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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 Dec. 5, 1948 (Thursday)

Booth sales of Christmas seals, conducted by the Jackson County Public Health Association, opens in Medford; booths at Mann's and Montgomery Ward.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Farmers have started winter plowing of their smiling acres, but are not doing any smiling themselves.

20 YEARS AGO Dec. 5, 1938 (Saturday)

Total shipments through November of 1937 Packards was 30,800, and the December schedule calls for 41,400 cars, according to Perry Ashcraft, local Packard dealer.

More than 200 attend Boy Scout rally in Ashland; troop 13 wins rally cup.

30 YEARS AGO Dec. 5, 1928 (Sunday)

Annual fall terms of U.S. district court for southern Oregon will convene in federal building Tuesday.

Banquet Friday in the Medford hotel will honor President Hall of the University of Oregon.

40 YEARS AGO Dec. 5, 1918 (Tuesday)

Horace Pelton, Sams Valley, sells record car of hogs at Portland market; 74 hogs bringing \$3,993.

President Wilson defends program for compulsory investigation of labor disputes on railroads before strike or lockouts allowed.

50 YEARS AGO Dec. 5, 1906 (Wednesday)

City Council taxes levy for ensuing year at 14 mills.

W. S. Bristol nominated to be U.S. district attorney for Oregon in U. S. senate.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. It has been estimated that the human eye has a visual range of 6-trillion miles on a clear night; true or false?

2. Does the longest day occur in the southern hemisphere in December or June?

3. Does the ethnological (or racial) knowledge displayed in the Biblical Books vary with their age?

4. Is Detroit situated at one of the Great Lakes?

5. Is a laughing jackass an animal, bird, or plant?

6. Was Paul Revere, among other of high handicrafts, a silversmith?

7. Fingers that broaden at the tips are termed s...-e?

8. Is the diameter of the moon 2,633,316.3, or 4,163 miles?

9. From what source did the two "Dakota" states derive their names?

10. Was "Rule Britannia" written specifically for the British Navy?

Answers: 1. True. 2. December. 3. Yes. 4. No. On Detroit River. 5. Bird. 6. Yes. 7. Spatulate. 8. 2,163. 9. Dakota Indian tribe. 10. No. For the play: "Mask of Alfred" (1740).

Avoid Becoming a Statistic

December is the easiest month in which to get killed.

It is the darkest month of the year. It is usually chilly, and ice on the streets is not unusual. Motorists haven't quite got the hang of winter driving yet, after the long spring, summer and fall. Fog, rain, snow and sleet are apt to complicate things further.

Crowds are bigger, as people rush to complete their Christmas shopping. In the hustle and bustle, they are apt to be a bit less careful than usual.

Christmas "cheer" of the liquid variety flows more freely, lessening the discretion and ability of those who partake.

IF THERE'S anything which is almost as bad as getting killed in traffic, it's killing someone else. It might even be worse, for everyone has to die sometime, but living with the knowledge that you were responsible for a death must be almost insufferable.

Now these are things that everyone knows, but don't always realize, on the theory that "It can't happen to me."

The theory is comfortable, and untrue. And it is doubtful if anything anyone says, editorially or otherwise, will make much difference. But it might, which is the reason that safety officials, police officers and editorial writers keep on plugging.

THERE are two classes of people who get killed in traffic accidents: Drivers and pedestrians.

Last December, four Oregon pedestrians were killed, and 158 were injured.

The Oregon Traffic Safety Commission said that some pedestrians are "asking" for trouble by sloppy walking habits such as jaywalking, or crossing the street against "wait" signals.

Other pedestrian errors listed include: Obscuring vision under an umbrella or behind a mountain of packages, failing to check for turning cars at intersections, or assuming that drivers will yield the right-of-way just because the law says so.

ACTUALLY, there are some instances where the pedestrian does not have the right of way, despite a rather common misconception to the contrary. They do not have it when walking against a signal, nor when outside of a crosswalk.

