

MAIL TRIBUNE

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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. 18, 1949 (Saturday)
Oregon state dedicates new
basketball coliseum by defeat-
ing Utah cagers 53-41.

Local woman goes to New
York to edit national religious
publication, The Methodist
Woman.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 18, 1939 (Sunday)
Medford taxi driver faints
after hitting boy on bicycle;
boy not hurt.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "This is
the week when accident re-
ports read: 'The driver of the
wrecked car could not see the
approaching auto, due to the
Christmas tree on the front
fender and hood.'"

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 18, 1929 (Tuesday)
Canning at Bagley Canning
company in Ashland reaches
2,000 tons this season.

Dry agent grabs carload of
Christmas liquor bound for
Medford.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 18, 1919 (Thursday)
City threatened with wood
famine, as country roads are
impassable.

Predicted end of world fails
to materialize; amazement ex-
pressed by thousands.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 17, 1909 (Friday)
Zelaya resigns as Nicaraguan
president; U.S. may ask to
punish him.

Prospect had record 18 in-
ches of rain in November.

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

1. Is the fetlock of a horse on
its head, back, or foot?
2. Is the capital of Chile
Concepcion, Valparaiso, or
Santiago?
3. What is the principal agri-
cultural crop of Egypt?
4. What are cats' setae?
5. Does the Constitution of
the U.S. stipulate the number
of members of the President's
Cabinet?
6. How many zeros added
after the figure "1" represent
a quintillion?
7. Which animal sleeps sus-
pended upside down?
8. What is the name for the
side of a right-angled triangle
that is opposite the right
angle?
9. Which State of the Union
was principally developed by
the Mormons?
10. On what date in 1948
did the Philippine Republic
become an independent nation?

Answers: 1. Foot. 2. Santia-
go. 3. Cotton. 4. Whiskers. 5.
No. 6. Eighteen. 7. The Sloth.
8. Hypotenuse. 9. Utah. 10.
July 4, 1946.

SENTENCE RAPIST
New 30—Thomas De-
vine, 30, a Negro convicted
of raping a white Belgian war
bride, was sentenced Wednes-
day to 60 to 100 years in
prison. Queens County Judge
Edward Thompson described
Devine as "a wild animal."
Thompson sentenced James
Jones, 20, also convicted of
the December, 1958, rape, to
25 to 50 years.

Listeners and Readers

Two things — the TV quiz scandals et al, and the flurry of letters locally concerning radio music programming — prove that there is intense local interest in the broadcasting industry, and its impact on citizens generally.

Ignored in this (and quite properly so, it seems to us) is the newspaper industry.

It is older, and its products are more taken for granted than are the air-born media.

WE MAY BE forgiven if we draw a moral. It will be noted that, in seeking a public forum to discuss radio music, letter-writers turned to the newspaper.

Here their words are set down for all to see. They can be read and re-read, and referred to. That is one advantage newspapers have over both radio and television. The broadcast media are far faster in getting news to listeners. But in most cases, it is treated in brief, and its spoken word is impermanent.

THERE IS ONE other difference. No one knows exactly how many people listen to any one of the five valley radio stations, or watches the one TV station.

Surveys, polls and questionnaires can give a general idea only of the number of sets tuned in. But even these do not measure accurately the listeners and viewers, who may be away from their sets, or listening with "one ear" or watching with "one eye." And the number varies widely from hour to hour.

Here again the newspaper has an advantage. **IT KNOWS** how many copies it prints, and how many subscribers it has.

SINCE EACH subscriber pays to receive the paper, it is demonstrable that it is WANTED. And the Mail Tribune, along with thousands of other newspapers, is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations (ABC), an independent organization which certifies circulation claims. (It was founded, incidentally, in 1913, as a self-policing agency to resolve conflicting circulation claims — the same type of unverified claims which radio and TV stations now make.)

As a result, the Mail Tribune **KNOWS** that it was wanted in 17,121 homes during the month of November, and the ABC can prove it.

Since newspapers are read by an average of four people, the Mail Tribune offers news, comment, entertainment and advertising to a potential regular readership of 68,484 persons in southern Oregon and northern California. No other medium in this area can make that statement. — E.A.

