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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. 22, 1948 (Wednesday)
Local "ham" radio operators are busy receiving and sending Christmas greetings. The City of Medford has placed an order for 275 additional parking meters.

20 YEARS AGO

Dec. 22, 1928 (Thursday)
The Ashland city council approves a \$1000 expenditure for advertising in the community's attractions. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The sad Christmas stories are the order of the day. They deal chiefly with children who have no place to hang their stockings, but the steering wheel of the family home."

30 YEARS AGO

Dec. 22, 1928 (Saturday)
Medford's first annual Christmas annual outdoor illumination contest is off to a good start. According to assays of several samples the Hunt brothers may have struck it rich in their gold mine on Savage creek.

40 YEARS AGO

Dec. 22, 1918 (Sunday)
The board of health and city physicians meet to confer on the local flu situation. Nine new cases of flu are reported over the week end.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. In what city was the Army-Navy football game played this year?
2. Over what ancient country did the dynasty of the Pharaohs rule?
3. The title Dalai Lama suggests what central Asian country?
4. Do crows usually fly forward in a straight line?
5. Name the longest river system in the United States.
6. For how many years did Jack Dempsey hold the heavy-weight boxing championship title?
7. Are there approximately 2,000, 4,000 or 6,000 coffee beans in a pound?
8. Who was the male star of the motion picture, "The Lost Week End"?
9. Does a cat use a front paw, or a rear paw, to scratch its head?
10. Is brandy made from vegetables, grain, or fruit?
Answers: 1. Philadelphia. Pa. 2. Egypt. 3. Tibet. 4. No. 5. Mississippi-Missouri. 6. Seven years. 7. 4,000. 8. Ray Milland. 9. A rear paw. 10. Fruit.

White House Staff

To Get Yule Gifts
Washington (UPI) — President and Mrs. Eisenhower present their Christmas gifts to members of the White House staff today. The nature of the gift is a secret. But in past practices are any indication chances are that it will be a painting by the President. About 600 White House employees are expected to attend the annual Christmas party for staff members.

I.G.Y. Wind-Up

The International Geophysical year is closing out, if not in a blaze, at least a small backwash of controversy.

In a preliminary summing up, Dr. Hugh Odishaw, executive director of the U. S. National Committee for the I. G. Y., has called the venture "the single most significant peaceful activity of mankind since the Renaissance and the Copernican revolution."

But Rear Adm. John E. Clark, deputy director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, said that while the United States had "lived in a glass house" during the international study of the earth and its environment, Soviet Russia had played "coy and superior."

ODISHAW had noted that for the past 18 months ("year" is a misnomer) 60,000 scientists, technicians, and volunteer observers from 66 nations had manned scientific posts from pole to pole in this common "adventure into the unknown." Among the most remarkable findings contributing to an "unprecedented storehouse of facts":

- 1) The 60,000-square mile Antarctica is not a solid mass but apparently a complex of island and mountain chains. 2) The total known ice and snow area of the world must be revised upward by about 40 per cent — from 3,240,000 cubic miles to 4,500,000. 3) Three major counter-currents have been found and measured in the oceans. 4) A vast mineral-rich region has been found in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. 5) During the past 50 years precipitation in the Arctic has averaged twice that of the Antarctic. 6) Launching of earth satellites has been a "pioneering and historic event" in itself, ushering in "the space age."

But Admiral Clark said that the Russian effort had meant "great benefit" to Russia "with little return to others in kind." He asked why the rest of the world has been told "little or nothing about Soviet (satellite) launchings, launching equipment, experimental results and the like."

THE UNITED STATES has announced that it has abandoned its promise to hurl into space a fully instrumented basketball-sized earth satellite with a Vanguard rocket before the I. G. Y. ended Dec. 31. But a week later the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced plans for 8 to 12 space probes a year, starting in 1959.

Dr. Odishaw, like other scientists on both sides of the Iron Curtain, pleads for continued international cooperation and discloses that already plans are under way for a program called International Geophysical Cooperation — 1959. But the U. S. Little America outpost is scheduled to be closed out next Jan. 20.

The U. S. Senate at the 1958 session passed two resolutions calling on the President to invite other nations, through the World Health Organization, to meet and discuss the feasibility of an International Health and Medical Research year, along the lines of the I. G. Y.

The chances are that international scientific cooperation will continue, even without a specific prolongation of the I. G. Y. The International Council of Scientific Unions has established special committees for going on with joint research on the oceans, space, the sun, and Antarctica.

— E. R. R.

