

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
32 North First St. Ph. SP 4-1411
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An Independent Newspaper Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$13.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent, and on motor routes Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$12.00
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representative: WEST HOLIDAY CO. INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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. 15, 1949 (Thursday)
A contest is under way to choose a name for the new high school being constructed near Central Point.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 15, 1939 (Friday)
Uruguayan government orders the German battleship Graf Spee to leave Montevideo harbor within 72 hours.

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 15, 1929 (Sunday)
Run runner caught by federal agents in Siskiyou mountains.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 15, 1919 (Tuesday)
Liberty theater to be closed until weather clears.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 15, 1909 (Wednesday)
A trolley line in Medford and valley is now assured as Grants Pass and Medford city councils approve 50-year lease; Ashland balks.

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

1. Which is classed as soft coal — anthracite, or bituminous?
2. If a woman is presiding over a meeting, should she be addressed as "Madam Chairwoman"?

3. With what sort of naval vessel do you connect the name U.S.S. Chicago?
4. Name the longest river in Africa.

5. Is a vicuna a bear, wolf, llama, muskrat, or an armadillo?
6. Which two U.S. presidents were christened "Thomas" as a first name?

7. Silk worms feed on the leaves of what tree?
8. Is the capital of New Mexico Albuquerque, Santa Rosa, Las Vegas, or Santa Fe?

9. Prior to the adoption of the 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, what event took place on March 4 every four years?
10. Members of Congress do, or do not pay income taxes?

Answers: 1. Bituminous. 2. No (Madam Chairman). 3. Cruiser. (named after a city). 4. The Nile. 5. Llama. 6. Jefferson and Wilson. 7. Mulberry. 8. Santa Fe. 9. Inauguration of President. 10. They do.

The Arkansas Press Association, formed in 1873, is believed to be one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the United States.

East and West

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
"Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment seat . . ."

These lines, from "The Ballad of East and West," by Rudyard Kipling, are almost always cited by people who maintain that the Occident and the Orient are worlds apart, have little in common, much to set them apart, and that any effort to draw the two into a closer relationship will meet with frustration.

Now Kipling was a wonderful spinner of tales, and a magnificent versifier. Some of his stuff even qualifies as poetry.

But as a prophet, he was a good British imperialist, whose "White Man's Burden" turned into something he didn't—couldn't—force.

BUT still the quotation is used as though it were some sort of Holy Writ.

OK. Let's assume, for the sake of discussion, that Kipling knew what he was talking about. Then let us quote the **WHOLE** verse, and not just half of it, as follows:

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
"Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's Great Judgment Seat;
"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
"When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth."

The moral we read here is that peoples differ, and so do people, but there are individuals of greatness, meriting respect no matter where they are from, no matter what their color, and no matter what may be the prejudices of lesser men.—E.A.

A Chance for Pay TV

Newspapers throughout the nation have drawn what would seem to be an obvious conclusion from the recent furore over the rigged TV shows—which were only the opening gun in the revelation of a deep-seated moral malaise in the top echelons of the industry.

The conclusion is this: If the big networks cannot, unassisted, cope with the petty (and sometimes not so petty) corruption revealed by quiz shows and "payola," isn't it time to give "pay TV" a chance?

THERE are certain things about the proposals for pay TV which should be reemphasized: It would have no immediate effect on the programming of television as now constituted. "Free" TV would still be able to bring existing programs, and might be influenced to improve their quality through competition.

"Free" TV would still be available to all viewers. No one would be deprived of television by being unable to afford it.

But those who wished could, by a modest payment, obtain access to a type of show which is now rarely seen on "free" television — operas, symphonies, recent movies, and the type of documentary which is now rare, either because its controversiality scares off would-be sponsors, or because it doesn't have sufficiently broad appeal to attract a sponsor.

THE proposals for pay TV have never been allowed a full-scale nationwide test. What tests have been made have been in limited areas, where they have hardly had a chance to probe the possibilities.

The Federal Communications Commission at one time was ready to authorize a national pay TV experiment, but was scared off by the angry reactions of some Congressmen who, for one reason or another, opposed even a trial.

