

Medford Mail Tribune
Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune
Published Daily Except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

How Are We Doing?

We know that underplanned highways dump too many cars into overcrowded areas; that bus lines and commuter trains are broke and that outmoded equipment provided poor service; that overcrowded schools are everywhere on double shifts; that water resources are dangerously inadequate; that many suburban sewage disposal systems lag under overloads; that billboards despoil much of our land and are the heralds of advancing blight; that shifting purchasing power from central city to suburb has meant downtown decay; that deficient city environments produce racial strife and crime; that there is a fight in every older suburb to retain its space and its standards; that there are everywhere immense parking problems, zoning struggles, inadequate tax bases, rigid and unreal city boundaries, inadequate airports, excessive operating costs for antiquated municipal services, shortsighted realty interests, great legal problems in respect to advance acquisition of land, economic and social problems created by new controlled-access freeways, insufficient park and recreational facilities, air pollution.

The above description of "the nation's No. 1 domestic problem: the growing metropolitan crisis," appears in the current issue of the Architectural Forum.

It is one of the best concise descriptions we have read of the changes the bigger cities of the nation are going through, and of the problems facing their people as a result of the changes.

MEDFORD, thank the good Lord, is still a relatively small city. But it has grown rapidly — doubling in population in the past 17 years — it will continue to grow, and a number of the points brought out above have an application here, despite the fact that the chief reference is to really large cities.

How well are we doing in coping with all these problems? Amazingly well.

FIRST of all it should be pointed out that the city has a flexible, efficient and clean administration, which is dedicated to doing the best possible job for the people of the city.

We do not always agree with their conclusions or methods, but have never had any reason to believe their decisions were made in anything less than complete honesty and sincerity.

Secondly, the city has employed men who have made it their business to look as far into the future as is humanly possible, and to plan ahead, to foresee what the problems will be, and to prepare to meet them.

THIRD, and perhaps most important, the city has people with a high degree of intelligence and understanding — people who are willing to acknowledge that foresight, planning and a reasonable level of spending of public funds are necessary for progress.

The approval of the capital improvement program at last November's election is an example of this; so was the approval a few years ago of a new water pipeline, and, later, of a new airport building, and of two new fire stations.

The schools of Medford have always had excellent support from the people — something for which we and our children can be thankful.

AS A result of this cooperative attitude, Medford ranks high among cities of any size regarding police and fire protection, water supply, airport facilities, school plant and equipment, sewage disposal, street and road construction and maintenance, building inspection, and other facets of city responsibility.

Now in the planning and consideration stages are more adequate traffic control, a modest start on off-street parking, a system of arterial streets, more widespread and more efficient sewers, both storm and sanitary, development of more park and recreational facilities, future expansion of the airport, and an array of other projects for the near or distant future.

All this, mind you, has been accomplished on a tax schedule which compares favorably with any other city in Oregon. Medford, as a municipality, is solvent without being affluent; its public servants are fairly paid, its taxes are reasonable; its services are many and the rates are low.

The magnitude of this accomplishment can only be seen when contrasted with the difficulties found in other communities.

WE HAVE had, to be sure, our zoning fights and right-of-way fights; our citizens and officials with lack of foresight; our problems of land acquisition; our annexation battles. We will undoubtedly have more, and it is healthy that these matters of public policy be threshed out in public for all to see and understand.

Based on the experience of other cities, we believe that public transportation, billboard despoilation, downtown and neighborhood renovation and improvement, air pollution, and most important of all, the "economic and social problems created by new controlled-access freeways," (to quote again the preamble to this discussion,) are going to require increased attention.

IN BLANCE, however, we are thoroughly convinced that Medford doesn't need to hang its head in shame in any company.

In some areas it has looked far into the future, and prepared for it. In other areas it has managed to keep abreast of the problems as they arose. In a few, it has fallen somewhat behind, and now faces a struggle to catch up.

But it isn't until one stops to think of all the many facets of public service that it is realized just how well our city, as a city, measures up to what we all want it to be.—E.A.



"HERE'S YOUR MILK, MR. WILSON!"