Hoffa's Newest Project

A battle over collective bargaining rights for city, county, and state employees is shaping up, with James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in the driver's seat. Hoffa's executive board has voted an unannounced sum of money for a campaign to bring a potential 10 million local government employees into the union.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on the following day declared that these workers "deserve a better fate." With almost understatement — in view of the Teamsters record of corruption — Mitchell explained that union members "have a right to the kind of union leadership . . . that is above reproach, and I do not think that Mr. Hoffa enjoys those virtues."

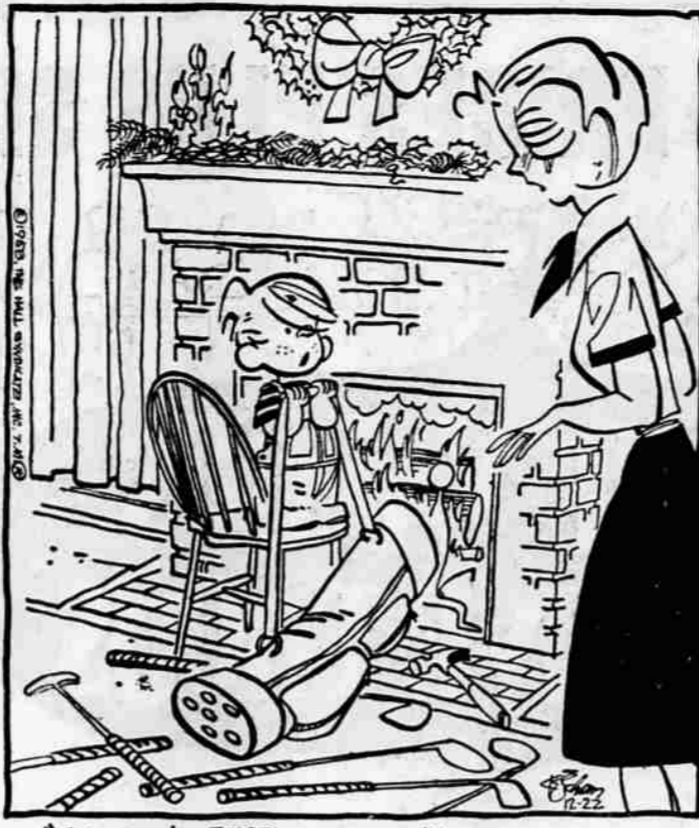
THE FIRST major engagement in Hoffa's new battle will be fought in New York City, where Teamster Local 237 is trying to organize the police force, as well as other municipal employees. But city police authorities declare that Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy was standing firm on his position that unionization of the police "cannot be accepted" because of their "unique role." Kennedy holds that the police, because of their "governmental functions" and quasi-military duties, must be distinguished from "proprietary" city employees. Kennedy has been equally aloof to the Police Benevolent Association, which also has been seeking designation as collective bargaining agent.

HOFFA'S drive inevitably will conflict with the AFL-CIO, whose affiliates already have jurisdiction over some public employees.

The powerful postal unions, for example, invariably spearhead lobbying activities of federal employees for pay raises. Under the Taft-Hartley Act federal employees are denied the right to strike, but union membership is sanctioned.

The battle is likely to be a furious one; even before their expulsion from the AFL-CIO last year, Hoffa's Teamsters had earned the reputation of being the most dynamic and independent of unions in organizing.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace

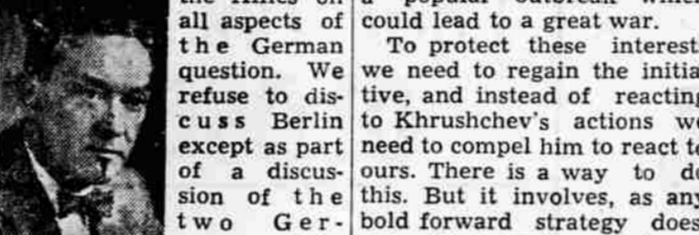


"I COULDN'T FIND A STOCKIN!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ON SEIZING THE INITIATIVE
At this point in the NATO conference in Paris there is a deadlock between Russia and the Allies on all aspects of the German question. We refuse to discuss Berlin except as part of a discussion of the two Germanys. Only the two Germanys, he says, can discuss the future of Germany. Every- body on both sides is standing firm. But, as things are now, the initiative in the next moves is in Khrushchev's hands. It is the loss of the initiative which we should take very seriously.



