

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO July 31, 1947 (Thursday) Capt. Warren B. Smith, formerly of Medford, pilots plane in inauguration of new Buena Vista Airway.

20 YEARS AGO July 31, 1937 (Friday) Medford residents requested by Fire Chief Roy Elliott to burn all rubbish and dry grass without delay.

30 YEARS AGO July 31, 1927 (Sunday) State highway department advises drivers to pry out crushed gravel to break tire treads after driving over freshly oiled roads.

40 YEARS AGO July 31, 1917 (Tuesday) Woman smuggles booze from California while dressed in khaki bloomers and hat to appear like soldier.

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

1. When a bride divested herself in church of all her clothes except her smock, under the notion that her husband would not be responsible for any of her debt, the wedding was called—what?

2. What island is known as "Queen of the Antilles"?

3. Bible: What was the trade of "a certain man named Demetrius"?

4. Is Washington, D.C., north or south of the Mason and Dixon line?

5. Which large automobile manufacturing group is known as GM?

6. For what purpose did Rudolph Hess, Nazi leader, say he made the flight by plane from Germany to Scotland?

7. In what sea are the islands of Coo, Lero and Samos?

8. From what serious disease did Julius Caesar suffer?

9. If you took a dose, such as of liquid medicine, would it be properly classified as a "portion"?

10. "I hold it true, whatever's best; I feel it when I sorrow most; 'Tis better to have loved and lost; Than never to have—what?"

Answers: 1. A "smock marriage". 2. Cuba. 3. Silversmith. 4. South. 5. General Motors Corporation. 6. To induce the British government to make peace with Nazi Germany. 7. The Aegean. 8. Epilepsy. 9. No. Potion. 10. "loved at all."—Tennyson.

HARE WARE COSTLY Taunton, England — Stanley Murrin's rabbits were not born with silver spoons in their mouths but they enjoyed the nearest thing to it. A museum curator said Tuesday, that the old spoon Murrin used to ladle out food to his rabbits was one of two 17th Century silver relics worth about \$700.

Only 12 Years

On the evening of Aug. 6, 1945, the 10 p.m. news broadcast informed us of President Harry Truman's announcement that the United States had dropped an atomic bomb on Japan.

So well had the secret of atomic development been kept that only those with a background of reading "science fiction" were in any way able to absorb the importance of the news, and to realize that a new era in man's development had begun.

It will have been 12 years next week since that announcement. In those 12 years, we have learned to "live with the atom," and to think of it in everyday terms.

But 12 years in man's history is a mere blink of an eye, and it is probable that never before have so many changes come about in such a short time.

It is too easy to think of these changes chiefly as military — the development of the atomic and hydrogen weapons which are so fearful. But peaceful uses for atomic energy have grown amazingly.

It has caused a revolution in the treatment of cancer and a number of other illnesses, as well as providing startling new developments in diagnosis and other phases of medicine.

It has caused a revolution in metallurgy and a dozen other crafts and techniques. It is paving the way for vast changes in agriculture—even creating new species of plants through the use of radiation.

It has provided a new concept of power production, where nuclear fuels will provide tremendous supplies of electricity at relatively low cost. If controlled hydrogen fusion can be developed, this potential will be multiplied many times over.

THESE things are not pipe dreams—they are actualities of the present and of the immediate future. And yet, because we all live from day to day and from hour to hour, and get used to new things so readily, it is difficult to remember when "the atom" was a little-thought-of physical concept, instead of an important facet of daily life.

Yet that was only 12 years ago. We see no reason to believe that the next 12 years won't bring other changes, just as important and exciting as those of the past 12 years.—E.A.

Step Toward U.S.E.?

Except for a few years during the Napoleonic empire, Europe has not been a true "community" since the days of Charlemagne. This, too, was a short-lived community, and in truth one would have to go back to the Roman empire to find a Europe which had, in any real sense, a community of interest.

This is one of the reasons that the development of the "European Common Market" has special interest and special significance. And it is possible that Americans, across the wide Atlantic, have yet to realize its tremendous potential importance.

IT is a dramatic development, as well as an important one. For who would have believed a few years ago that France and Germany would ever consent to tie their economic interests together?

And what is the European Common Market? Six nations—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—have agreed that, a step at a time, the nationalistic impediments to free trade will be lifted, and that those nation's borders no longer will limit trade among them.

It has already been ratified by the West German parliament and, rather to everyone's surprise, by the French National Assembly. Ratification by the others is expected to follow soon, and the first steps to break down tariff and other trade barriers should be placed in effect by the first of the year.

