

4 A 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, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Nov. 17, 1952 (Wednesday) Mayor Diamond L. Flynn has proclaimed Saturday as "Douglas McKay Day."

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1942 (Thursday) Total of 484 Camp White soldiers entertained as guests of Medford residents on Thanksgiving day.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1932 (Saturday) Incumbent Sheriff Ralph G. Jennings, a write-in candidate, asks recount of ballots cast for sheriff in general election.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1922 (Sunday) Medford High school officials cancel football game with Ashland as result of "un-sportsmanlike conduct" of that school in protesting eligibility of Neff and Baughman.

50 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1912 (Tuesday) Ball became lost in fog twice as Medford High school football team defeats alumni 18 to 12.

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

1. What do the Italians call Naples? 2. What President of the United States preceded Lincoln? 3. What would this be in Arabic numerals - MMCCXXXIV?

Youngster Dies Of Crash Injuries: Hood River - Kevin Allen, 7, died in a hospital here Monday of injuries received Sunday in a head-on collision on Highway 30.

A Fifth Milestone

(The following is adapted and condensed from a talk recently given by the writer.)

Mankind has achieved four milestones in the art of communications. The time, we believe, is ripe for achievement of a fifth.

The first milestone was reached in some dim, prehistoric time that cannot be given a date, but it most probably occurred between 100,000 and 1,000,000 years ago.

From the first sounds of fear or danger or endearment or hunger or pain, slowly there arose new sounds, which, by common consent and without conscious, intelligent deliberation, came to mean other more subtle things.

At first these sound-symbols, these proto-words, would have been sufficient, being uttered more as ejaculations than as meaningful attempts to convey coherent messages.

But once the use of words became common, the process of stringing them into more complex thoughts began to occur. And the process fed upon itself, for as more complex and sophisticated messages became possible, new words became necessary, and were invented or improvised.

But the time this had happened long enough and frequently enough, language—the ability of one man to express his thoughts to another—had been achieved. How long this process had taken, or how long it took to reach the second milestone, can only be speculated.

The second milestone, of course, was the development of the written word.

Apparently it began after the tribes had established a viable agriculture, and thus were able to settle in cities, rather than leading a wholly nomadic existence. This congregating of men together, coupled with adequate shelter, a more stable economy, increased leisure time, and the need to trade and to institute forms of government, provided both the necessity and the opportunity for the development of a form of communication more permanent, but also transportable, so that men could talk to other men at a distance.

At first written language was primitive, both in materials and in execution. Bits of clay, inscribed with the magic markings, were dried and hardened. Soon stone was being inscribed, and papyrus and parchment being written on with ink.

After a period of some 7,000 or 8,000 years, and after further refinements and improvements, the time was ripe for the third milestone. This was achieved by Johann Gutenberg, who experimented with carving letters backward on little blocks of wood so designed that they could be arranged into words and sentences, smeared with ink, and then used to impress the words and sentences on paper—not only one sheet of paper, but many, time after time.

This device—so simple in retrospect—created a revolution, one which is still developing. Not only could man now communicate with others at a distance, not only with others at a future time; now for the first time he could communicate with hundreds and thousands at once, where as before he was limited to one or two or a dozen.

The weapon of the written word had become a mass weapon. It could be wielded by scoundrels as well as by geniuses; by kings and popes as well as by poets; by fools and wise men.

And it opened the world of reading to all; no longer was it limited to a small elite. Today all printing, despite improvements and mechanization, is directly descended from Johann Gutenberg's little wooden blocks.

From the invention of printing to the fourth milestone was only about 400 years, whereas the earlier leaps forward had been separated by only thousands of years.

The telegraph, the telephone and the radio all were invented within the past 120 years. They have been expanded and developed into television, teletypewriters, facsimile, and other modern-day miracles of electronic communication.

Today we bounce television images from man-made satellites, something utterly incomprehensible only a few short decades ago.

