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Flight o' Time
Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1953 (Sunday)
Soap box derby starts today: 100 youngsters pilot their race cars down the hill; winner goes to Akron, Ohio.

20 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1943 (Sunday)
One killed, two injured in South Riverside ave. smashup. From Arthur Perry's 'Eye Smeager Pot' column: 'Old timers report they never ran around in finer fall weather than experienced so far this summer.'

30 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1933 (Tuesday)
Young Democrats urge repeal of prohibition law. Valley apple and peach growers to study price conditions.

40 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1923 (Wednesday)
Mr. and Mrs. F. Corning Kenley leave for auto trip to Victoria, B. C. Tourist car goes over bank near Rogue Elk.

50 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1913 (Saturday)
Contract let for trolley ties for line connecting Medford and Siskiyou Heights. California Oregon Power company offers electric range for \$60 cash, \$65 on installments.

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

- 1. Salem is the capital of which state?
2. Which of the original 13 states was the last to ratify the Constitution?
3. A derringer is a short-barreled pistol, a kind of dagger, or a type of vehicle?
4. Would you keep birds or bees in an aviary?
5. The John Day, McNary and Wanapum Dams are on which river?
6. Is hominy made from wheat, corn, oats or barley?
7. Who succeeded Abraham Lincoln in the office of President?
8. What is 'Adam's Ale'?
9. The magnetic compass always points toward the geographic North Pole; true or false?
10. What is the difference between animals that are: 1. herbivorous; 2. carnivorous; 3. and omnivorous.

Answers: 1. Oregon. 2. Rhode Island. 3. Pistol. 4. Bees. 5. Columbia. 6. Corn. 7. Andrew Johnson. 8. Water. 9. False (magnetic north). 10. 1. Vegetation eaters; 2. flesh eaters; 3. eat both.

Equine Influenza In Portland Area
Salem-UP-An equine influenza that has spread throughout the eastern part of the United States has been reported in the Portland area, the State Agriculture Department said today.

At present there is no specific treatment for the disease and no way of immunizing the animals.

Understanding the Constitution

We often wonder how many of the people who go about calling for "a return to the Constitution" actually have read that remarkable document.

Particularly do we wonder if they have read the preamble, which in some ways is the most important part of it. It goes like this:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

The preamble gives the purpose of the Constitution; it sets the tone; it explains what the Founding Fathers were trying to accomplish.

IMPLICIT in the preamble, and, indeed, throughout the entire document, is the understanding that the Constitution provides a framework of government which must be flexible enough to meet changing circumstances and conditions.

The "general welfare" of the people, of all citizens, is a continuing concern in the Constitution. It appears not only in the preamble, but elsewhere.

There are certain passages in the Constitution which are not, on the face of them, clear and specific, and require interpretation, particularly when applied to specific cases. So the Supreme Court, in which "the judicial power of the United States" is vested, become the final authority of the meaning of the Constitution in those cases which are appealed to it for decision.

THE ultimate authority of the federal government, as contrasted with the powers of the states, is also made clear:

"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Also, long before the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified, to provide the "equal protection of the laws" to all citizens, the constitution declared:

"The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states."

THE states righters, who continually claim that the federal government is usurping their power, cannot have made any real study of the constitution, even though they keep citing it as the basis for their arguments.

Their chief reliance is on the Tenth Amendment, which says, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

But the constitutional grant of power to the federal government is a large one, far larger than the states righters are willing to concede.

THIS grant of power is not only the actions which are spelled out, word for word, but also those which are implicit, as in the preamble. The government, in other words, may do whatever is necessary "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty . . ."

If, in exercising these powers, the federal government is in conflict with one or more states, it is the national will which shall prevail. Not only is this spelled out in the constitution, in several places, but it was reinforced in the blood of civil warfare, when the Confederate states attempted to make their authority superior to that of the nation as a whole.

THERE is currently under way an effort to destroy the whole intent of the constitution, as it was written and as it has developed through interpretation over the years.