A UNITED STATES of Europe has long been a dream—and nothing but a dream. The common market is no U.S.E., but it is a movement in the direction of unity.

An analogy which comes to mind is that of the articles of confederation, which bound together, but very loosely, the 13 colonies of the United States of America. There was little expectation in those days that the independent colonies would ever become a strong federal union.

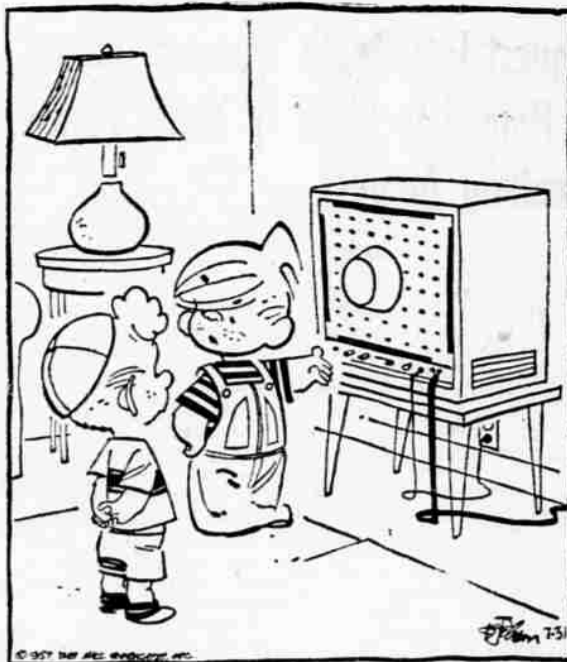
Europe has been torn by big and little wars for thousands of years. Some of them were the results of religious differences; some of them were caused by the ambitions of kings and princes; but many of them were based on economic rivalries and jealousies.

Whole peoples are no longer as prone to go to war over religion as they once were. Kings and princes no longer are much of a factor, and even dictators will think twice before starting a war with today's weapons.

And if the common market can eliminate or modify nationalism in economics, it will be a cause for much hope.

LANGUAGE, of course, remains a barrier. But it is not as much of a barrier as Americans, most of whom speak only one language, believe. There are many multi-lingual countries—Canada, Switzerland and India come to mind immediately—and language is only as much of a barrier as men will let it be.

It is impossible to predict that the European Common Market will be the forerunner of unification on other levels—military or political or cultural. But it is possible to hope that it will be, and that the age-old dream of a United States of Europe someday will come into being.—E.A.



THAT'S THE WAY MY MOM DOES THINGS! WHEN I GOOF SHE PUNISHES THE TELEVISION!

Matter of Fact

HOPE ON ALGERIA Paris—The French government is now rather unhappily re-examining its own policy in Algeria. The final result will only be known in September, but the two possible outcomes are already quite easily foreseeable.

Either the present re-examination will be transformed into the beginning of a serious attempt to find an agreed solution of the agonizing Algerian problem, or the meeting of the United Nations Assembly in September will produce a blow-up inside the Western Alliance almost on the scale of the Suez crisis. The reasons for these alternatives are simple indeed.

In brief, in anticipation of the U.N. Assembly session, where Algeria will be the major item on the agenda, the French have been sounding out the American and British governments on the possibilities of securing their support. The chief sounding-out expedition was the trip to Washington of the able permanent under-Secretary of the French Foreign Office, Louis Joxe.

In a series of long, frank and friendly conversations, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in effect told Joxe that the United States very much wanted to support France once again in the U.N. but Dulles added firmly that France would have to propose some kind of Algerian solution that the United States could honestly endorse.

The best solution, Dulles insisted, would be one that Tunis and Morocco would also agree to endorse. This would mean recognizing the aspiration of the native Algerians, tying an at least semi-independent reorganized Algeria to Tunis and Morocco, and finally tying all three countries to France.

Secretary Dulles did not insist, however, that the new French proposals for Algeria should have Tunisian and Moroccan backing. He only insisted that the proposals must be serious, in the sense of offering some hope of producing eventual peace.

Last year, he pointed out, the United States had backed the plan of former Prime Minister Guy Mollet, for a ceasefire followed by free elections; but this had proved delusive. Now another plan must be put forward, with better chances of success than the Mollet plan. And this was all the more urgent, he added, because the Algerian fighting was one of the major obstacles to the rather desperate, post-Suez-American effort to bring reasonable stability to the troubled Middle East.

Thus far the British government has taken a line parallel to the Dulles line. On this matter, London and Washington seem to be acting in concert, for once in a way. Thus it seems likely that if France does not put forward new Algerian proposals of a sufficiently hopeful and constructive character, France will not have the support of either of the other major Western allies at the U.N. meeting.