The FCC could do much to overcome its present drab image resulting from committee investigations, and prove that it is, in fact as well as name, an "independent" regulatory body, by authorizing a test for pay TV.

It might work. Or it might not. But no one will ever know unless it is given a chance.—E.A.

An Apology of Sorts

It has become apparent that we owe an apology of sorts to Floyd McCabe, of Mt. Pitt Star Route, Butte Falls.

Floyd wrote a letter to this page a week or so ago about the type of music which is heard on local radio stations.

We followed that with a brief comment, to the effect that he shouldn't expect too much in the way of results from a "letter to the editor."

And now look!—The subject has brought out more letterwriters than we've had on any subject since fluoridation or the last election.

IT **E**VEN has brought letters from a couple of local radio stations, and from the manager of the Oregon Association of Broadcasters.

Such attention resulting from one letter is highly unusual, and thus our quasi-apology to Mr. McCabe.

The controversy, it appears, has proven one thing only—that tastes in music differ widely and sharply, that there is no accounting for tastes, and no changing them, either.

Some of the stuff we hear on the radio we like; some of it we can't stand. In the latter case, we've made a startling discovery. Our radio has a button on it which, when turned to the left, turns the radio off.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"WHATTA YA READIN', MR. WILSON? HUH? WHATTA YA READIN' HUH? HUH, MR. WILSON? HUH? MR. WILSON? . . ."

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

OUR IRANIAN PROBLEM—I In Iran, which we came to from India, an American will find much to think about. For here there is being put to the test the question of how a country which borders on the Soviet Union can be prevented from falling within its orbit.



Walter Lippmann

Our answer to this question, which was evolved in the Acheson-Dulles period, is to build up an Iranian army, to promote and under-write the military alliance with Turkey and with Pakistan, and to give financial and economic and moral support to the Shah's government.

The figures about our aid to Iran are classified. But it is no secret that we have in Iran a military mission of about 900 officers and men. They are there to help train the Iranian forces. In addition, we have an extensive program of civilian aid under the Point Four Program, and we make up a deficit in the Iranian budget which may be as much as 20 per cent.

YET an American visitor will be told, as we were told by the Shah himself, that the United States is not doing enough, and indeed that it is discriminating against Iran. The Shah complains that whereas Iran is completely aligned with us and is not neutralist in the cold war, we nevertheless give aid to neutralists like Nehru and Tito. The Shah feels that this aid ought to be given to Iran and other aligned countries.

The Shah complains, moreover, about the quality of the aid we do give him. Not only would he like a bigger army, but he is particularly aggrieved because we are supplying the Iranian Air Force with F-86s, which our own Air Force is discarding, whereas the Soviet Union is supplying neighboring Afghanistan with the superior MIG-17s.

The Shah feels, moreover, that Iran is entitled to receive much larger aid for capital investments in order to develop a modern industrial complex based on the great rivers and the oil reserves at the head of the Persian Gulf.

SINCE it is in fact impossible for this country to measure up to the Shah's expectations, and since in all likelihood we shall be reducing rather than expanding our aid, the critical question is whether this will mean that Iran is drawn into the Soviet orbit. There is no ready answer to the question. But it is certainly not to be denied that it may happen.

How might it happen? There is some light to be had, I found by probing this question. In talking with the Shah himself, who is widely read and well-informed, it soon transpired that he does not take the naive view of the Soviet Union. He does not believe that the Red Army is likely to roll down into Iran. He knows that an overt aggression of this sort would precipitate nuclear retaliation and this would mean a world war. He realizes that if the Soviet Union were ever to contemplate starting a world war, it would not begin with a strategic sideshow like Iran. He is aware also that with modern missiles and with parachute troops and air lifts the idea of manning a frontier for linear defense belongs to the horse-and-buggy age.

This is very important. For the official theory of our military aid and of the alliance with Turkey and Pakistan, is that the ground armies, which are very expensive, are there to resist the Red Army. This notion is a hangover from World War II.

