

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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
Dec. 8, 1948 (Wednesday)
Medford's city council takes up 54 items in a three-hour regular meeting.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 8, 1938 (Thursday)
Two Medford couples who couldn't wait for those new forms to reach the county clerk's office go ahead and get married in Yreka, Calif.

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 8, 1928 (Saturday)
A community council is being formed as an advisory group to local girl scouts.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 8, 1918 (Sunday)
The finance committee reports Medford has reduced its bonded indebtedness \$67,000.

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

1. What part of speech is "someone"?
2. Complete the following saying: "If wishes were horses, then..."
3. The boundaries of which state touches only one other state?
4. A praline is a mathematical formula, a confection of nut kernels, or a prairie schooner?
5. The ukelele originated in Hawaii, Japan, or Portugal?
6. In which European country is the Apennine mountain range?
7. "Black Jack" was the nickname borne by which now deceased General of the Armies?
8. What office is held by a college prexy?
9. A long ton consists of how many more pounds than does a short ton?
10. Genuine Roquefort cheese is made from cows, ewes, or goat's milk?

Answers: 1. Pronoun. 2. "beggars would ride." 3. Maine. 4. Confection of nut kernels. 5. Portugal. 6. Italy. 7. John J. Pershing. 8. President. 9. 240 lbs. more. 10. Ewe's milk.

COMPANY OFFICER DIES
New York—UPI—John Sanderson, 67, executive vice president of the Sperry Rand Corp., died Sunday after an illness of several months.

Repeal Anniversary

It took a proclamation by the acting secretary of state 25 years ago to end Prohibition officially, but the revelers had begun celebrating long before.

When Utah became the 36th and last-needed state to ratify the 21st amendment, 19 states had already removed constitutional or statutory bans on the sale of liquor. As one New York City newspaper put it, "hundreds of 'speaks' kept grinding" — though for some of them, at least, Repeal was the end of the line.

By now "speak" — an abbreviated form of "speakeasy" — has become almost archaic, along with booze, rum (except in specific application), blind pig, saloon, home brew (but not moonshine), hijacking, bathtub gin, and scores of other terms in use when the nation was dry.

Now only two states remain nominally "dry" — Mississippi and Oklahoma. And it is no secret that "drinking liquor" can be had.

NEARLY 60 million Americans, or about 55 per cent of the adult population, drink some form of alcoholic beverage today, according to a Yale University study. In 1956, elections were held in 1,454 areas of 25 of the 39 states which provided for local option, in which nearly 7.5 million persons voted. Added to the "wet" population were nearly 170,000, according to the Distilled Spirits Institute, raising to 83.8 per cent the total population living in areas where liquor is legally sold.

Returns from Nov. 4 local option votes have not been thoroughly analyzed, but no definite trend appears either way. The DSI was admitting, Nov. 7, a net loss for this year to the Drys of 16 governing units, with a population of almost 79,000. But the Wets were grieved to count in their number the estimated 212,000 population of Prohibiting-free Alaska.

VOTING for ratification of the Prohibition amendment in 1919 were 84.6 per cent of the members of the Senate of the various states; 78.5 per cent of the members of the lower houses. By 1920, when Prohibition went into effect, 32 states were legally dry.

In 1933, in the election of delegates to the state conventions that acted on repeal of the 18th Amendment, the popular vote in the nation was 70 per cent wet, 30 per cent dry. The Repeal amendment was the only one to be ratified by state conventions called for that purpose. To protect states wishing to retain Prohibition, Sec. 2 of the amendment provided that "the transportation or importation into any state... for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited."

Whether Repeal has brought on greater drinking is a question on which the jury is still out. A Columbia University study puts boozing in the Dry Era at 1.94 gallons per capita per year. Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., reports per capita consumption in 1957 of 1.24 gallons.

Economics may have something to do with it. In 1933 you could get a fair Scotch for \$2.20 a fifth. In 1933 the federal tax on a gallon was \$1.10; today it's a whopping, sobering \$10.50.

Priests To And From Russia

Soon a Roman Catholic priest from the United States will again be ministering to Roman Catholics in the U.S. embassy, and probably other embassies, in Moscow. At the same time Archbishop Boris of the Orthodox church will again be in this country as Exarch administering the few North American parishes under jurisdiction of the Patriarch at Moscow.

The archbishop technically is here only on a three-months' visa. But if this isn't renewed, the U.S. priest in Moscow, Father L. A. Dion of Worcester, Mass., can expect to find himself ousted. At least that's the sort of eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth contretemps that occurred 3 1/2 years ago.

IN MARCH 1955 the United States refused to renew the two-months' visa of Archbishop Boris, then in this country. Whereupon the Soviet Union expelled from Soviet territory Father Georges Bissonette, the U.S. priest in Moscow.

In the following November an agreement seemed to have been reached for a visa for Archbishop Boris and one for Father Dion as Father Bissonette's successor. But the mutual visa exchange fell through because the Archbishop wanted to minister to U.S. as well as to Russian nationals here. The Soviet Union wouldn't let Father Dion serve Russians in Moscow.