It is a states righters' attempt, which was moving along very quietly until just recently, when it has received nationwide attention. The attack on the constitution and its historic principles is in the form of three proposed amendments. They would:

- 1. Deny federal courts any jurisdiction over the apportionment of state legislative seats.
2. Allow the state legislatures to amend the constitution without the approval of Congress or a state or national consensus of any kind.
3. Create a "court of the Union," composed of the chief justices of the 50 states, with power to overrule the U.S. Supreme Court in all cases involving federal-state relationships.

THESE amendments could, in the words of one observer, "cripple the system of federal powers which Alexander Hamilton advocated, George Washington helped to establish, and Abraham Lincoln fought to preserve."

These three amendments—together with the even more ludicrous "Liberty Amendment," which would effectively emasculate the United States government—represent an attempt to undercut both the government and the constitution under which it operates. As such, it does violence both to the concepts of the Founding Fathers and to the laws of the land which have grown out of them.

If anyone tells you he wants to "return to Constitutional principles," ask him which constitution he means—the one we've lived with for 176 years, or one he imagines but which never was.—E.A.

"Oh, He's a Great Anti-Communist—It's Just That He Finds the Buddhists Are Easier To Get At"



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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

Still Boiling
To the Editor: I'm still boiling. On July 4, of all days, you had the nerve to write that the "patriot of today's ultra-right (meaning Birchers and Dan Smoot and Dean Manion fans) is not a conservative."

Bert Kissinger
322 South Riverside ave.
Medford

The Hereafter
To the Editor: Speculation about the Hereafter is futile. Man tries to envision life in Heaven in terms of life on earth, during his century and in his limited sphere. But life changes from century to century as per customs and beliefs.

In the world beyond periods of time will be unknown. There won't be days, weeks, months, etc., because there won't be any need for them. Since no one will suffer from hunger, thirst, heat, cold or sickness, no one will need any of the necessities of life he experienced on earth.

I imagine that Heaven is a mighty big place with room enough for all of us. See you there some day.
David Frisch
P. O. Box 292
White City, Ore.

Fellowship of Reconciliation
To the Editor: This is written on behalf of The Fellowship of Reconciliation, referred to in brief as FOR.

FOR is an international organization which is dedicated to non-violent opposition to wrong. Their influence of non-violent resistance has had its impact upon the present conflict over the racial question. They are preaching their doctrine of reconciliation and love because it is the only hope of eliminating the turmoil in the world and the danger of war and destruction.

One has only to stop and reflect to realize that nothing is more urgently needed in this world today. Gifts to the FOR have been declared tax-exempt for 37 years, but now, at this extremely critical point in our history, the IRS would deny this support, thereby restricting their work. Such action forces one to question the wisdom and sincerity of those having the authority to make such decisions.

Senator Neuberger and others have of late drawn our attention to organizations less worthy who are enjoying such privileges. There are some churches which are not as concerned about world peace and such vital issues that are not treated in like manner. To qualify for such deductions an organization must teach the existence of a divine deity and improve the character of the public, thus relieving the government of that much expense. With this adequate standard to go by we hope that FOR will be given the honest treatment which is unquestionably deserved.

If you are one of those who would like to have a hand in preserving life upon this earth, or in making it a better place for all to live in, write FOR, Box 271, Nyack, New York, and ask for the brochure "Where Do You Fit In?"

Bert Harr
Route 2, Box 77
Jacksonville, Ore.

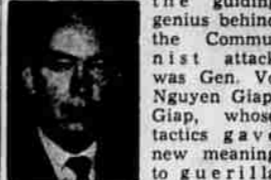
Pastor Will Present Gifts To Parishoners
Warwick, R.I.—The Rev. Carl W. Bloomquist, pastor of the Pilgrim Lutheran Church, will present orchids to the parishoners this Sunday.

Jacksonville's Gold
To the Editor: Some time ago an article credited the town of Columbia, in Tuolumne county, as one of the best preserved of the early mining towns of California.

We believe that Jacksonville also can very well boast of the best preserved town in all of Oregon's former mining towns since discovery of gold in 1851-52. After more

North Vietnamese Guerilla War Genius Masterminding Red Forces in Laos Fight

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
When France lost the battle for Dien Bien Phu in 1954, the guiding genius behind the Communist attack was Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap.



Newsom
minister of Communist North Vietnam and chief strategist for the Communist Viet Cong

In South Vietnam and the Communist Pathet Lao in Laos.

