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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. 28, 1948 (Tuesday)
A proposal to move the old
Agate school to the Central
Point school grounds to pro-
vide two additional class-
rooms is approved.
Carpenters begin work re-
modeling the women's quar-
ters of the county hospital as
living quarters for the hospi-
tal superintendent.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 28, 1938 (Wednesday)
Incoming Christmas parcels
this year showed a substan-
tial increase over the two pre-
ceding years.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "A
New Year is at hand. It is ex-
pected to be different from
the last one, but won't."

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 28, 1928 (Friday)
W. H. Gore, local banker,
reports word that the Guggen-
heims plan to sell the Blue
Lodge mine, a rich copper
holding in southwest Jackson
county.
From Local and Personal:
"Big snowball fight, Jackson
Springs, Sat. night."

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 28, 1918 (Saturday)
Medford women are invited
to sew for the soldiers at the
Red Cross rooms.
Soldiers and sailors en-
route through town enjoy a
heated snowball fight and al-
most miss their train when it
pulls out.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five
or six is good.
1. In a standard pack of
playing cards, one king has no
mustache; which is it?
2. The abbreviation "i.e."
stands for the Latin words id
est; what do they mean?
3. What is the motto of the
U.S. Army?
4. Where could a house be
built so that windows on all
four sides would all have a
southern exposure?
5. Name the college located
at Hanover, New Hampshire.
6. Does the Zodiac contain
ten, twelve, or fourteen con-
stellations?
7. Which state of the U.S.
has been called "the mother
of Presidents"?
8. Name the capital of the
Bahamas.
9. What famous Greek orator
is said to have practiced
speaking with pebbles in his
mouth?
10. The names of the 48
states of the Union utilize ev-
ery letter of the alphabet ex-
cept one; what is that one?
Answers: 1. King of hearts.
2. "That is." 3. "Duty, Honor,
Country." 4. At the north
pole. 5. Dartmouth. 6. Twelve.
7. Virginia. 8. Nassau. 9. Dem-
osthenes. 10. C.

FAMILY GROWS FAST
Lecco, Italy—UPI—Anita
Brusadelli gave birth to her
third set of twins in five years
Friday. All were reported do-
ing fine yesterday. The two
boys brought to 10 the num-
ber of Mrs. Brusadelli's chil-
dren.

Symbols and Things

Words are symbols.
And one of the things which causes so much
difficulty in modern America is the fact that so
many people tend to think in symbols, rather
than in the facts for which the symbols stand.
Take, for example, the phrase, "American
Way of Life." It means different things to differ-
ent people. Some people, when they see or hear
the phrase, think of "middle-class" America,
with its cars, TV sets, frozen food compartments,
and pleasant homes in suburbia.
But to others it can mean life in a teeming
tenement, or on an isolated ranch, or the relatively
relaxed life in a small town. To still others it
means the frenzy of Madison Avenue, or the un-
realities of TV studios, or Hollywood. Actually
it can mean all of these — but none exclusively.

THUS, when the phrase is used, it means differ-
ent things to different people—and some
of the reactions are good and others bad. There
is a breakdown in communications, for what the
speaker means is not what all his listeners "get."
American speech is rife with similar examples.
"Taxes" is a word which brings up unpleas-
ant connotations of paying money. But "tax
evasion" brings up visions of criminality, and
people trying to gyp the government and the
rest of the citizenry.
And it is a rare individual that translates the
word "taxes" into a picture of the benefits which
come from taxes — fire and police protection,
better roads, education, care for the sick — and
so on.

"JUVENILE delinquency" is another phrase
which too often is reacted to emotionally,
rather than in a judicious or analytical manner,
taking into consideration that no two youngsters
are identical, nor are the circumstances of the
different cases.
A certain amount of this confusion of the
symbols, which are words, and the facts, which
invariably differ somewhat, is probably inevit-
able, for language itself is nothing but an agreed
upon convention as to what noise-symbols will
mean generally.
A rose by any other name will smell as sweet,
but if one decides to call it a hippopotamus he's
bound to confuse his listeners.