Living Memorials

We've always had the idea that the best memorial is one which is "living," which keeps producing benefits for future generations while honoring those gone before.

This idea or prejudice colors our thinking when considering the proposal of the Veterans Allied Council that a memorial to war dead be erected in the new Jackson Street Park.

The idea of honoring our war dead is excellent. But we would prefer to see it done in a more constructive way than through statuary or a cold reproduction of a tomb.

THERE are dozens of ideas to draw from, both extravagant and modest. San Francisco has its War Memorial Opera House. It also has the Coit Tower, a memorial to San Francisco's firemen, which, rising up from Telegraph hill, has furnished inspiration and beauty to generations of residents and tourists.

The little town of Drain in northern Douglas county, in a magnificent spirit of community endeavor, built a memorial swimming pool.

AUDITORIUMS, stadiums, ball parks and other places of public assembly, recreation and use throughout the nation are dedicated to the memories of America's war dead.

And how better could they be honored than through a memorial which keeps on "living" in a useful and productive manner.

On an even smaller scale, the veterans might wish to consider a wading pool at the new park. We knew several men who gave their lives in World War II who would have been delighted to know they would be honored in the future by providing wholesome fun for children.—E.A.

Mighty Poor Pay

Some lines of work pay better than others. The president of General Motors, for instance, has a pay check that runs into a fat six figures, plus certain stock options and other incentives.

It can also be said that he earns every cent of it as far as the company is concerned. The same is true of top-flight executives of other big firms. They produce, and they are well-rewarded; they fall down on the job, and out they go.

OTHER salaries and wages come down the scale to a rather modest figure. But the poorest-paid laborer of the lot, the way we figure it on the basis of information from Police Capt. Clyde Fichtner, is the burglar.

Assume that he "works" an average of eight hours a day, including the time spent in prison. Total the amount he "earns" in his profession. And his "average earnings" come out to 15 cents per hour.

There must better ways to make a living.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



REMEMBER... NO CLOTHES!

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.

Two Stations Praised

To the Editor: I have been reading the letters and editorials concerning the music we receive on radio.

I want to add my praise for the choice music we get. I particularly like the good selections of Mr. Ekberg of station KYJC.

Also KMED has had some very lovely music today.

My wife and I don't go for Rock and Roll. We like good smooth listening, classical, semi-classical and popular (not jazz) music.

We used to listen to the two newer stations but that music became too much R'n'R, and too many commercials between selections. Now we stay with KMED and KYJC and certainly enjoy the variety we get.

We just wanted to get our two cents' worth in. We just returned from a trip to southern California and did not find any stations on the trip with the consistently good music we get here.

Our thanks and praises to KMED and KYJC.

V. L. Moon,
4459 Colver Rd.,
Medford.

Bouquet

To the Editor: As time is the essence and I will be unable to speak to you personally, I would like to have a small portion of your communications column to write "Ye Editor." First I think you are very broadminded to publish all the communications, regardless of where the chips fall.

Of course I realize there are always some who want to criticize no matter what the subject.

As for me I would like to hand you a bouquet for your editorials for the last two weeks, beginning with your editorial on the Food for Peace program initiated by the only 1960 presidential aspirant to date, i.e. Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

And he did this before he came out for it a few days ago, which in a way will help to lower those costly food surpluses. If he is on the Oregon ballot, he should be remembered at that time.

A regular subscriber,
(Name on file),
Medford

Origin of the DAV

To the Editor: Just 40 years ago this Christmas Day, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a disabled veteran of World War I, Judge Robert S. Marx, invited 100 fellow disabled veterans to a grand Christmas party.

This party was not one that you would expect to see, ordinarily. The dinner was served and a good time enjoyed by all present, but the enjoyment was more by way of the pleasure of each other's company, and in reminiscence of The Argonne, St. Mihiel, Belleau Wood, the Lost Battalion incident, etc., than by dancing and other capers that would take a whole and healthy body.

The percentage of guests present that was able to both walk and see was very small. In fact nearly all of them were in wheelchairs, or carried the white can of the sightless.

From this gathering came the inspiration to form a permanent organization to help the wounded and disabled veteran. Shortly afterward Judge Marx met with 200 vocational trainees, also disabled veterans, at the Ohio Mechanical Institute. The veterans who had taken part in

these two gatherings, after discussing their problems and giving them earnest thought, resolved that an organization with a single purpose should be formed, to help the wounded and disabled veteran solve his problems.

