

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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Editorial Correspondence . . .

New York, N.Y.—It may be an ill wind that blows no one good. But it is hard to find any good that the wind blowing in New York for two days has done.

More than that, it defeated Alice Bauer in the Women's "Open" at Mamaronock and forced the "Mayflower" to be towed by a tug from Newport.

Alice Bauer is not as slight as she used to be, but she is still a lightweight and that 30-mile gale forced her to take an 87 and a 79, which gave a 4-round total of 311, and 7th place, which strangely enough, put her in a tie with her younger sister Marlene.

Ever since we arrived here we have been asked "Have you seen 'Around the World in 80 Days'?"

To our answer in the negative the usual rejoinder has been "Don't miss it, it is really fabulous."

So because of the wind, and outdoor activities losing their appeal, we finally raised enough cash to secure a ticket, and now we can make an affidavit that we have seen it — over three hours of it.

Well, our guess is "fabulous" is the proper word. Never have we seen such gorgeous color, such amazing screen reproduction, such stunning scenery foreign and domestic, and better and more vivid orchestration.

But we would not advise anyone to see it twice, and our guess is no one over the age of 10 would care to. It would take more than those eight wild horses on that lurching stage coach to get your correspondent into the Tivoli again — perfect as the Broadway theatre is for such a colorful and stupendous production.

What's wrong with it? Well in the first place it is too long — 3 hours and 15 minutes is too long for any movie, particularly when the party from Hoboken in front decides to eat lunch with pickles and sugar cookies before the show starts.

As for the romance somewhat begrudgingly played by an austere David Niven and a new "find," Miss Shirley MacLaine, this was to your correspondent far more amusing than the Mexican Charley Chaplin.

Crater Lake National park lodge and the road to the park opens today, according to R. W. Price, vice president of the Crater Lake National park company.

Medford post office receipts show increase of \$8,916.22 for the past fiscal year over amount of 1956, according to Postmaster William J. Warner.

Alfred L. Parkhurst in charge of the Crater Lake lodge concession, reports that early July vehicles can be driven within two miles of the lodge.

There is one incidental consolation for the undersigned. His grandchildren don't take the MT as yet, and only a couple of them could read it if they did.

Truman and His Papers

Former President Harry S. Truman on Saturday formally will turn over to the Government the library in his home town of Independence, Mo., bearing his name and housing millions of his public and semi-public papers.

Truman was widely suspected of having lost his political intuition when he came out for Gov. Averell Harriman of New York instead of Adlai E. Stevenson for the 1956 Democratic presidential nomination.

WHEN Truman was elected President in 1948 he was widely acclaimed as a master politician, at least. But the figures indicate that perhaps he wouldn't have won except for multitudes of anti-Truman voters failing to vote because of over-confidence that their votes weren't needed.

George Washington set the precedent of a chief executive taking his official papers with him on leaving office. Those of John and John Quincy Adams were sealed by a deed of trust until 1955, when they were made available for editing and publishing.

PAPERS of Lincoln were made public by the Library of Congress in 1947, on instructions of his son, Robert T. Lincoln, who had burned others.

Most of those of Franklin D. Roosevelt were thrown open for research in 1950 at Hyde Park, with the others to be released periodically as world and national conditions change and as persons die who are mentioned or involved.—E.R.R.



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.

Minister Indignant To the Editor: I am the minister of the Church of Christ in Phoenix and I would like to share with you an experience which I had yesterday morning.

As my family and I drove up to the church building we noticed a great amount of litter on the church lawn and parking area.

John, it seems to us, is a fine ambassador for his country, and the American Field Service is to be highly commended for its work in promoting good relations between the countries of the world.

Dean Pense, Minister, Church of Christ, PO Box 446, Phoenix, Ore.

Poison Sprays To the Editor: It's a difficult thing to present the unpopular viewpoint, to fight the avenue of least resistance.

We should add, too, that John was most fortunate in sharing a year of his life with a family like the H. D. Christensens.

Atomic-Age Thief Sought by Rome Police Rome—Police looked for Rome's first atomic-age thief today.

Heartburn? Always carry fast-acting Tums for top-speed relief from acid indigestion. No water needed. No waiting.

Don't Say "Hello" Save . . . "FILTER-FLO"

Disarmament Negotiations at Critical Stage; Limit Is Seen

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The London disarmament negotiations appear to have reached the critical stage.



Harold Stassen, chief United States delegate, and his Canadian, British and French colleagues are offering Russia a series of proposals which include a suspension of nuclear weapons tests.

It is indicated that the proposals represent the limit to which the Allied countries are prepared to go in search of an agreement.

In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS I suppose that on this third of July of the year 1957, well into the latter half of the fabulous Twentieth Century, the minds of most of us are occupied with plans for spending the holiday weekend.