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

IDEALISM AND THE TWO GENERALS

Of the "many long discussions about our respective doctrines," which he had with Marshal Zhukov some 12 years ago, one point in particular seems to stand out in the President's mind.



Walter Lippmann

The President remembers that he "was very hard put to it" to reply. Judging by his remarks at the press conference last week, he still feels that he did not win the argument by a knockout.

The two soldiers were agreed, we learn, that a system is idealistic if its ideal is that people should "believe that their great-

est satisfaction in life is in sacrificing for the state, giving to the state." Theirs, it would seem, "not to make reply, theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die."

With this military definition of the ideal society, Gen. Eisenhower was bound to be in trouble about the comparative idealism of Communism and liberal democracy. This was especially the case when, in describing our own society, he accepted the view of Marshal Zhukov that "a man can earn what he pleases, save what he pleases, buy what he pleases." No wonder the argument of the two soldiers was, as the President said on Wednesday, "very tough." Both of them were hazy not only as to what were their "respective doctrines" but as to what was in fact the character of their two societies.

AS WE see him through the President's recollections, Marshal Zhukov was then a veteran professional soldier but a new, raw, and very naive amateur in the Communist Party. He had found it easy and convenient to believe that the Communist ideal is the ideal of the soldier, sworn to live and die obeying the orders of the rulers of the state. Bravely, he assured the American general that Stalin did not "force" the contribution of the people to the state. Stalin was "teaching a people to support that contribution."

This, argued the Marshal, was very idealistic. It was more idealistic than any other social system. Is it not idealistic to give, like a soldier, everything to the state? And is it not very idealistic of Stalin to teach people to enjoy being so idealistic?

HAD someone, who was versed in Leninism, been present at these discussions, he would have pointed out that the word "teaching" covered the whole vast apparatus of the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat. The earlier Marxists, those before Lenin, had believed that there would be a brief and regrettable, but necessary, period of dictatorship for the purpose of socializing the means of production. But then human nature would become reeducated to selfishness by the new institution of socialist property. After that there would be no more need of coercion, and the state would wither away.

But years before he seized power, Lenin had shed the idealistic illusions of the earlier Marxists, he did not pretend to believe that human nature could soon be changed. Communism, he taught, could not be carried out without what was virtually a permanent dictatorship. Lenin, who was quite truly the founder of Soviet Communism, was a harsh and implacable realist. He would have had only scorn for the two tender-minded generals in search of idealism.

And so, no doubt sincerely but most naively, Marshal Zhukov was telling Gen. Eisenhower an old fairy tale. It was the tale of an ideal condition of selfishness, of a community of the regenerate, which has been the dream of many religious communities, among them the early Christians. The dream is entirely unrelated to the realities of the Soviet state, or to the teachings of Lenin, who is its prophet.

IN THE liberal democratic order the ideal is not that the highest good is to sacrifice for the state. The state exists for the good of man. The highest political good is that the sacrifice must be justified to the people of the community, that it must be explained, debated, assented to, and that there shall be an audit and a reckoning after the sacrifice has been made.

It is not true, as Marshal Zhukov said, that the liberal democratic order permits everyone to "do anything." Gen. Eisenhower should have had no difficulty replying to that. For all our economic activities take place within an environment of laws and customs which regulates them.

Tunisia on Verge of Becoming Republic; Monarchy End Seen

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent



Charles M. McCann

Premier Habib Bourguiba is getting ready to set himself up as the "strong man" of Tunisia in Northwest Africa.

It looks as if he intends to throw Bey Sidi Mohammed Al-Amin off the throne Thursday and proclaim a republic. Apparently the only way Mohammed can avoid being ousted forcibly is to beat Bourguiba to it by abdicating.

Bourguiba became the head man in Tunisia after his country, long a French protectorate, attained its independence on March 20, 1955.

Ever since he became premier, he has been building up his personal authority.

For a long time the 75-year-old Bey, nominally Tunisia's ruler, has been virtually a prisoner in his palace near Tunis, fiddling with his self-made clocks and his do-it-yourself cabinet-making tools.