The fourth milestone was the use of electrons in communications, which permitted man to send his thoughts with the speed of light.

Is there, will there be, a fifth milestone? If so, what form it will it take?

One can only speculate. Could it be the adoption of a universal language, to make all men understandable to each other? Could it be important advances in the infant art-cum-science of semantics, so that men, by communicating precisely as well as rapidly, may help erase many of his causes for friction and misunderstanding?

Could it be improved understanding of the processes of teaching and learning, thus again increasing the quality of communications?

Could it be something else, already with us but as yet unrecognized?

Man slowly learned to talk. He learned to mark down his thoughts. He learned to disseminate them widely. And he learned to transmit them with the speed of light.

Today he is ready, long past ready, alas, for the next step in the history of communications—the step which will be taken when communication means not only the exchange of information, but also the exchange of understanding and of love and of respect.—E.A.



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.

Who? Who? Who?

To the Editor: Everybody in America should read the story of Alger Hiss in the November Reader's Digest. For here, as told by former Vice President Nixon, is living proof that a traitor can climb to some of the most influential positions in our government.

This revelation staggered America in 1948. But what about today, in 1962? Do we have any "Alger Hisses" in our government today? The best way to answer that question is to ask some more. Who is behind the un-American and treasonable censorship and muzzling of the military?

When I was a candidate for county commissioner last spring I stated that it was my intention that the residents of our fair county should be fully informed as to what the court was considering and had decided to do, if I were elected.

For example: I note the alignment stakes for the Fish Lake road east of the end of pavement follow the same old cow trail it has followed for more than 32 years.

The route for this road should be changed to the East side of Willow Creek lake and on up the West Branch of Willow creek to Willow Prairie to connect with the present Fish Lake road (and the Winemuccia to the Sea highway). This would much better serve the traveling public. True, the vast majority of the area through which this re-routed Fish Lake road has been cut over rather severely by the loggers but that is the only objection I have thus far been able to come up with in discussing the subject with others.

If I couldn't survey a road to benefit the public to a greater extent I'd hide my head. I sincerely hope that we, the people, can get better information in the future, and I thank you.

Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star route, Butte Falls, Ore.

Tired of Christmas

To the Editor: I am greatly put out at our radio stations, televisions, and even the newspapers. That is giving was over only a few days ago and already we are urged to do this and buy that for Christmas.

If I remember correctly you had a full page of advertisement in Thursday's, Nov. 22, paper stating Medford merchants are all ready for Christmas. Oh, you're not the only ones starting an early Christmas, the radio stations are already singing Christmas carols! The television stations are advertising places to buy

early Christmas presents.

I hear so much about Christmas at Thanksgiving, that this holiday is practically overlooked.

I personally think that Christmas isn't Christmas without the last minute rush. I'm so tired of hearing of the coming holiday for so long, I'm tired of Christmas when it's finally here.

So, please, let's curb the shopping early, the early advertising, till at least December. I even wager, Santa Claus is tired of Christmas long before Dec. 25, if he listens to the radio or TV, or reads the newspapers.

Sheila Schlosser, Student at M.H.S., Route 2, Box 76B, Jacksonville, Ore.

Tell the People

To the Editor: Why, oh why, can't our county officials tell the people ahead of time, what they are planning on doing. Why, may I ask, do they refrain from a discussion with interested citizens in regard to their plans?

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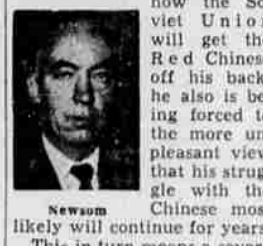
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Chinese Attack on India Severe Blow To Nation's Struggle for Development

By PHIL NEWSOM, UPI Foreign News Analyst. While Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru clings wistfully to the hope that somehow the Soviet Union will get the Red Chinese off his back, he also is being forced to the more unpleasant view that his struggle with the Chinese must continue for years. This in turn means a severe



Newsom likely will continue for years. This in turn means a severe

setback for the Indian economy already facing severe difficulties. In the fiscal year ending June 30, India received \$727 million in U.S. aid for an over-all total of around \$4 billion.