Like Mao Tse-Tung, the Red Chinese leader whose tactics he adopted and improved upon, Giap has set forth his theories of war in a book.

"Guerilla warfare causes many difficulties and losses to the enemy and wears him out," Giap writes. "To annihilate enemy manpower and liberate land, guerilla warfare has to change gradually to mobile warfare."

The change is made, he says, when scattered bands of guerillas can be grouped for

swift, hardhitting attacks over a set battlefield.

Arthur Dumen, a UPI veteran at reporting the war in Laos, says this is about what the situation has become there today.

The Geneva accord by which it was hoped to turn Laos into a neutral state, gave the Pathet Lao guerillas army status by recognizing that there were three armed forces in Laos, the Pathet Lao, the royal rightist forces under Gen. Phoumi Nosavan and the neutralist forces of Kong Le.

In the past year, according to Dumen, it has been discovered that the Pathet Lao possess armed camps with their own supply dumps and field hospitals. In the strategic Plain of Jars which provides access not only to South Vietnam but to Cambodia and Thailand as well, they have fought in unit strength up to a battalion, carrying relatively heavy

weapons and working with radio equipment. Giap's advisors work right up with Pathet Lao forward units.

In addition to training Pathet Lao officers in North Vietnam and building up local military units, the Communists are proceeding rapidly with the indoctrination of populations under their control.

In Laos' capital of Vientiane, Western observers concede that a hard-core regiment of North Vietnamese veterans of the Indochina war could sweep the Plain of Jars now if they wished.

By the end of the current rainy season or by May of 1964, the Pathet Lao may be ready for the job themselves, thus maintaining the fiction of Laotians fighting for Laos.

The Communist countries then might call for another international conference to ratify the battlefield victory.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
© 1963, The Washington Post

THE POST-POSTWAR ERA
Things are moving so fast in both the Communist world and ours that it is hard for the observer to keep up with them. Yet there is already sufficient reason to ask ourselves whether, along with and not doubt affected by the rupture inside the Communist orbit, there is not also, long before most people expected it, a profound change within the Western system.

We can begin to see dimly that events are overtaking the standard conception of Western unity as preached for the past 15 years and preached again recently by President Kennedy.

The standard conception of Western unity is that of a rally of beleaguered forces in a dire emergency. It originated in the years immediately after the war when Western Europe was devastated and disarmed, and there was nothing but a meager supply of American atomic bombs between the Red army and Paris. In that climate of imminent peril, there were conceived and constructed in a dazzling display of statesmanship the postwar institutions of the Western world, the Marshall Plan, NATO and the Common Market.

AS IS evident from the flourishing condition of Western Europe today, these postwar institutions accomplished wonders. But they contained within themselves an obvious, but unavowed, difficulty which was destined to make them transitory. The difficulty was that the Federal Republic of Germany is not "Germany," but the Western section of a divided Germany; the six countries of the Common Market are not "Europe," but only one part of the non-Communist part of Europe. And non-Communist Europe is only a part of Europe.

Unless I am misreading the present course of events, we are looking backward when we base American policy on the revival of the partitioned, divided and fragmented postwar "Europe." There is much ground for thinking that the main movement of affairs is away from a closer organization of postwar Western Europe and toward a loose association and increasing intercourse with the whole of Europe.

The exclusion of Britain, together with Ireland and Scandinavia, from the six has been followed by many signs of stagnation and even fragmentation within the six.

IF CERTAIN indiscreet, off-the-record remarks of General De Gaulle have been correctly reported, he—as so often before—has been one of the first to see a new development.

He has recognized that there is not much of a future in the Paris-Bonn axis within a very small Europe. In any event, as the recent visit of the general to Bonn showed, the two countries collaborate as well, but no better than most neighbors. The West Germans are not only looking to Britain and across the Atlantic, but are looking also to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The post-Adenauer Germans like Erhard and Schroeder and Brandt are not interested in the small postwar "Europe." They have no passionate enthusiasm for a close political integration of the partitioned Germany in a truncated Europe.