LANGUAGE — the ability to conceptualize and
let a noise or a series of black marks stand
as a symbol for a thing or a fact — is one of the
factors which sets the human being apart from
the rest of the animal kingdom.
But it has its dangers, too, for often we get to
thinking of words as "things," rather than as
symbols representing things.
The five letters "spade," do not constitute a
digging instrument — they are a symbol for a
digging instrument. And when one says "let's
call a spade a spade," he is succumbing to the
natural tendency to confuse words with things.
There are other words, in all languages, which
are also perfectly satisfactory symbols for dig-
ging instruments.

THE way to protect oneself from being caught
in the error of confusing words and the things
they stand for is to remember that some words
and phrases are emotionally charged, that they
mean different things to different people, and
that the things they stand for often, in actuality,
constitute a wide range of characteristics.
"Do - Gooder" is an emotionally charged
phrase with a negative connotation. But where
would we be without the people who suffer un-
der this negative symbol — the people who keep
the world of charitable and welfare enterprise
alive? And yet the phrase does have a meaning,
and is a symbol for the small minority of such
people who are nosy, meddling and irritating.
The difficulty is in using the symbol to describe
a wide variety of people.
It is easy — too easy — to allow words to
become, in effect, things rather than symbols.
But for straight thinking, and accurate conclu-
sions, one must keep in mind that words ARE
only symbols — and often misleading ones at
that. — E. A.

Odd Time

The week between Christmas and New Year's
is the oddest hiatus of the year.
The mystique of Christmas is past, but not
quite gone; the tree and the decorations some-
how look old and out-of-date where a few days
ago they looked exciting and festive; the presents
have not yet lost their newness, but they are no
longer mysterious packages.
Where a week ago the air was filled with
a blend of religious references, allusions to Santa
Claus, and a strong emphasis on gift-giving, the
odd week is taking on a new character — a mix-
ture of looking back over the waning year, and
looking ahead to the new one that's almost here.
THE youngsters are out of school. But the va-
cation isn't long enough for any long-range
plans to be put into effect, nor short enough
to shrug off as just another holiday. And the weather
keeps them pretty well confined to the house.
Stores are recuperating from the Yule-time
rush, and girding for the first-of-the-year in-
ventories.
And lots of people are recovering from over-
indulgences in food and conviviality, and begin-
ning to think of New Year's resolutions.
It's an odd time of the year. — E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"SOMEBODY WANTED TO TALK TO DAD, BUT I
HUNG UP 'CAUSE HE THOUGHT I WAS A GIRL!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
WHAT KHRUSHCHEV
WANTS
Berlin — What the Kremlin
wants is this city.
Nikita Khrushchev's threats
to Berlin are most emphatic-
ally not primarily intended to
force the West to recognize the
East German government, or
to promote German confeder-
ation, or to produce another
summit conference. They are
primarily intended to secure
the surrender of free Berlin.
One can guess the moment
when the renewed attempt on
Berlin began to be planned.
One can even imagine the
conversation that decided
Khrushchev to act. The mo-
ment was almost certainly last
summer, when the Kremlin
extended a huge credit to the
East German government, in
order to help it get its econ-
omic and political house in
order. Khrushchev was report-
edly rather severe with the
slimy Walter Ulbricht, rapping
him smartly on the knuckles
as he promised the big loan.
"Really now," one can al-
most hear Khrushchev saying,
"East Germans you ought to
do at least as well as the
Czechs, and with all this help
we're giving you, you've just
got to do as well."
And one can almost hear
Ulbricht's answering wail:
"But how can I ever do as
well as the Czechs, when I
have this cancer on my heart
that is free Berlin?"

THE evidence for some such
imaginary. In every discus-
sion Nikita Khrushchev has
ever held with Westerners,
one of the two or three
themes he has stressed most
strongly is the need to "recog-
nize and accept the status
quo." By this he means sev-
eral different things, but the
first thing on the list is cer-
tainly recognition and accep-
tance of the status quo in
eastern Europe.
But the Eastern European
status quo can never really
be "accepted" by the West, as
long as the West insists upon
protecting free Berlin; for the
very simple reason that the
Eastern European status quo
can never be truly stabilized
as long as this great city lives
in glittering freedom in the
very midst of Walter Ul-
bricht's drab slave state. For
that precise reason, Khrush-
chev calls Berlin a "cancer."