THE Shah, who is a young and modern-minded man, says frankly that the military threat to Iran is not on the Soviet border. It is on his two other frontiers—that with Iraq on the west and with Afghanistan on the east. We need not, I would guess, worry too much about the few Russian planes in Afghanistan. There are not many of them in the first place and in the second place Afghanistan is a very awkward country from which to get at Iran. But there is a real and not an imaginary danger on the Iraqi side.

The danger is not that of an organized invasion. It is that of infiltration and incursion. The Tudeh party, which is the Communist party of Iran, is outlawed and suppressed. But it continues to operate underground from Baghdad. Moreover, the Kurds who live on both sides of the Iraqi-Iranian frontier are somewhat disaffected, and cannot be counted on as certain and reliable supporters of the Shah's government.

ALTHOUGH the Shah is making a brave effort, the Iranian nation has not yet been consolidated behind the government. There are many things to worry about at home. There are the disaffected tribes. There are also an unknown but considerable number of sympathizers with the Mossadegh revolution, who are to be found in the upper and middle classes, among the intellectuals, and, although this cannot be verified, in the army as well.

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.

Bill of Rights
To the Editor: Just a reminder that Tuesday, Dec. 15, is "Bill of Rights Day."

The first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution are the "Bill of Rights." They prohibit and restrict the governing of the individual by the federal government. They make and insure each individual a free person to direct his own destiny and pursuit of happiness without interference by government. The only restriction upon the individual is that he shall respect the rights of others.

Article IX provides: "Enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

In other words, nothing in the original constitution shall be construed in the least way to deprive a citizen of his human rights by the government and the government has no rights other than those given to it by the people. Today—many of us are thinking otherwise—that we have no rights unless given to us by the government. There is a vast difference between the two thoughts.

Article X is clear—"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 the people." From all this we are, first, a free people, second, a citizen of the state in which we reside; and, last, a citizen of these United States.

The purpose of the Federal Government is to promote and maintain peace between the states; and provide a united defense against our enemies or those who would try to destroy our way of life; and, to be an arbitrator of differences between peoples of different states or between states themselves.

The "Bill of Rights" protects us from fear of national power. We must assert our rights. Because of indifference, national power is now slowly but surely depriving us

of our "Bill of Rights" and will become meaningless if we fail to demand human rights and the protection given us by the founders.

Ray O. DeMarrs
708 West Second St.
Medford.

Esperanto
To the Editor: Esperantists today celebrate the 100th birthday of the founder of Esperanto, happy over the growing U. S. interest in an international language. One reason: the tiresome and sometimes-imperfect interpreting during the Khrushchev visit clearly illustrated the great need for a common, "auxiliary" language among nations.

Esperanto, devised by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof in the 1880's, was not the first project for a neutral interlanguage. But Esperanto, because of its inspired simplicity, yet richness and flexibility, flourished where the others had failed.

Everywhere Esperanto penetrates it introduces also some of the humanitarian spirit which Zamenhof stressed. Evolving in the natural manner he foresaw, Esperanto is an ever-strengthening chain of useful and friendly communication the world over.

The Esperanto League, 808 Stuart St., Meadville, Pa., is happy to answer inquiries. Mary J. Gibson
P.O. Box 407,
Riverdale, Calif.

Hunting and Courtesy
To the Editor: What in the name of common sense has happened to the average American sportsman of today?

I have a girl 14 years of age who is taking an NRA-approved rifle course. This training, and proper shooting formalities I insist that she practice, will, I hope, make a person who will be an asset to the sporting generation to come.

The need for this type of training was surely impressed on many of us after the last week ends of deer hunting in the valley. The local deer hunting, in the thick cover characteristic of southern Oregon, lost all interest for me because of the increasing number of lame brains who plow through the brush every fall shooting at any and everything that moves.

The display of every breach of good hunting conduct, sportsmanship, shooting courtesy, and just plain bad manners and lack of consideration for others, exhibited during the season was plain disgusting.

Many of us took our children out for supervised hunts, thinking it a good opportunity to let them try their luck. I personally was ashamed of the disgusting exhibition put on in their presence.