In this connection, there is great importance in the changing relations between the Catholic Church and the East European States. There is much evidence that in Poland and Hungary and perhaps in

Sin Lines Us Up, At The Box Office
By Arthur Hoppe

There's no denying we're having a great moral revival in this country. You can't go anywhere without hearing everybody angrily condemning Mr. Burton and Miss Taylor for their appalling conduct during the filming of Cleopatra. Never has our Nation been more staunchly united on such a burning moral issue. Where will such indignation all end?

Well, Mr. Darryl F. Zanuck now figures happily that the picture ought to gross better than \$100 million.

So I guess it's another smashing example of the old law that everybody's four-

square for morality. But nobody's going to pay out good money for it. And all that worries me now is how such a smashing smashing example is going to affect Hollywood. I shudder to envision the scene.

(The scene: The Idea Room of Wonder Westerns, Inc. — "If it's A Good Western, It's A Wonder!" Seated around the inlaid Formica idea table are Producer Cecil B. DeCecil and his brain trust of Idea Men, headed by Copley S. Plaza.)

Mr. DeCecil: All right, let's have it, it better be good.

Mr. Plaza: You'll love it, Chief. First of all, we shoot it in the Middle East.

Mr. DeCecil: A Middle Eastern Western? What's wrong with good old Lonesome Pine?

Mr. Plaza: No romance. This one we film in the mysterious Casbah, with side trips to Capri, Venice and Coney Island.

Mr. DeCecil: It'll cost millions!

Mr. Plaza: (proudly) Scores of millions! The public will deary such extravagance. With luck, we'll upset the gold balance and hit the financial pages, too.

Mr. DeCecil: Good thinking. Who's the cast?

Mr. Plaza: We figure Shirley Temple as the lead. She's just a simple American housewife, see? But she is overcome by the heady mystique of the Casbah and then—bang—she meets Walter Brennan.

Mr. DeCecil: Walter Brennan! He's old enough to be her father.

Mr. Plaza: Right, Chief. It gives us the Lolita angle. It'll outrage housewives, fathers, little girls and the League of Decency. He wants her to fly off to Venice with him, see? Illicitly. But shall she leave her children? What conflict.

Mr. DeCecil: And in the end she forsakes her lover, eh?

Mr. Plaza: Gosh, no, Chief. She forsakes her children. Mothers everywhere will be up in arms. But in Venice she takes up with this Italian gold-digger driver, which will offend American male pride. Then, addicted to heroin she . . .

Mr. DeCecil: Marvelous! Let's start production. It'll outgross "Cleopatra." You men are to be commended for coming up with such a great story line for what happens off the set. By the way, have you given any thought yet to what the actual movie itself will be about?

Mr. Plaza: Oh, we'll think of something.



"When I grow up, I want to topple governments!"

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris
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WHITTLING THE LANGUAGE
In a recent magazine ad, the company mentioned "the enormity of our effort" to obtain a certain product. What the company meant was "enormousness," and not wickedness, which "enormity" has always meant. Why complain about a minor error of this sort, ask the modernists in speech? As long as people know what you mean, what difference does it make which word you use? Besides, words change their meanings from century to century—sometimes, almost from generation to generation.

There is some truth in their position, but not enough to outweigh the disadvantages of using words loosely and sloppily. If "enormity" ceases to mean a kind of large wickedness, and comes to mean the same as "enormousness," then we have lost a valuable word, and gained nothing. One tool of language has been dulled beyond repair.

Consider another more prevalent example—the modern use of "disinterested" to mean "uninterested." Properly speaking, a judge is "disinterested" in a case—that is, he is interested in an objective and impartial manner. This is a most valuable word to describe the role of a "disinterested party." If, however, it is used interchangeably with "uninterested," we have simply given up something for nothing.

I don't believe that words should be preserved merely for their antiquarian or traditional value; the only test should be whether they fill a verbal need. When they do, we should resist all efforts to eliminate them or modify their meaning.

"Imply" and "infer" are also losing their distinction: I "imply" by what I say, and I "infer" from what you say. If these two are used interchangeably, then communication becomes even more confused. Since semantic confusion is already so great in our society, loosening the bonds of meaning even further can only create greater mischief.

We cannot prevent language from changing, nor should we. But the changes should be gradual, sensible and advantageous. Purists, for instance, object to "contact" as a verb ("I contacted John yesterday"), and indeed it is an ugly construct; yet it