The point, however, is that one can be killed just as dead when one has the right of way as when one doesn't, although the chances are less.

AS FOR drivers, anyone with an operator's license knows, or should know, the "dos" and "don'ts" of safe driving. The problem is in getting them to follow the rules.

There is a hint that, generally speaking, drivers are getting a bit better. The number of traffic accidents has, of course, gone up and up in recent years. But the increase has been because of the increased number of vehicles, not because of a higher rate of accidents.

In 1955, for instance, there was a rate of 6.4 deaths per 100 million miles of vehicle travel. In 1941, there were 12 deaths for the same distance of travel, and in the first year the statistics were kept, 1927, the rate was 16.3 deaths per 100 million miles.

STATISTICS are interesting enough, as they show trends and percentages and averages and so on. But they do not show the suffering which accidents cause—such as the 38,300 persons killed last year, and the thousands more that were injured.

Our principal interest in these statistics of death should be to avoid becoming one—either as a driver involved in an accident, or a pedestrian victim.

Our best chance to do this is to be constantly on the defensive—to assume that the next car that comes along will do some darn fool thing, and to be ready for it. This may be hard on the nerves, but you might live longer.—E.A.

Highways for People

Robert Moses, the Lord High Everything Else about civic betterment in and around New York, warns of some potential dangers in the vast new federal highway system now getting under way.

In the current Harper's magazine, Moses reports that the federal highway act makes no provision for the control of billboards, and he is afraid that much of the advantage of beautiful new four-lane highways, sweeping across-country, would be lost if they became lined with marching ranks of billboards.

HE HAS another warning—to the effect that with limited access and no roadside business permitted, the highway travelers will have to leave the highway to find gasoline, oil, coffee, meals or rest rooms. This, he says, will be an inconvenience, a threat to the highway safety the highways themselves are designed to protect, and a menace to orderly development just off the highway rights of way.

He thinks that government-operated, or franchised, facilities of this type, carefully regulated, should be incorporated into plans for the highways.

(Upstate papers have pointed out that the Baldock freeway from south of Salem to Portland has no facilities for such conveniences, and that one has to go considerably off the main line to find them.)

HE SUGGESTS, and we concur, that during the 13-year life of the big highway construction project, interested motorists keep tab on how things are going, and work constructively to prevent such hazards as he describes, and others now unforeseen.

The highways belong to the people who use them and pay for them, and we, as the owners, have every right to make our needs and desires known to the officials who have the responsibility for putting our wishes into effect.—E.A.

Stevenson's Remark Reveals Problem of Democratic Leaders

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent Washington (UP)—For the most meaningful words in Adlai E. Stevenson's latest political pronouncement you must skip his statement that he will not again seek the presidency.



Practical politicians were counting Stevenson out of the 1960 presidential picture before half the returns were in election eve. It was evident by then that he was a two-time loser, both by big margins.

The most significant language in Stevenson's statement reveals his intention to have his say in party councils—in the making of party policy.

"In my opinion," he added, "the greatest service the Democratic Party can now render is a strong, searching and constructive opposition."

The question shortly to come up for decision when Congress meets next month is just what strong, searching and constructive opposition means.

Another question is this: In his role as elder statesman, will Stevenson go along with the

Democratic leadership of Congress or team up with the Democratic left wing which has been critical of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and

A major problem confronting elder statesman Stevenson was created by the trend toward breakup of the so-called solid South. He and his fellow party leaders probably must decide before 1960 what the Democratic Party must do to maintain its hold on the relatively left-wing, big-city industrial vote without losing support in the relatively conservative South.

Presidential election returns in 1952 and this year considerably jolted left-wing Northern leaders. The Republican Eisenhower-Nixon ticket broke substantially into the South in both years.

President Eisenhower steadily is moving the Republican Party toward what FDR gently used to call the left of center. This is a political maneuver designed to entice from the Democrats large blocs of Northern voters, union men, Negroes and such who rallied years ago to the Roosevelt New Deal.