Chapters sprang up all over the nation. At first they kept in touch by correspondence, then sent delegates to a caucus in Cincinnati. Thus 1960 is the 40th anniversary of the DAV. The first national convention was held in 1921, electing Judge Marx the first national commander. From that small gathering, the DAV has grown to a national membership of more than 200,000.

From the time of its inception, the DAV has filled a great need in the lives and welfare of all disabled veterans. Service to disabled veterans, by disabled veterans, who fully understand the problems, prompted DAV's founding, and that same single purpose keeps the organization's flag still flying high.

Here is a brief statistical summary of accomplishments in Oregon covering the last 10 year period. Claimants recontacted, 31,357; folders reviewed, 26,131; appearances before rating board, 12,892; compensation increases obtained, 792; non-service pensions, 828; death benefits obtained, 430; total monetary benefits obtained, \$933,996.15.

Eleven per cent of this amount was obtained through the Medford DAV service office.

Pat Graham, Department Historian and Publicity Chairman Disabled American Veterans, Medford.

Now It's TV Programs

To the Editor: First, I wish to express gratitude for giving us the opportunity to express ourselves in this column. There is no accounting for the power of the "press" as well as the "voice" of the people.

And now that we have accomplished such an improvement in the radio programs, I wonder if we shouldn't give some serious thought and effort toward another situation here, that most decidedly could use a great improvement, that of the local TV programs?

It's getting just about as bad as it can possibly get, and it's high time we give some consideration and concern for what our children like and need.

Or are their wants less important than ours? (A question we had better seriously consider before answering.)

A stranger would think this valley is populated with "illiterates" and "hoodlums," judging from the offerings on the station. It's rather insulting, considering this area contains as much culture, and mostly homes of decent Christian people, with many fine churches.

Undoubtedly the problem will be much more difficult, with the "take it or leave it" attitude of this one station. However, there are ways, and the "people's voice" will be heard and heeded, if we care enough to try.

As an example of this bad management, Saturday evenings were for a while of great interest to the children, who are always home and watching TV at those hours. And this is about what they have to listen to: "howling" for an hour (very boring to children), then "Small World," then an hour-long 20-year-old "melodrama," punctuated with a few hundred ads, followed by a couple of "crime" pictures,

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

OUR IRANIAN PROBLEM II

In my last article, I described some of the disturbing questions which beset our policy in Iran.

We are conducting what is in essence a holding operation — a policy to enable the Shah's government to remain politically aligned with the anti-Soviet alliance.

The Soviet Union's reply is two-pronged. On the one hand, it is undermining the Shah's government by propaganda and by subversive infiltration. On the other hand, it is tempting the Iranian government to adopt a policy on the Egyptian model, which is to take aid from both sides and to align itself with neither.

There is no way of telling when, if ever, there will be a showdown between the Soviet policy and ours. We do know, however, that in the next eight or nine months the Iranian government will have exhausted its reserves of foreign exchange. If a financial crisis is to be averted, outside emergency help will, it would appear, have to be given.

Even with this, there will have to be some stringency in place of a rather lush expenditure of public funds. No one, not even the secret services, can surely foresee or measure the possible consequences of financial trouble.

Political developments are hard to foresee in a country where the nation is not surely consolidated behind the government and where the power of the government depends, as it does in Iraq next door, on the inner politics of the army.

It would be imprudent, therefore, to be complacent about the prospects. Our government needs to examine the problem closely and with fresh eyes, and not to content to repeat the singsong of the old policy.

I WOULD begin our reexamination with a hypothesis which though it is not yet proved, will, when it has been studied and debated, probably turn out to be sound. It is: except as a temporary emergency program, our present bilateral relationship with Iran is undesirable and in the long run unworkable. We are virtually the sole donor country. As such we incur too much responsibility, one which we cannot carry out because we are only advisers and cannot control the Iranian administration. As a result, Iran is too dependent on us, too convinced that its destiny is determined in Washington.

A way will have to be found of diffusing the responsibility and of sharing the burden of solving Iran's economic and social problems.