If France goes into the U.N. Assembly with the whole Afro-Asian and Communist bloc against her, and with no support from the other great Western allies, the result must be a truly appalling defeat. The consequences are really incalculable. For how will France, for instance, respond to a ringing U.N. condemnation? Only one consequence, indeed, can be calculated with real assurance. The ensuing recriminations inside the Western alliance will be heard around the world.

Such being the future prospect of France does not put forward constructive Algerian proposals, the re-examination of the Algerian problem that is being conducted here assumes the widest possible significance. But as yet, it must be said, the re-examination has not produced the kind of new proposals Washington and London are devoutly praying for.

Prime Minister Bourges Maunoury is seeking to draft a law giving the broad framework of a new organization of Algeria. Thus far, however, the framework law does not comprise the minimum recognition of Algeria as a national entity that could conceivably satisfy the Tunisians, the Moroccans or the Algerian dissidents. Instead, the most favored proposal at present is to divide Algeria into three provinces; to give each province a measure of autonomy and an elected provincial assembly; but to keep in French hands effective control of Algeria as a whole.

The American and British governments have already let it be known that this plan will not command their active support. Strong forces are certainly at work within the French government to secure much bolder proposals. The Foreign Minister Christian Pineau has even sponsored discreet negotiations with the Algerian rebel leaders.

If former Prime Minister Guy Mollet (the real maker of the Bourges Maunoury government) swings over to the side of bold action, this really may prove the beginning of a serious search for an agreed solution. But at present the betting is still against.

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Civil Rights Bill Boils Down To Voting Right Enforcement

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington — In its simplest term, the wind-up civil rights controversy now boiling in the Senate adds up to this:

Shall the federal government be given perfected machinery by which to compel southern states to permit Negroes to register and to vote?

The Eisenhower administration holds that the machinery available by constitutional guarantees and acts of Congress since reconstruction days is ineffective. The 15th Amendment, which became part of the Constitution in 1870, provides that Congress shall have the power to enforce by legislation the amendment's prohibition against the denial of the right to vote by the United States or by any state for reasons of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Reasons For Ineffectiveness The enforcement machinery created by Congress made the denial of the right to vote a criminal offense. The Eisenhower administration holds that this machinery has proved faulty for these reasons: —Southern juries have refused or been reluctant to convict their local officials on such criminal charges. —Such criminal proceedings, by their very nature, have had to take place substantially after the event—that is, criminal action could not be obtained in time to assure the vote to a qualified Negro.

The proposed change consists in essence of substituting civil for criminal action in the enforcement of the prohibition stated in the 15th amendment.

Preventive Action Also Not only that. Under the voting right provision of the pending civil rights bill, the attorney general could begin civil proceedings "whenever . . . there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive another" of the right to vote.

Moreover: Such proceedings would be a civil action for preventive relief which would dispense with a jury and leave both verdict and the punishment to the federal judge of the appropriate United States District Court.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. insisted that the foregoing is a moderation of existing

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machinery because it would substitute civil for criminal action. "It is a moderate bill," said Brownell.

"It is not," the southerners replied. They hold that the constitutional right of southern whites to a jury trial is being flushed down the drain to guarantee the constitutional rights of southern Negroes to vote.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE PRESIDENT INVOLVED

The central issue in the Civil Rights debate now is whether the Federal government shall have more or shall have less power to secure and protect the constitutional rights of Negroes to vote. The Eisenhower administration, having put forward the Brownell bill, is asking Congress to authorize the Department of Justice to ask for injunctions in the Federal court, with no trial by jury in case the injunctions are disobeyed. The theory of the bill is that in regions of the South where the Negroes are a large proportion of the citizens, white juries—the only juries there are—will not convict a white man who prevents a qualified Negro from voting. Therefore, if jury trials are required, the Federal power to protect the Negro voting in the deep South will be nullified.

The President is deeply involved in the substance of the question. The question is not merely whether he really favors the bill his administration has proposed, favors it practically, that is to say, in the sense that he will exert his influence with the Republicans in Congress to get it passed. He is more deeply involved than that. And he cannot fairly take refuge in the theory he often, though not always, invokes—namely, that it is the business of Congress alone to legislate. This bill does not add to or subtract from the existing law of the land on the right of citizens. It is primarily, indeed essentially, a grant of power to the President and his Attorney General, and therefore, Congress is entitled to a full and reasoned statement by the President as to how he proposes to use this new power. Congress is entitled to a statement of policy. Such a statement would constitute what is known in politics as "leadership."