THE hemorrhage of refu-
gees from East Germany
into Berlin is very serious,
but it is not the root of the
trouble. Otherwise, steps
would already have been taken
to stop the hemorrhage, as
could quite easily be done by
Draconian police measures.
The often-silly Western propa-
ganda carried on from free
Berlin is not the root of the
trouble either. The root of the

GHANA BUYS YACHT
Monte Carlo, Monaco—UPI—
Ghana bought the \$840,000
luxury yacht, Radiant, Friday
presumably for the use of
Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah
on state occasions.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF
THE GOVERNOR of a Rocky Mountain state phoned the
warden of the state penitentiary and sneered, "I see there's
been another jail break at your miserably run institution." The
warden pleaded, "Keep your pants on, Gov. It was a mere
slip of the pen."
Jack Paar tells how the
audience at a drive-in theater
in New Jersey devised a new
ending for an atrocious
feature film. All the drivers
turned on their motors in
unison, headed for the
screen, knocked it down,
and drove over it.

There's a kid in Reginald
Nolan's history class in Chi-
cago who's destined to go far.
Nolan asked, "Who can tell me about Joan of Arc?" The kid came
up with, "She was Noah's wife!"
A man entered a drugstore one bright Sunday morning and asked
for change of a dime. "Here you are," said the druggist pleasantly.
"Two nickels—and I hope you enjoy the sermon."
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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MAJORITIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Presumably, the first busi-
ness before the 86th Congress
which opens on Jan. 7 will be
the question of amending
the rules to prevent filibus-
ters. Under the exist-
ing rules, which were
adopted in
1949, debate
can be ended
by what is
called cloture only when two-
thirds of the entire Senate —
or at least sixty-six Senators
— vote in favor of it.
There is one exception. If
the question is on amending
the rules of the Senate, there
can be no cloture.

PROBABLY not more than
twenty Senators in the
new Congress will want to
keep Rule XXII exactly as it
is. A great and overwhelming
majority will support amend-
ments to Rule XXII. But they
differ on how far they want
to go. There are two main
choices. The one is supported
by Sen. Lyndon Johnson of
Texas and the other by Sen.
Paul Douglas of Illinois. Under
the Johnson proposal de-
bate can be ended by two-
thirds of the Senators present
and voting. In theory, this
could mean that cloture might
be applied by as few as thirty-
four Senators, that is to say
two-thirds of a quorum which
is fifty Senators.

The proposal of Sen. Douglas,
which has the support of
men like Javits, Keating,
Humphrey, and Case, also
provides that within two days
of the filing of a cloture peti-
tion debate can only be closed
by a two-thirds vote of those
present. But if debate contin-
ues for as long as fifteen days,
cloture can then be voted by
a simple majority of the
whole Senate, or fifty affirma-
tive votes. Under the Douglas
proposal there could be a
long debate, perhaps as much
as eight or nine weeks, but
in the end fifty Senators
could bring the bill to a vote.

THE choice will be between
the Johnson and the Douglas
proposals, and in all prob-
ability the Johnson proposal
will prevail. The real issue at
the bottom of this complicated
argument about the rules
of the Senate is, I believe, a
constitutional question. It is
not what the letter of the
constitution says. For it says
nothing. It is about what is in
accord with the spirit of the
constitution.
The question is how big a
majority must there be in order
to overrule the opposition of
a determined minority. Rule
XXII, as it now exists, says
that sixty-six Senators must
favor the legislation before
a determined minority can
be overruled. The Johnson
proposal says that a deter-
mined minority can be over-
ruled, in theory at least, by
as few as thirty-four Sena-
tors. In practice, on a contro-
versial measure there is, of
course, likely to be a very full
attendance. So, the Johnson
proposal is not substantially
different from the existing
rule. There is one exception
to this. It does not contain the
indispensable provision of the
present rule, which is that
there never can be cloture on
any proposal to amend the
rules.