Democratic leaders must consider now what to do about that. Shall they lead their party further to the left at the risk of losing Southern support?

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.

Gifts and Sharing

To the Editor: I do not want to offend anybody or spoil anyone's fun, but as another Christmas season is ushered in, I find myself wondering if there are other places in the world as addicted as is Jackson County to so-called gift exchanges. In past years I've found myself growing increasingly allergic to the idea of buying a 50-cent gift someone else probably doesn't need or want, to exchange for one of similar value I don't especially need or want. If the practice were limited to children I suppose I might feel differently about it, but I belong to no less than four adult groups that traditionally hold gift exchanges, and I know there are many more in the county in which the custom is observed.

The year when so much of the world seems to be coming unglued at the seams, and resultant human misery has reached such appalling proportions that it defies one's imagination to picture it, I haven't the heart to go through with more of these meaningless Christmas parties, so I am abstaining from all of them.

Instead I am adding the \$2 I would have spent on these unneeded gifts, to the sum I am contributing to overseas relief in the hope that others will follow suit.

After all, unless our beliefs are wholly pagan, when we keep Christmas we are commemorating the birth of One who experienced the tribulations and sorrows of exile from home and country, for He and His family were once refugees fleeing from the wrath of a dictator who sought His destruction. As we pause in our indecision over whether His birthday this year shall be for us primarily a time for forgetting, or a time for sharing our great abundance with those who have nothing, His voice still sounds clearly across the intervening centuries to remind us that with what measure we mete, it shall be measured to us again in our own hour of greatest need; and that inasmuch as we do it unto one of the least of these, His brethren, even these least, we do it unto Him.

Name and Address on File

Cold Winter Ahead To the Editor: Probably the most unusual phenomenon in local weather history was the first three days of December being almost identical in regards to fog and frost. May not occur quite the same again in a century.

According to ancient Egyptian lore and tradition, the first three days of December foretell the three months of winter weather. That may interpret the coming general trend for December, January and February. That also coincides with the tendency of the planet Mercury indicating as severe and cold until February, with snow in higher elevations. The new year beginning March 21, 1957 will be ruled by the moon and forecasts a cold damp Spring with fog. "That is what the seer said."

Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman St. Medford, Ore.

Elvis Presley's Hair-do To the Editor: It is amazing to me that in this land of great freedoms: freedom of speech, press, religion, and many, many others, that a boy can't choose

his own hair style. I am referring to the case of Robert Pherneton, of course, champion of the Elvis Presley hair-do. He was expelled from school just because he wore his hair long. Recently he was accepted back in school because he relented and had his hair cut. Why should he have been the one to relent? Why indeed was there even a ban on the haircut? The school officials said it was a sign of rebellion. That "rebellion" could not have possibly hurt anyone. Those officials should save their energy for important matters. Many people consider that type of hair-do attractive, anyway.

In the Friday, Nov. 30 paper there was an article about a Medford boy being ordered to make restitution for a rifle and TO HAVE HIS ELVIS PRESLEY HAIRCUT SHORN! What concern is it of the D. A.'s office if that boy wants to wear his hair in that manner?

True, in the laws there is no one law that states a person can choose his own hair style. Why should there be? There is no law against it.

The petty men who object so strongly to a haircut cannot possibly know the meaning of democracy.

This question is bigger than just that of a haircut. This is the beginning of a dictatorship! Indignantly yours,

Carolyn Edwards (Crater High) Route 2, Box 332 Central Point, Ore.

Haircuts and "Crazes" To the Editor: It's a darn good thing Elvis has a haircut styled so it can be cut when schools or deputy district attorneys object to it. What if "Our Boy" had gone in for a Mohawk, flattop or butch?

I, as a young mother, would like to know what physical or mental hazard a haircut (certain style) has on a teenage boy? I have two young boys to raise and I sure wouldn't want to miss the boat.

I'm 26, just right to remember "The Frankie Rage," "The City Boy," and a faint recollection of a "Tony Martin Crush." And I just imagine if I questioned mom and dad, I could list quite a few others—way back when—who did not demoralize our or their generation because we liked or respected their type of music.