There are in Iran too many Americans in too many places. As one meets them, they are quite evidently earnest and hardworking, conscientious and deeply interested. In spite of their frigidities they live difficult and in some ways dangerous lives, and there is among them a missionary zeal. They are in fact the modern representatives of the noble American missionary tradition. But, and but, their persuasive presence imposes upon this country too great a moral responsibility for the destiny of a country which we can influence only a little. An American presence on the existing scale should not be treated as permanent. It should become our purpose to diffuse in some kind of international agency the responsibility for doing the very good works which so much need to be done.

ALTHOUGH the words here are my own, I found the idea in the minds of several Iranians who have intimate

knowledge of the relationship with America. The presence of so many American advisers, with their missionary zeal and with their American standards of political integrity, generates irritation and resentment. Iran, like many an other underdeveloped country, is underdeveloped politically. It is a country where, we might say, the payola is pandemic and is a way of life. It is very difficult to get things done without conforming in some degree to the customs of the country. All this is no doubt a contributing cause to the polite but quite evident disenchantment with America.

The position of being virtually the sole donor and benefactor and protector is one in which it is impossible to satisfy the expectations of the recipient. It would be much better for all concerned if aid to Iran were multilateral. From what I have seen I have become convinced that all would benefit in the long run if we began to channel a larger part of our technical assistance through the United Nations. We ought also to press forward as rapidly as possible the plans for an International Development association which would be associated with the stony-faced, impersonal, nonpolitical, anti-septic, and indispensable institution of the World Bank.

I realize that this cannot be done overnight. But it is, I am convinced, the direction in which we ought to be moving, and probably not only in Iran but in other undeveloped countries as well.

WE COME now to the problem of Iranian security. In yesterday's article I pointed out the reasons why this is essentially an internal problem — why specifically it is the problem of the stability and durability of the Shah's government.

The notion that the way to make Iran secure is to build a Maginot line to hold back a Russian invasion until we can arrive to defend Iranian territory, is obsolete and, it is in fact nonsense. No serious person believes it. It is symbolic talk designed to justify our asking Congress to appropriate money for aid to the Shah's government. For if the Russians meant to attack Iran, they would jump right over the Iranian army, using their missiles and their airborne troops. And if Russia did attack in this way, the last thing we would want to do is to join battle on the ground in Iran itself. We would fight. But we would do our fighting in some more accessible place.

The principal purpose of our support of Iran is not to prepare for a world war, but to uphold the Shah's government which is aligned with us. For reasons which I have been indicating in these articles, we cannot be certain that our policy will work for the indefinite future. There is much that is fragile and precarious in the whole situation, and we must prepare ourselves for the uncertainties of the future. What we must do is to prepare in our minds a policy upon which we can, if necessary, fall back. I am not suggesting that we change our policy. But I do suggest that we should be thinking about an acceptable alternative to it.

THERE IS in principle no doubt what the alternative is. If our present policy of aligning Iran against its big neighbor breaks down, there are two possibilities. Iran can become a satellite of the Soviet Union. Or it can become an uncommitted and unaligned state in which, as in Egypt and as in India, economic and technical aid is taken both from the West and from the Soviet Union.

Quite evidently, if the time comes when Iran cannot be held as a Western outpost and client, the independence of Iran and the interests of the West in Iran will best be secured by a policy of military neutrality and of political and economic nonalignment.

I was much interested in the opinion of a very experienced foreign diplomat with whom I discussed this question. Ideally, he said, the best solution would be neutrality on the Austrian model; that is to say, neutrality with an in-

U.N. Assembly Meeting Could Mark Turning Point in History

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

The United Nations General Assembly session just concluded could mark a turning point in the history of the organization to preserve world peace.

The Russians found frequent cause to mention the amicable meeting between Premier Nikita Khrushchev and President Eisenhower and to cite the "Camp David spirit" at such times as when the West brought up the embarrassing question of continued occupation of Hungary by Soviet troops.

The Russians said such questions violated the Camp David spirit.

On the propaganda side, the Russians scored with Khrushchev's appearance before the assembly and his generalized proposal for total world disarmament in four years.

In general it was a lackluster session, none of whose 69 items disposed of on the calendar is apt to have any world-shaking effect.

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possible for the Western Nations to bend the assembly to their will.

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