THE Douglas proposal, while
it permits extensive debate,
allows fifty Senators to close
the debate and to pass a con-
troversial bill.
HAVING read carefully the
material being circulated
by Sen. Douglas, I have come
to think that he has not dealt
with the real issue. The real
issue is not whether measures
shall be fully debated. The
question is how they can be
passed. There is no doubt that
eight or nine weeks of debate
is quite sufficient for any
measure, and that after that
there is no hope of anybody's
mind being changed by the
debate itself. The real ques-
tion is what are you to do
with a minority which is not
open to being converted by
a debate. Under what condi-
tions should you override it?
In my mind, the proposal to
decide highly controversial
questions by a vote of no more
than one plus one-half of the
Senate is not good enough.
While the constitution itself
says nothing about the ques-
tion, it is a fact that the con-
stitution is by no means de-
voted to the principle that a
simple majority should rule.
Treaties and impeachments
require two-thirds of those
present and voting. Constitu-
tional amendments, the expul-
sion of members, the over-riding
of the President's veto, re-
quire two-thirds of all the
Senators elected. What is the
reason for these exceptions to
simple majority rule? Is it not
that what is at stake is of such
great moment that it should

the assent of the rapidly
growing enlightened opinion
in the South.

In addition, we must not
forget that majorities are not
always liberal, and may in-
deed be quite tyrannical. It is
a short view of history to
equate simple majority rule,
as does Sen. Douglas, with the
defense of civil rights. He
might ponder, for example,
the case of President Truman's
emergency strike legisla-
tion which proposed to
break the railroad strike by
drafting the railroad men into
the Army. The House was
stampeded into passing this
bill two hours after the President's
message by a vote of
306 to 13. Senators Taft and
Wagner held it up in the Senate,
and after six days of de-
bate its sponsors were com-
pelled to omit the provisions for
a draft.
That, too, was a civil rights
case, and a very striking ex-
ample of why simple majori-
ties are not necessarily the
guardians of civil rights.
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Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

LONDON THEN AND NOW
London—if you have no bil-
tersweet memories of the last
war and are concerned only
with what is now directly
on our lives, you really should
turn a way from this little
piece. If, however, you do
have a stake in this time of
the past, this column may have
some interest for you. And
possibly it might even have
some entirely sentimental value
simply as a recollection of
things that have gone.
The only point really is that
this London of Christmastime,
1958, is still here, in all its
solidity, and in all its basic
decency, just as it was here
in a very dark Christmas of
15 years ago.
Then, German bombs were
still coming down in the
nighttime, though the truly
great blitz was over and done.
Then, an absolute blackness
wrapped this city—and much
else in England, too. No light
shone anywhere then.

There was, however, much
good comradeship then, among
the Free Poles, the
Australians, the Canadians,
the British and the Ameri-
cans—all who were here then
in the crisis for what we call,
perhaps too emotionally but
fairly soundly, too, the free
way of life.
This city withstood many
tests then — the bombs, the
fires, the unforgettable cries
of the air-raid sirens, the nat-
ural strain of mixing so many
different peoples all here on
the common errand of making
war.
It was, of course, in 1943
a purely defensive war-mak-
ing. But the Allies were slowly
marshalling on this island
the vast angry pile of assault
that was at length to be flung
across the English Channel
against Hitler and his people.
That Christmas of the years
now gone was a grim holiday.
For no one knew or could
know then what the end
would be in a war that seem-
ed then to have no end at
all. There were few Christ-
mas ornaments and no Christ-
mas lights. But there was a
spirit of an odd kindness,
not really of hope or thank-
sgiving but of real gallantry
and also of real strength.

What of \$50,000?
To the Editor: Now that the
off street parking issue is set-
tled (we hope) many of us
would like to know what hap-
pens to the \$50,000 that the
budget committee set aside for
that purpose.
They had no legal right to
do so as they acted against the
will of the taxpayers who had
voted against it.
The councilmen are elected to
represent the people of their
wards, but it seems they try
to run the affairs of the city
to suit themselves regardless
of the people's wishes.
L. E. Bean
608 Franquette st.
Medford

On Sales Tax
To the Editor: In regard to
the sales tax proposal—I say
the gentleman from Rogue
River, Mr. Glyndon O. Loomer,
is correct. I have spent
nearly fourteen years in Cali-
fornia where a sales tax is
levied on all items other than
groceries. It is my under-
standing the sales tax in Cali-
fornia is supposed to be used
for schools but I have yet to
see evidence that it had less-
ened the tax paid on prop-
erty by the home, farm or
business owner.