For having the initiative, he is able to maneuver, making all sorts of small but rebounding moves, none of them important enough to justify a forcible reply by the West. Suppose, for example, that he begins by ending the Soviet military occupation of East Berlin. It will be impossible for the Red Army to occupy East Berlin. We cannot be in the position of insisting that the Red Army occupy some territory from which it is willing to withdraw. Suppose Khrushchev turns over his powers to the East German government, and we find that as our trucks arrive at the checkpoints, there is waiting for us there, instead of a Soviet official, an East German official to look at the documents and to stamp them so that the truck can proceed. Just as we cannot say to the Russians that they must keep their army in Berlin, so we cannot say that we will not allow our papers to be stamped by an East German official, if he is doing nothing to interfere with our free access to West Berlin.

Because the Russians have the initiative, they can use cat-and-mouse tactics at Berlin, and, without any overt act of violence, they can confuse and weaken the whole position of the West. THE Adenauer-Dulles policy is purely defensive, and in a diplomatic struggle as in warfare itself, a defensive strategy without the prospect of a break-out, is demoralizing. What is more, the policy of standing pat on the German question — which is in fact the policy of Dr. Adenauer and Mrs. Dulles — is very dangerous. For there is the ever-present possibility of disorder and uprising in East Germany, and a high probability that the West German forces would then be sucked in, bringing NATO and the Soviet Union to an open clash. It is likely that the fear of such a crisis in Germany is the main, not the only, reason why Khrushchev has posed the Berlin problem at this time, that is to say before all the problems of West German rearmament have been definitely settled. It is true, as so many say, that West Berlin presents an annoying contrast to East Berlin. It is also true that this contrast might help to provoke the kind of uprising in East Germany which might be uncontrollable.

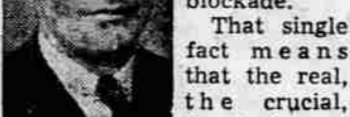
WE in the West have an interest in maintaining our presence in West Berlin. On the ground of our honorable commitments, on the ground of our political interests, on the ground of general European security, we have to maintain our presence in Berlin in order to make sure that Berlin becomes again the cap-

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

AN AIRLIFT WON'T WORK

Paris — An airlift, the expensive but relatively easy way out that saved Berlin last time, will surely not defeat a renewed Berlin blockade.



That single fact means that the real, the crucial, the truly serious decision about Berlin was not taken by the grand rally of Foreign Ministers of the Western allies here in Paris. It means that their "decision" to defend Berlin were, in reality, no more than indications of a tendency to take the right decision later.

Nikita Khrushchev will surely notice this important distinction, even if nobody else does. The stark fact that there is no easy way out of the Berlin crisis is what distinguishes this round in the cold war from all its predecessors, except Korea and Quemoy. Even Quemoy, even Korea did not demand the kind of ultimate and painful test of will that the Berlin crisis seems likely to demand. Radar jamming is the development that blocks the escape-by-airlift from the Berlin impasse. In 1948 the Soviet electronic industry had not yet reached the stage of producing effective radar jamming devices. Night and bad weather landings by the planes flying the airlift were therefore entirely possible. By using the ground control approach system, cargoes continued to be landed in Berlin every three or four minutes, even when ceiling and visibility were both close to zero.

IN the last 10 years, however, the Soviet electronic industry has entirely caught up with the comparable Western industry, at any rate in all military requirements. Some time ago, powerful Soviet radar jamming mechanisms were installed at four sites surrounding Berlin. The intention is obvious. Even if the Soviet's East German puppets do not carry out their blustering promises to send up fighters against Western aircraft flying to Berlin, the landings will be radar-jammed. There is no way to stop or overcome the jamming, either, except with well-placed A-bombs.

If an airlift is jammed, it cannot really sustain Berlin, unless very important new technological breakthroughs of a quiet unforeseen character are achieved in the interim. The city has only three airports, Tempelhof, Gatow, and Tegel. Space is so limited that even these three airports cannot be used to the uttermost, because of the congestion of flight paths. Even in summer, Berlin weather is bad. In winter, the city, being far to the north, has only a few hours of daylight each day. For these reasons an airlift depending on landing cargoes only in daylight and good weather cannot do the job. And this is true despite the fact that our new transport aircraft are very much larger than the C-54s which were the work horses of the old airlift.

BERLIN has huge stocks — a year's supply of coal and six months' or more of other essential categories. A daytime, fair-weather airlift can indeed extend the period before Berlin's stocks will be finally exhausted. But 15 months from the beginning of a strict siege is the current maximum estimate of the period during which Berlin can be sustained by airlift if the landings are jammed.