Say, do you remember when we had a siege of Veronica Lake hairdos? Then the girls could only use one eye. Don't recall any kids—do you?

Mrs. Charmaine McMahan Route 1, Box 529 Gold Hill, Ore.

Resumption of Vice Investigations Hinted Portland (UP)—Two assistant attorneys general met with the Multnomah county grand jury today amid speculation that the vice investigation which resulted in more than 30 indictments last summer was resuming.

Walter J. Adley and Lloyd Hammel, assistant attorneys general, met with the jury at 10 a.m. The nature of the proceeding was a secret.

PROMPT POSTMASTER Cincinnati, Ohio (UP)—The Cincinnati Post has received its first Christmas card of the season— from Postmaster Hobart W. Wekking who has been urging for weeks to "mail your Christmas cards early."

Russia Showing Signs of Alarm Over Spreading Satellite Moves

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Soviet Russia is showing signs of acute alarm over the situation in Romania and Bulgaria.



Widespread unrest is reported also in Albania, the tiny Communist satellite country on the Adriatic Sea opposite Italy. Communist leaders in East Romania during the Hungarian

seem to be increasingly nervous over the possibility of outbreaks in their countries. Taken together, dispatches indicate strongly that Russia's grip on its satellite empire is being challenged all over Eastern Europe as the result of the revolts in Poland and Hungary.

Army Being Disarmed It is reported that a large part of the Romanian army is being disarmed as a safeguard against its possible participation in a popular uprising. A Moscow communique announced on Monday that Soviet troops sent to Romania during the Hungarian

revolt will remain there temporarily. Strong forces of Soviet troops have been moved into Bulgaria. Dispatches say a number of Bulgarian army officers have been dismissed as untrustworthy. There is a split in the Bulgarian Communist leadership.

In all of the chief satellite countries, Red leaders are watching students closely. The Revolts in Poland and Hungary started with student demonstrations. Admit Armies Are A Liability The most significant development in the satellite countries is Russia's admission that their armies are now more of a liability than an asset.

In Hungary the army joined the rebels against the Soviet forces which turned out to crush the revolt.

It has now been announced officially that Hungary is to have a "new and smaller" army. Dispatches from Western Europe say the army may be cut to as few as 25,000 men. This means that the Reds will rely on "carefully screened" security troops to keep order.

Depend On Oppressive Rule There seems to be little Soviet government can do to combat the steady weakening of its authority in its satellites to depend more and more on oppressive rule.

Insofar as Moscow is concerned, the tolerance of independent-minded Communist which proved so costly in Poland and Hungary seems to be definitely over.

"Stalinist" leaders are being built up in Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

But things have gone so far that the Stalinists will find it increasingly hard to keep their peoples in subjection.

Fall Lobby Reports Reveal Top Spenders

Washington (CQ)—Just 10 organizations account for one-fourth of the \$3.2 million all lobbies admit spending so far this year to influence legislation.

Congressional Quarterly's tabulation of lobby spending reports filed with Congress shows the 10 groups spent \$706,872 in the first nine months of 1958. The rest of the total \$3,194,205 on record was reported spent by 247 other lobbies.

The totals are considered conservative. Several Congressmen who have conducted studies of the lobby law contend its loopholes result in many organizations reporting far less than they actually spend.

Railroads Biggest Biggest spender at the year's three-quarter mark was the Association of American Railroads which reported spending \$118,121. Next was the AFL-CIO with a reported expenditure of \$108,242.

The other top spenders and the amounts they say they spent during the first three quarters of 1958:

American Farm Bureau Federation, \$88,418; Southern States Industrial Council, \$77,082; American Trucking Association, \$76,005; National Farmers Union, \$68,142; American Legion, \$64,703; National Federation of Post Office Clerks, \$64,554; U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, \$61,022; National Committee for Insurance Taxation, \$60,600.