There is nothing wrong with that. Holidays are wonderful things—especially here in the United States of America, where everybody is free to do as he pleases within the limits of the rights of others and where nearly everybody has the wherewithal for a holiday of sorts.

IT CAME about because a little band of dedicated men, suffering from the injustices inflicted upon them by a foreign overlord, had the courage to declare that the 13 little colonies they represented would submit no longer to these injustices and henceforth would be independent and free to run their own affairs as they saw fit.

And—because the people of these 13 little colonies had FAITH in these leaders and were ready to follow them to freedom or to death.

HERE is a point of the utmost importance: These leaders back in 1776 WEREN'T SEEKING PERSONAL POWER. They were fighting for a cause THEY BELIEVED IN.

One of history's saddest lessons is that when people have able and devoted and unselfish leaders there is almost NOTHING they can't accomplish.

IF THERE is anything wrong with the United States of America today—nearly two centuries after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence—it is that our political parties, which provide the vehicle for leadership, are perhaps more interested in WINNING ELECTIONS than in providing for the people the kind of government the people yearn for and ought to have.

I'M SURE it would be a good thing if every American sat down on every Fourth of July and read the Declaration of Independence in its entirety.

That is one of the great utterances of all time. It set America upon the path it has followed to become the world's greatest nation, providing for its people the satisfactions they have achieved.

DON'T stop there. If, in these busy days, you can't spare the time to peruse the whole document, skip to the final sentence of the immortal Declaration that started us off on our career.

"And for the support of this Declaration with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our LIVES OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOR."

And their MEANT BUSINESS, those Founding Fathers of ours.

Hence, it seems to be up to the Soviet government to accept the proposals substantially as they are if it really desires to join in a historic "first step" toward broad disarmament treaty.

For the first time, the Soviet government has shown a disposition to make concessions that would guarantee the Allied countries against its evasion of any armaments limitation agreement.

Notably, Russia has swung around to the idea of accepting a system of inspection to guarantee fulfillment. This is a departure from the Russian tradition of secrecy which the Communists inherited from the Czarist regime.

In recent weeks, however, the United States has shown more caution about its own position.

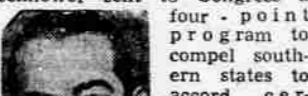
On May 19, Radford said to correspondents in Washington that he didn't like the way things were going.

President Eisenhower said at a press conference on May 22, however, that "something just has to be done" to start disarmament. He agreed with Radford that it was necessary to be cautious in dealing with a government that "has a history of breaking treaties."

American caution was further increased when on June 24 three leading scientists told Eisenhower that the United States could not make a hydrogen bomb that was nearly free of radioactive fallout. They urged further development of nuclear weapons. This would mean further tests.

Civil Rights Bill Six Months Old; Voting Rights Principal Issue

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent Washington — It is six months now since President Eisenhower sent to Congress a four-point program to compel southern states to accord certain civil rights to Negroes.



Establish a bi-partisan commission to investigate civil rights violations and to make recommendations.

Create a civil rights division in the Justice Department.

Provide "new laws to aid in the enforcement of civil rights."

Permit the federal government to act in civil courts to impose civil rights by injunction.

Point four would permit punishment without trial by jury of persons who obstructed civil rights for Negroes as defined by law and the Constitution.

The administration bill is likely at this session to be amended to provide for jury trials or to die in Senate filibuster.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), Tuesday accused American newspaper and radio-television media of "abuse of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press" through a "campaign of deception" about the real objectives of the pending civil rights proposal.

Russell said the bill had come along behind a smoke screen of propaganda that it was mainly a bill to insure Negro voting rights, whereas its real purpose was to give the federal government unprecedented power to force white and Negro children to attend school together.

The Eisenhower bill unquestionably is intended to arm the Justice Department with power to speed through the courts the racial integration of the southern school system.

It is racial integration in the schools which fires the South to angry protest. A general movement of Negroes to the southern polling places on election day, however, would reshape the southern way of life about as

much and as rapidly as the mixing of white and Negro children in the school — and, perhaps, reshape things too in the North and West.

Several factors, including poll taxes, tend to reduce the Negro vote. Conservative southern politicians who win comparatively safe seats in the House or Senate remain a long time.

Their power multiplies with the accumulating years until they achieve committee chairmanships and enormous authority to help or hinder legislation in their field.

The southern conservative bloc in Congress somewhat balances the comparatively radical northern Democrats.

Conservative southern Democrats and conservative northern Republicans have been combining for years to oppose and sometimes to defeat the left wing elements of both parties.

It is a fair assumption that the conservative southern politician will begin to disappear from Congress if and when the southern Negro vote is cast.

Thereafter, the conservative voice in Congress will have just about the force and volume of a piccolo section in a 531-man brass band.

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Eye On Polls It is racial integration in the schools which fires the South to angry protest. A general movement of Negroes to the southern polling places on election day, however, would reshape the southern way of life about as



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