THERE is no use pretending that the passage of the bill as it now stands will be followed by a general and automatic action in all the Federal courts of the South which will secure the right to vote. What we must expect is that there will be a gradual enfranchisement of the Negroes in more and more election districts, but with a hard core of implacable resistance. Where the resistance is implacable to Negro voters there is almost certain to be implacable resistance by one device or another, to Federal injunctions. This will mean that the President and his Attorney General will be faced not with the simple task of enforcing the law but with problems of policy as to where, when, and how, to use the power to enforce the law.

There is no evidence, so far as I know, that the President or Mr. Brownell have ever put their minds on all this, or that they have ever thought to discuss the problem thoroughly with the leaders of the various factions in Congress. Yet leadership of this kind is greatly needed if we are to avoid, or need if we are to assuage, a struggle, infected with violence, over enforcement and nullification.

THOUGH I am very much in favor of the bill as it now stands, it seems to me self-evident that whether the bill turns out to be a good one, a bad one, or just a deception, will depend on whether the President has a policy for administering the bill which he has persuaded the liberal South to accept. That is why the President cannot sit back, cannot deal with the is-

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The fact that no county has adopted such a plan in 10 years makes it fairly evident that the people in Oregon counties distrust such a plan. Most counties, like Clatsop, have been fortunate in having dedicated county officers who have been capable and willing to serve for low salaries, so that good government has prevailed despite the inefficiency of the system. County officials in virtually every county will oppose instinctively a county manager program, since they see it depriving them of their power and perhaps even of their jobs. They constitute a potent opposition to change.—Astorian Budget.

THE need for modernization and improvement of the multi-headed, archaic system of county government in Oregon has long been felt by many people. Legislation enabling counties to vote in a county manager system of government was enacted in 1947, but in 10 years no county has adopted the system. The closest a county ever came was in Lane where, as the R-G noted, it failed twice.

This newspaper agrees with the Medford and Eugene papers that county government needs modernization and strengthening. But we haven't much expectation of seeing a county manager program go into operation in any Oregon county in the near future.

The Eugene Register-Guard, taking note of the M-T's proposal, recalls that such a plan was proposed three times in Lane county, voted down twice, and never even made the ballot the third time. If memory serves correctly, a similar plan was launched at one time in Clackamas county, but failed to get enough signatures to get on the ballot.

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Western Declaration For Konrad Adenauer 'Campaign Document'

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The Big Three Western Allies have given Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a big boost in his campaign for the West German parliamentary election.

That seems likely to be the most important result of the declaration on German unity which the United States, Britain, France and West Germany issued Monday.

The statement also gave Adenauer personally further assurance that West Germany's interests will not be sacrificed in the attempt to reach a disarmament agreement with Soviet Russia.

It would be unfair, perhaps, to call the declaration a campaign document. Nevertheless, it makes a pretty good one. Calls For Election The declaration called on Soviet Russia to agree to a free all-German election to unify the country. It reaffirmed the right of a united Germany to continue the

membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which West Germany now holds. It further ruled out as impossible the Russian demand that West Germany negotiate a unification agreement with Communist East Germany.

One significant feature of the declaration was that it was issued in West Berlin instead of in Bonn, the West German capital. This emphasized the fact that Berlin is Germany's real capital. B & K To Visit East

The decision to issue the unification declaration at this time undoubtedly was made partly because Russian Communist Leader Nikita S. Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin are to visit East Germany in August.

Khrushchev and Bulganin are sure to hit the unification issue hard in their speeches during this visit. They may be expected to call again for direct negotiations between the two German governments and to repeat that West Germany's membership in NATO is a bar to a unification agreement.

The four-power declaration seems to pull the rug out from under this Soviet propaganda line.

Attorney Named To Represent Kidnapers

Pendleton—Circuit Court Judge William W. Wells Tuesday appointed William Hansen, Pendleton attorney, to represent a convicted kidnaper of an Oregon state policeman in 1953, Leonard Ellsworth Miller, 30, has filed a writ in Circuit Court claiming errors were made in his trial proceedings in November of 1953.

Oregon Centennial Coin May Be Minted

Portland—The minting of a special Oregon centennial coin in 1959 and the issuing of a special stamp to commemorate Oregon's 100th anniversary will be discussed in Washington next month. Oregon Centennial Commission Chairman Anthony Brandthaler said here Tuesday.

Accident Prevention Award Presented Firm

A special accident prevention award for 1956 has been awarded John B. Robison of the R and M Construction company, Central Point, by The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. Robison's firm was one of 34 to receive the award this year, and one of ten to receive it for two years, according to M. A. Erland, president.

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