I'll allow I could be very
much wrong. I do not think
the person in business should
be required to collect taxes
for the government. This
statement also applies to the
income tax withheld from the
wages of workers; it is my
opinion that each and every
individual should be held
responsible for payment of
any taxes owed to the gov-
ernment.
Also I feel it the duty of
each and every individual to
record all his own income if
it is required by law. I know
California law requires the
person in business cannot ab-
sorb the tax. Having to fid-
dle with those pennies when
rush hours come around is
no small item. It's a real
bottleneck.
If an item is priced at \$2,
the buyer must dig up six

cents, so the buyer usually
gives, say \$2.10 and gets four
cents change. It takes more
time and bother. And if the
seller decides to absorb the
tax so the price is in even
money the state tax commis-
sion more properly referred
to as the "Board of Equaliza-
tion" descends on the seller
like a load of bricks. No, I
say, let's have no sales tax.
Floyd R. McCabe
Mt. Pitt Star Route,
Butte Falls

VISITOR GETS TAKEN
Catania Sicily—UPI—American
Rosario Vitaliti 61, of
Brooklyn, N.Y., has reported
two holdup men robbed him
of \$10,000 early Christmas
day. Police said Vitaliti, who
arrived here a few days ago
on a visit to his native Guard-
ini, was stopped and robbed
as he drove through here at 2
a.m.

Shopping, gift wrapping,
and all the other pre-Christ-
mas activities are not half as
tiring as those that come on
Christmas day, one staff mem-
ber believes.
It takes a lot of energy
crawling around on hands and
knees trying out the children's
toys, shooting off rockets and
retrieving the new ball that
became lodged behind the
chimney on the roof.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

A famous poem notes that
the night before Christmas not
a creature was stirring, not
even a mouse.

That's the way it was
around the news department
Christmas Day and since.
In fact, there hasn't been
hardly enough activity to
keep the dust-puppies circulat-
ing around the floor. They
found themselves a nice com-
fortable spot and settled down
for a rest, which they prob-
ably hope will last until after
the New Year creeps in.

A little more than a week
ago, one staff member be-
came a father for the first
time—the father of a 10-
pound boy.

On the same day, in a
small country town in Kan-
sas, a sow, owned by the
local father's nephew, be-
came the mother of 10.

Needless to say the 4-H
club member was right
proud that his sow was the
mother of 10 one-pounders
the day his aunt and uncle
became parents of one 10-
pounder!

We'll sort of sneak into this
pig story!
A local farmer says he is
running sheep with hogs. He
claims it's proof that hogs are
clean animals; he observes
that hogs will have nothing to
do with the sheep. (Or was it
the other way around? Oh,
well!)

A young single girl, who
works in one of the local of-
fices, learned too late she
was missing something dur-
ing the pre-Christmas days!

What was missing
stemmed from her lack of
knowledge of Christmas tra-
dition. A sprig of seeded
mistletoe hung over the en-
trance to the office door,
and hung there several days
before someone told her she
could collect a kiss for each
berry on the sprig!

We never found out if
she made up for those she
lost!

A friend the other day won-
dered if a couple of the staff
members were preparing to go
into the cough drop business.
Not hardly, we expect, unless
things get real tough, but the
comments of our bewhiskered
members are beginning to di-
minish.

Our city editor and photog-
rapher, who started the beard
a growing, seem to be about
the only ones left with the
exception of one, who some-
how has become known as
somehow of a philosopher.

The beards still startle
some, but those on the distaff
side have learned to live with
what they probably would
term a necessary evil.

The other day, the sub-
ject changed from beards to
long eye lashes.

A reporter who substi-
tutes when a staff member
is on vacation, was asking
our city editor about a
story, or the contents there-
of, when she reared back,
looked amazed and said:
"My, what long eye lashes
you have!"

Asked how she knew,
she jokingly replied: "They
tickled my cheek!"
Later in the day, how-
ever, after an unlimited
number of comments about
long eye lashes, another
reporter said to the first she
would rue the day she men-
tioned them. She already
did.

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