All this is so horribly important ("horribly" is the right word), precisely because by no means all the Western allies have faced the hard facts of Berlin's changed situation. After talking airlift in a way that must have vastly encouraged Khrushchev and company, the American policy-makers have now be-

With all the waste and duplication in our government agencies, how can we have any but high taxes? Let us all do a little clear thinking. Clear thinking will show that the sales tax is not for the people of Oregon. The voters of Oregon have been turning down the sales tax for as long as I can remember. Let's keep at it. Lauren Seymour, 311 No. Howard St., Medford

Editorial Comment
INTERIM COMMITTEE
"DUCKS" ISSUE
To spur state action for protection of roadside beauty from being marred by billboards Sen. Neuberger introduced and Congress passed a provision by which states which conform to certain standards respecting outdoor signs along interstate highways will get one-half per cent more of federal aid. The Oregon legislative interim committee when urged to recommend appropriate action in the next Assembly ducked the issue thus:

"It is the opinion of the committee that there is not yet sufficient information available upon which a proper decision concerning legislation in this regard could be made. The committee feels that present legislation is adequate, but should further legislation be desired, it recommends that a future interim committee study the impact and cost of such request."

This committee not only dodges the issue but seeks to bury it for another two years. The issue of billboard regulation has been threshed out so often in the Oregon Legislature that the subject is "old hat" save to newer members. The present legislation is grossly inadequate: witness the signboards along Baldock freeway. As for "cost" the Neuberger provision means revenue to offset any cost for expunging of advertising rights. When the new route south to Albany was being located, the property owners themselves proposed to yield such rights in the interest of conserving the beauty of the roadside.

The Oregon Roadside Council should not be daunted by this rebuff. It should press the issue anew, with the Neuberger provision as a lever. The Statesman isn't unfriendly to outdoor advertising; but doesn't want it obscuring the scenery, especially along our major highways. — Oregon Statesman, Salem.

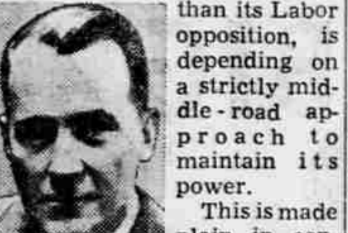
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Washington Report

By William S. White

MIDDLE-ROADERS

London — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's ruling Conservative party, which continues to look stronger



than its Labor opposition, is depending on a strictly middle-road approach to maintain its power.

This is made plain in conversations with top people in the government. Indeed, there is a curiously strong and unexampled parallel between the political views and techniques of the Conservatives here and of the controlling "moderate" Democrats at home.

The next national election here, under law, must be held no later than the spring of 1959. It is in the power of the majority party, however, to call an earlier election — at whatever time it chooses. Thus, the general view here is that actually the Conservatives will order an election this spring if Macmillan's appeal still seems on the up curve.

If The Conservatives win again, the two great countries of the West will be in control of centrist and highly professional politicians. For in Washington it is fair to say that the real operating power in our government has largely passed from the Eisenhower White House to the muddling Democrats who will run the new Congress.

On various specific issues, of course, there are differences between these middle-road Democrats and the Macmillan Conservatives here. But even on specific issues there is much in common. Both sets of dominant politicians, here and at home, basically believe that a freer and ever-enlarging world trade is perhaps the best guarantee for the future of the West.

Neither set is at all prepared to submit to Russian clamors for a kind of atomic disarmament that would leave the West militarily weaker in the net than the Soviet Union. But both sets believe most of all that the way to operate politics is not to try to force any absolutely clear division among the people on issues. Rather they seek the favor of what in both countries has become the decisive middle section of the voters.

THE Macmillan government is no more willing than are the controlling Democrats at home to make of politics a

straight-out contest between "good" and "evil" — the guys in the white hats against the guys in the black hats, so to speak.

Instead, this first truly entrenched British Conservative government since Winston Churchill's retirement prefers to make effective and tolerable policies rather than speeches of fighting ideology.

The government is carefully cutting away into some of the heretofore pro-Labor vote by keeping just far enough to the left in public welfare programs not to become out of date in public thinking. It is not interested in maintaining old Tory ideas absolutely intact — as the Republicans disastrously tried to do in our recent Congressional elections.

On the other hand, this government will not allow demands for more welfare to push it so far to the left as to leave it trying to out-Labor the Labor party.

WHAT is very odd about it all is this: for some reason successful politics has come to mean about the same thing on both sides of the Atlantic. This is a practice of performing more or less in the interests of a majority of the people and of forgetting all about the demands of the extremes on left and right.

Harold Macmillan in a way symbolizes the declining aristocratic tradition in England. All the same, this rather handsome, quiet and extremely savvy politician understands the ruling force today in British as well as in American politics. This is not to sigh for a past utterly gone and also not to rush too heedlessly to meet the opening future. (Copyright, 1958, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

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