The Railroad Association is interested especially in having Congress adopt several of the recommendations made in 1955 by the Cabinet Committee on Transport Policy and Organization. The Committee said that since the danger of railroads' monopolizing transportation long since was past, it was time to permit competition to replace government regulation. The Committee also contended that "any policy which strengthens the railroad base will tend to increase the built-in flexibility of our transportation plant."

Truckers Fight Move The American Trucking asso-

ciation, meanwhile, used a sizeable slice of their reported expenditures in attempts to neutralize the efforts of the railroads. ATA emphatically opposes the Cabinet Committee's transportation report.

The AFL-CIO, while Congress was in session, took a stand on a host of bills and pressed for revision of the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act. But its overall spending for the three quarters of this year was \$82,586 less than the combined total spent by the AFL and CIO for the same period in 1955 when they were separate organizations.

The railroads vs. truckers spending competition was similar to the case of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers union. The Farm Bureau to 1956 pressed for retention of flexible price supports while the Farmers Union favored a return to high rigid supports. The third major farm lobby, National Grange, had not filed its third quarter spending report as of the Oct. 10 deadline.

The American Legion, which keeps close tabs on Capitol Hill activity, focused much of its efforts on getting a liberalized veterans pension bill through Congress. The bill was passed by the House but did not come up for a vote in the Senate before adjournment.

Seeks Recognition The National Federation of Post Office Clerks is trying to get the federal government to recognize it as a bona fide bargaining agent for its 115,000 members. Founded in 1906, it also seeks higher pay for postal employees. The government so far declines to recognize its right to negotiate for federal employees.

The last of the 10 biggest spenders, the National Committee for Insurance Taxation, calls itself a "research, statistical and activity lobbying" organization representing 202 fire and casualty insurance executives. Its stated objective is "to secure equality of federal taxation within the fire and casualty insurance industry."

The biggest spenders after the top 10 were: the U.S. Savings and Loan League, \$56,313; National Housing Conference, \$55,864; National Automobile Dealers Association, \$53,651; National Rural Electric Cooperatives, \$47,681; Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, \$47,374; International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO), \$46,513; National Education Association, \$44,631; American Petroleum Institute, \$44,116; Council of State Chambers of Commerce, \$41,394; American Federation of Musicians, \$41,141; Friends Committee on National Legislation, \$40,235. (Copyright 1958, Congressional Quarterly)

85 Per Cent of Registered Oregon Voters Balloted

Salem (UP)—More than 85 per cent of Oregon's registered voters went to the polls in the November general elections to establish a new record, the final canvass of the votes showed today.

State Elections Chief David O'Hara said that 747,161 persons out of a total registration of 877,952 voted.

The official count showed no major changes from the unofficial returns.

Final tallies on major national and state offices were: For president: Eisenhower and Nixon (R) 406,393; Stevenson and Kefauver (D) 329,204.

For U. S. senator: Douglas McKay (R) 335,405; Wayne Morse (D) 308,849.

For representative in Congress 1st district: Jason Lee (D) 90,567; Walter Norblad (R) 109,360.

For representative in Congress 2nd district: Sam Coon (R) 51,844; Al Ullman (D) 52,219.

For representative in Congress 3rd district: Edith Green (D) 146,250; Phil J. Roth, (R) 91,239.

For representative in Congress 4th district: Harris Ellsworth (R) 85,860; Charles O. Porter (R) 90,355.

For governor: Robert D. Holmes (D) 369,439; Elmo Smith (R) 361,840.

For secretary of state: Mark Hatfield (R) 368,127; Monroe Sweetland (D) 349,484.

For state treasurer: Wiley W. Smith (D) 295,991; Sig Unander (R) 416,410.

For attorney general: Carl H. Francis (R) 332,991; Robert Y. Thornton (D) 379,114.

NO MASQUERADER Frankfurt, Germany (UP)—Police said today they were certain the man in the striped uniform they arrested for drunk driving was a fugitive from a masquerade party until investigation showed he was a prison fugitive riding a stolen motorcycle.

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