Bourguiba decided last week that the time had come to make his supreme leadership official.

He announced in his weekly radio broadcast that the government was going to "take measures" against members of the royal family who had used their

positions to enrich themselves. This was followed by a direct attack on the Bey in semi-official newspapers and other organs of propaganda.

Bourguiba called a meeting of the national assembly, the Parliament, for Thursday.

Dispatches say the assembly probably will vote to abolish the monarchy.

New Republic Seen The formal proclamation of a republic is expected to follow, with Bourguiba as president with strong executive powers.

Neither Morocco, the westernmost of the three units of French North Africa, nor Egypt welcomes this prospect.

Morocco, now independent like Tunisia, is a monarchy. Sultan Siki Mohammed Ben-Youssef is afraid that his own people might get ideas if Tunisia became a republic.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt is a strong man himself. He would like to be the big man in all of North Africa and the Arab world in general. He does not want any rivals for the strong man role.

Secrecy Provision Hidden in Article Of Civil Rights Bill

By LYLE WILSON, United Press Correspondent



Lyle Wilson

Washington — It may come as a surprise to the newspaper editors of the United States, but here are the facts: They or their reporters could be fined or imprisoned for an all-out reporting job on the Civil Rights Commission to be established by the administration bill now pending in the Senate.

It is a fact that the proposed legislation has some built-in secrecy provisions to be invoked by commission whim. It also is a fact that the bill would provide a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than a year on individuals who either leaked or used certain commission material marked secret.

The Eisenhower administration cannot be charged with responsibility for this secrecy gimmick which would permit any or all evidence or testimony in a commission hearing to be withheld from the public. This bureaucratic rosebush was planted in the bill by Chairman Emanuel Celler's House Judiciary Committee.

Gives Explanation The explanation given the United Press was that these and other procedural provisions were written into the bill after it reached the House to make the whole thing "less unpalatable to the South." Southerners had protested that, as received from the Justice Department, the proposed legislation confided to the

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

Commission

commission authority both too vague and too broad.

In repairing that mistake, if any, the judiciary committee authorized the commission to proceed at will in secret. On what grounds this was done is not evident. It scarcely could be, however, on grounds of national security which is the defense of most bureaucrats in Washington when they want to keep from the public the manner in which they are transacting the public's business.

Paragraph E of the bill's Title I, which sets up the commission, provides that:

"If the commission determines that evidence or testimony at any hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall receive such evidence or testimony in executive session . . ."

Executive session means secret session from which reporters and all other representatives of the public are excluded, Paragraph G is the enforcer, as follows:

Need Commission Consent "No evidence or testimony

taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the commission. Whoever releases or uses in public without the consent of the commission evidence or testimony taken in executive session shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year."

The commission, thus set up with authority to conduct its business in secrecy, will have trouble enough without settling itself in the middle of the controversy now roaring in the United States about bureaucratic abuses of the secrecy privilege.

Whatever the commission may say or do, one side or the other in the civil rights controversy is likely to complain. The temptation of the commission to conceal what it may of its controversial hearings will be almost impossible to resist.

The secrecy provision probably will prove to be a time bomb set in the commission's innards.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Farm prices note: Hogs are selling in Chicago at up to the highest prices in three years, while initial prices are steady to higher on grain fed cattle and slaughter lambs.

How come? Well, the market report this morning goes on to say: "Trading on the SMALLEST MONDAY SUPPLY IN THREE YEARS is active. Hog prices are strong to 75 cents higher. Receipts of some 60,000 hogs at 12 markets are about 6,000 smaller than last Monday."

"Fed steer and heifer prices are steady to strong, and some sold 50 cents higher at Chicago. Receipts at 12 markets included some 102,000 cattle and 21,000 sheep and lambs.

"That is about 2,000 less cattle and 3,000 less sheep and lambs than a week ago."

Out of thousands of years of experience, this general rule has been deduced: When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to FALL. When there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to RISE.

That has come to be known as the law of supply and demand.