Now the two governments stipulate that the Soviet visa for our priest and our visa for theirs have been handled separately, are in no sense interdependent. Perish the thought that two such proud and powerful states as the United States and the Soviet Union should engage in tit-for-tat stuff! — E. R. R.

Communications

Once again, it needs to be pointed out that while the Mail Tribune welcomes, and prints, a large number of communications, it reserves the right to edit them for good taste, clarity and condensation, and it requires that they all be signed. Occasionally a "Name on file" signature will be permitted, but not ordinarily on letters pertaining to matters of controversy.

Also, in selecting letters for publication, preference goes to those which are short and to the point, which are not repetitious, and which are from writers who have not been heard from before on any subject under discussion.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"How can I get to heaven if I don't get my wings 'til I get there?"

Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington—Of the Senate's forthcoming debate on the filibuster rule it could be said that rarely have so many been so profoundly affected by so grave an issue understood by so few. The decision will come at a time when the powers of persuasion of bland and happy oversimplifications, by stirring the fear of being "out of line," by the comforting appeal of simply being in the majority, is incomparably the greatest in our history.

Everywhere more and more gaunt television towers beam out endless messages making it all too clear who are the good guys and who are the bad guys in everything-including the good guys who denounce and the bad guys who support a dusty thing called the filibuster. This is the term for endless talking in the Senate to prevent a vote.

And the decision will come also in a supercharged political atmosphere that will affect and possibly even decide the 1960 Presidential contest.

BUT at stake are things infinitely more important than all these. For the background: It is not now possible to shut off a major filibuster—short of simply wearing it out by letting the filibusters exhaust themselves—without the votes of two-thirds of the entire Senate. The advanced liberals in both parties wish to provide that a bare majority—50 of the 98 Senators—could halt all debate after a specified time.

The old guard Southerners will resist any kind of change. The moderate Southerners, some of the Western liberal Democrats and a good many Republicans are for a moderate alteration. This would permit two-thirds of those voting (instead of two-thirds of the whole membership) to clamp down on debate.

The advanced liberals would fundamentally alter the Senate as an institution. This they bitterly deny; but it is historically and demonstrably the truth. For the Senate was deliberately designed, and for nearly two centuries has so operated, as a frank check on unqualified majority rule. The notion has been that even majorities may sometimes be angrily wrong—as they were wrong in trying to draft strikers into the Army and to pack the Supreme court and thus to destroy its integrity as an institution.

The advanced liberals are earnest men, but in some cases they are impassioned men. Some are like the violent abolitionists of long ago who much troubled a reasonably liberal President named Lincoln. These are inflamed by their long frustrations in seeking full civil rights for Negroes. And, of course, they are influenced, too, by the thoroughly legitimate power of racial minorities at the polls.

The extremists among them are profoundly illiberal toward any dissent on this question. Intellectually, some have blood in some nostrils. They overlook that many fairly decent men—even many liberals—are also for civil rights but reject the extreme view on how far and how soon the country can go. The extremists treat respect for constitutional tradition as hostility to civil rights.

They forget that not long ago other extremists—these were on the right wing—treat-

GOP Chairman, Wilson, Give Differing Views of What Caused Democratic Win

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—(UPI)—If anyone is entitled to the floor for a brief statement on what

licked the Republican party in this year's election, it is the National Chairman Meade Alcorn. Alcorn, therefore, is recognized to have his say which, substantially, is this:

"The right-to-work issue raised in six states backfired fatally against Republicans in

five of those states and in many places elsewhere. —Conservative business and professional men and women, who long had helped the party financially and with their time and effort, reduced or abandoned their aid.

Political labor's contributions of money, manpower and propaganda almost exclusively were in behalf of Democratic candidates. —Pockets of unemployment scared voters away from the GOP.

Alcorn worked this up as a speech for delivery last week before the National Association of Manufacturers assembled in New York. Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler spoke ahead of Alcorn. Butler so needed him in discussing the Republican election reverses that Alcorn diverted the emphasis of his own remarks to a sharp reply to his Democratic opposite number.

Alcorn's discussion of what hit the Republican party added up to an expression of bafflement. Like President Eisenhower, Alcorn seemed to wonder what it was that voters wanted that the administration had not done.

Citing decreasing unemployment and a rising business activity, Alcorn could not understand why voter majorities in so many areas believed that the Democratic party was a better bulwark than the Republican party against unemployment. Alcorn's puzzlement arose from his finding that an average of 13 per cent of the total U.S. labor force was unemployed during the peacetime years of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations in comparison with 4.5 per cent of unemployment in the Eisenhower years.

Effect of Labor Alcorn indicated the impact of political labor on the election with a preliminary calculation that of candidates aided by labor only three of 191 for the House and two of 30 for the Senate were Republicans.

The chairman left out of account, however, some election factors which have impressed others. These included the costly fact that the Republicans had to battle the 1958 campaign without the help of major issues which won votes for them in previous years. These issues were: —Government economy. —Peace; that feeling of safety. —Matchlessly high standards of official conduct. —The Communist infiltration.

