rep. Roy W. Wier (D-Minn.) said, "In my district during the last campaign when I said Stevenson was as right as a man can be, the voters were apathetic. This morning I got eight letters endorsing his stand."

Wier said, "I want to vote now to stop these tests." His view appears very much in the minority, even among Democrats in Congress.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) is on the record as agreeing with the President that "we cannot halt nuclear testing without a mutual agreement and very strong and very adequate safeguards."

Also in a minority in the poll were two Representatives — a Democrat and a Republican — who said the United States must continue nuclear tests indefinitely because Soviet Russia cannot be trusted to keep a disarmament agreement.

Rep. George W. Andrews (D-Ala.), one of the two, said, "I don't favor direct negotiation with Russia on this matter, because you can't trust those people to keep their agreements anyway."

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