From time to time down through the ages politicians of one breed and another have sought to REPEAL this law of supply and demand. OCCASIONALLY, for short periods, these political efforts have succeeded.

But over the LONG PULL, the natural law of supply and demand has resisted all political efforts to repeal it. The clear lesson of all market history is that when sellers are more numerous than buyers prices will fall in spite of all efforts on the part of government to keep them rising.

And—

When the time comes when government reaches into the pockets of the people and takes out TOO MUCH of the people's earnings to pay the cost of government, trouble follows sooner or later.

Nearly always, history tells us, it is BAD trouble.

When buyers, over any reasonable period of time, remain more numerous than sellers prices will rise and will keep on rising as long as buyers remain more numerous than sellers.

In these highly political days, that is a good rule to keep in mind.

Here's a note on taxes: The Tax Foundation, Inc., a private research organization with headquarters in New York, reports in a study made public today that the average American making as much as \$85 a week WORKS A DAY AND A HALF OUT OF EACH WEEK TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

It adds: "Shortly after lunch on Tuesday, after he has put in his stint for federal, state and local tax collectors, this average \$85-a-week worker is free to start earning a living for himself and his family."

That is to say: This average worker, who works on the average a five-day week, works all of Monday and half of Tuesday for GOVERNMENT. He has only half of Tuesday and all of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to work for himself.

Out of his earnings on these three and a half days, he has to pay all of his private and personal bills.

Another clear lesson of history: When the time comes when government reaches into the pockets of the people and takes out TOO MUCH of the people's earnings to pay the cost of government, trouble follows sooner or later.

Nearly always, history tells us, it is BAD trouble.

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— July 24, 1947 (Thursday) Miss Beverlee Mooney, 19, winner of the "Miss Medford" contest recently sponsored by the Medford Jaycees leaves by plane for Seattle.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: There has been no summer weather worth cussing to date.

20 YEARS AGO— July 27, 1937 (Sunday) Shortage of white guinea fowl in the Rogue River valley reported.

Chamber of Commerce places promotional parking tags on tourists cars parked on city streets.

30 YEARS AGO— July 24, 1927 (Sunday) California Oregon Power company removes woodpecker colony pole.

Mail-Tribune completes installation of two new Linotypes.

40 YEARS AGO— July 24, 1917 (Tuesday) Medford's Seventh company, Oregon coast artillery, National Guard, will be mustered into federal service.

The most disastrous fire in the Crater National Forest is still burning after a week.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Orthodox Moslems shave the scalp but leave a tuft of hair. Why the tuft?

2. Does sound travel faster in water than in air?

3. Bible. What was Pilate's first name?

4. What is the opposite of climax?

5. What is the name of the sacred Scriptures of the Mohammedans?

6. What is the Latin phrase which means "a reason for war"?

7. In what village in France was Joan of Arc born in 1412?

8. What do New Zealand soldiers call Marines?

9. Large beads on a Rosary represent the Paternosters and Glorias. What do the small beads represent?

10. "But all his mind is holiness. To number Ave-Maries on his"—what?—Shakespeare.

Answers: 1. For the "angel" to grasp, to carry a body heavenward. 2. Yes. 3. Pontius. 4. Anticlimax. 5. Koran. 6. Casus belli. 7. Domremy. 8. "Cobblers", meaning baddy or pal. 9. Aves. 10. "beads".

Alaska Pioneer To Wed Top Lawyer

London — Jack McCord, a 74-year-old Alaska pioneer, will marry America's leading woman lawyer here hursday after a 42-year courtship that stretched from the Yukon to Cleveland and London.

The bride is Miss Grace Doering, 66, of Cleveland, who met McCord at the San Francisco World Fair of 1915 when he left his Yukon gold strikes to see the sights of the big city.

McCord, already a legendary figure of the Great Northwest, smiled a gentle Churchillian smile Tuesday night as he watched Miss Doering installed as president of the National association of Women Lawyers.

LITWILLER Funeral Home advertisement featuring photos of C. M. Litwiler and Mrs. Litwiler, and text describing their services and location.