These issues were gone, and the high-cost-of-living issue of inflation came along to plague the GOP. For the lost issues, the Republicans had no marketable substitute.

ROCKET SCIENTIST DIES San Diego, Calif. (UPI)—Dr. Hans R. Friedrich, 47, German-born rocket scientist who worked with Dr. Werner von Braun on V2 rockets during World War II before coming to this country, died on Saturday. He had helped develop the U. S. Atlas and Redstone ballistic missiles.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

"THE ARMY AND THE STREET"

Beirut, Lebanon — This sunny city between the mountains and the sea is a pleasant place to catch your breath between grim bouts of political inquiry. You get a better perspective, too, after a short pause for lotus eating.

But just this improved perspective suggests to this reporter that something needs to be said about the peculiar grammar of Middle Eastern politics. The grammar is so specialized, in fact, that the vast majority of Americans must continuously misread the vital story of this troubled region.

For example, it is perfectly true that the dominant themes are the longing of the Arabs to free themselves of foreign influence, and the impulse of the Arabs to join in a broad national union. This longing and this impulse have destroyed almost all of the neo-colonial structure of British power in this area. They have given this great strength to Gamal Abdel Nasser. They have made the Syrian-Egyptian union and they have brought down the Monarchy of Iraq. But the picture of the Arabs as a "nation struggling to be free" is altogether too simple. It does not convey any of the practical and sometimes ugly realities of the process. For the active participants in the struggle are not all the inhabitants, or even a modest majority of the inhabitants of any Arab country. The active participants are only "the army and the street" — a phrase always in the mouths of all practical Arab politicians.

IN OTHER WORDS, the peasants of the countryside, the people of the villages and small towns and lesser cities even, are relatively passive spectators of the struggle. The desert tribes, too, have ceased to count except in Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and even in Jordan, the tribesmen only count because they dominate the army. In general, governments are made and unmade, kept in power or destroyed, by an interplay between the soldiers in uniform and the teeming populations of the capital cities — "the street."

Furthermore, even in the army and even in the street, the officers count for almost everything and the troops for almost nothing. The officers cannot run absolutely counter to the sentiment of the troops. That was the lesson of the 1957 plot in Jordan, when Gen. Ali Abu Neumar and his military co-conspirators were defeated by the Bedouin loyalty to King Hussein of the Arab Legion rank and file. But without the officers to give the orders, the troops will not move, even in a direction that commands their enthusiasm.

It may seem strange to speak of the street having officers and troops, in the manner of an army. Yet it is not inaccurate to do so, since the crowds in the Middle Eastern capital cities must also be organized before they move. Gamal Abdel Nasser, with his Cairo radio, his new slogans, and his wide net of adherents in all the Arab lands, was the first and most successful organizer of the street. Therein, in fact, lay his first great strength.

But both in Baghdad and district, such as merchandise and office equipment. Tax all churches in the area, as it is claimed by some that there is parking problem with them. In other words, those who are benefited by the improvement should bear their share of the tax.

If the financing of the project is handled in this manner I am sure the bond election will carry. J. C. Collins 104 West Main st. Medford

From Ex-Mayor Collins To the Editor: The great problem of off-street parking seems to be the problem of paying the cost of the new facility without increasing the taxes of anyone except the property owners affected. Truly a communistic idea and by some considered commendable.

To make the tax more equitable, I suggest that the city put parking meters in Hawthorne Park (over 100 cars are parked there all day daily at the tax payers expense); increase the tax on all personal property in the

For Parking Plan

To the Editor: There are several facts which should be understood about the charter amendment measure which is to be voted upon Wednesday, Dec. 10.

First, and most important I think, is that we should understand that this is not a general tax levy. Only property owners within a narrow, well-defined downtown area will be assessed to support off-street parking.

Second, the city council and administration have thoroughly investigated and have acted carefully in following out the legal requirements for bringing such a measure to a vote. It is their informed judgment that the procedure embodied in Measure 51 is the most practical method of arriving at a good off-street parking program. There is no reasonable question of any desire on their part to acquire powers which might be misused in any way.

Third, passage of this measure is vital to the progress of Medford. It is extremely important that additional parking be provided. This has been the opinion of every expert who has surveyed the parking situation in Medford in recent years, and there have been many such surveys. Medford is far behind other Oregon cities of its size in developing such a program. A vote for Measure 51 is a vote of confidence in Medford's future.

I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to vote for Measure 51. John P. Moffat, 34 N. Berkeley Way Medford

Now Is The Time To the Editor: The year I served on the city planning commission proved one fact to me, "Do not underestimate the future growth of Medford."

The Oregon state water resources board estimates Medford's population will double in the next 20 years. Other estimates by equally reliable agencies indicate the same trend.

Our parking problem is acute now both for shoppers and businessmen — the increased population, which will surely develop in the future will make the parking situation chaos. Now is the time to solve this problem, not "manana." We are presented with a proposition that is well thought out, of no cost to the homeowners, and with adequate safeguards for all concerned.

My recommendation whether you are housewife, homeowner, businessman or business property owner, is to vote YES on the charter amendment next Wednesday. Don Root P.O. Box 129 Medford

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