If the farmers in these hunted areas don't close their lands to future hunts, they certainly have a lot of patience and the true sportsman will certainly be very grateful, because he realizes better than anyone that this trigger-happy, inconsiderate jerk is soon going to ruin all hunting on private land if he isn't segregated from the rest and deprived of his hunting privileges.

Firearms were invented and made for one purpose—to kill—and should always be treated as such.

The guy that abuses them is also the fence-breaker, gate-opener, sign-shooter, garbage-dumper, trespasser, or any number of other things you can think of which classifies him as a first rate nut.

As things stand now, however, you can rest assured he will be out in force again next year, a box of shells in each hip pocket, and a new gun he knows nothing about. But who cares? He got it for nothing down and 60 days before the first easy payment. And by that time they can have it back anyway, because hunting season is over and he has done his damage for another year.

D. H. Steinmetz
887 Swing Lane
Medford

Serious Problem
To the Editor: We would like to thank you for your very fine editorial on air pollution. Everyone in the valley should feel proud that we have an editor with the courage to write the truth regardless of which big money interests may be involved.

We may not always agree entirely with his views, but any clear thinking person with reasonably good eyesight would have to agree with every word written in this editorial.

If you missed reading "It's Our Choice" it would be well worth your while looking back to Wednesday, Dec. 9, edition. Think seriously of the choices put forth, and give

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This weird modern world tale:
Some time ago Eberhard W. Shorrig, a University of Washington researcher, ordered from his native Germany a copy of a book entitled Satyricon—written by one Gaius Petronius, a Roman who lived and wrote some 19 centuries ago. Mr. Shorrig wanted the book for his son, aged 18, to use in a classic literature course.

In due time, the book arrived in America—where, along with other imports, it came under the scrutiny of the Customs Bureau, where an alert official held it up on grounds of obscenity and wrote Mr. Shorrig asking his permission to destroy it. Mr. Shorrig demurred. He said the book could be found in classic libraries all over the country. He didn't think one more copy added to what we've got now would do irreparable harm.

THE Customs Bureau stood pat. The book, it decreed, should be destroyed. The youth of our nation must be protected against contaminating influences.

So—
Mr. Shorrig, being a rather determined character and having views of his own on the nature of the book in question, enlisted the aid of Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson, the state of Washington's junior senator, who went to the top, demanding a review of the situation at the highest level.

The upshot of it was that the Commissioner of Customs himself, after goodness only knows how much literary and moral research, countermanded the decision. A's underlying down in the lower echelons of the customs service and ordered the release of the copy of Satyricon to Mr. Shorrig for the use of his son in his literary studies.

HMMMMMMMM.
It's a thorny problem, with many facets.

Has the right of intellectual freedom been upheld?
Or have the morals of our nation been undermined?
What shall we say?
What shall we think?

IN reaching a decision, it might help to know who this Petronius was and what his book was about.

It isn't known when he was born, but he died about 66 A.D. He was called by Tacitus "Arbiter Elegantiarum"—that is, judge of elegance. He was director of court entertainment under the Emperor Nero. His Satyricon is his best known work. It is a fragmentary manuscript in prose and verse which is considered by the literary experts to be one of the first examples of the novel form. It gives a vivid, sardonic and extremely realistic picture of the luxuries, vices and social manners of Rome's Imperial Age.

According to Tacitus, the court entertainment provided by Petronius, in his official capacity as director, didn't sit too well with Nero and he committed suicide to escape being put to death by the emperor, his boss. In view of

yourself an honest answer.
The editorial states, "The first need is a citizenry sufficiently aroused to demand their clean air be returned." Are you?

Our group will hold another public meeting soon after the holidays. The date will be published well in advance. We hope all interested persons will feel compelled to attend in order to discuss ways and means of solving this very serious problem.

The Citizens Air Pollution Abatement League
(By Mrs. L. E. Mathews)

A taste of excitement...
smooth as silk...
Not too light in flavor...
not too heavy in bouquet.
Not too expensive in price.

SMOOTH AS SILK KESSLER

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