Even with massive aid from the United States and elsewhere, it was estimated it would be at least 10 more years before India could become self-sufficient. As a nation of 400 million attempting a leap from a backward agricultural economy to full industrialization,

even the normal difficulties made India's problem a huge one. But with each step forward also came new difficulties. New, expensive factories ran below capacity because of shortage of electric power, railway cars and coal.

Government operations supposed to turn in a profit to finance new projects failed to return a profit. Training of new managers and technicians lagged behind the economic development.

Just how much the Red China conflict further will delay Indian self-sufficiency is a matter still to be determined, but it must be measured in years. If there is a bright side, it is this: The Indian population is reported united now as it never has been before.

The struggle will relieve Nehru from heading the pleas

of politicians for district pork barrels. Greater attention will be paid to development of such industries as coal, steel, transportation and electric power.

For Nehru it was a tremendous break with the past when he was forced to ask the United States for military aid. It was an admission that India could not defend itself alone and that the attempt to balance herself between the great powers had failed.

Even as Nehru has thanked the United States for understanding his continuing efforts toward non-alignment, his eyes have been upon the Soviet Union and upon the theoretical Soviet aid rather than aid already received.

Having already been deceived by Red China, he appears not to take into consideration the possibility that Soviet Union could deceive him, too.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE PAUSE

Washington - The Chinese Communist cease-fire on the Indian border is being more diversely interpreted, more contradictorily explained, than any major development of the last 16 years.

To the list of explanations already offered, one more is worth adding, because it is favored by the ablest American experts on the affairs of the Communist bloc. These men suspect that the Soviets stopped the Chinese dead in their tracks, by threatening to withhold the Russian petroleum deliveries on which China still very heavily depends.

As yet, there is not a shred of factual evidence to support this theory, or any of the other prevalent theories either, for that matter. The theory of the Soviet experts is interesting, nonetheless—all the more so because of the marked resemblance between the strange cease-fire on the Indian border and the cease-fire at Quemoy in 1958, which the Russians certainly forced on the Chinese.

WHATSOEVER produced the Indian cease-fire, it completes what may be called the post-Cuba pause. To all intents and purposes, the Cuban affair itself has now been liquidated. The oratory at the UN still has to be got through, but that seems likely to be even more inconsequential than a most UN oratory.

What has not been liquidated, however, is the political after-effect of the Cuban affair. The after-effect has been especially powerful, as might have been expected, in the Communist half of the world. In recent days, its power has been demonstrated at the Hungarian Communist Party Congress in Budapest.

Here the scenes of the Bulgarian party meeting in Sofia in the manner of an angry repeat of an angry Punch - and - Judy show. A vicious attack on the "revisionist" policies of Nikita S. Khrushchev was delivered by the Chinese delegate, Wu Heichuan. An even more vicious reply was made by the Hungarian party boss, Janos Kadar. The Chinese then walked out. The Congress is likely to end with further downgrading of potentially pro-Chinese Hungarian "Stalinists."

ANOTHER repeat of the Punch-and-Judy show is to be expected soon at the Czech Party Congress in Prague, where the official party paper, Rude Pravo, has just come down hard on Khrushchev's side in the Sino-Soviet row. Here there may be considerable added drama, if there is any substance to the persistent reports from Warsaw of an incoming thorough purge of Stalinists in the ostensibly Stalinist Czech party.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Central Committee meeting has ended with a significant

decision to cut heavy industrial investment in favor of investments in agriculture, and to reorganize the whole economy on lines proposed by Khrushchev.

There was every indication that Khrushchev was completely in the saddle at this meeting, with no one to challenge him from any quarter. It remains to be seen whether Khrushchev in the saddle means an eventual open break between Moscow and Peking. That may come, but no one knows. What is apparent is that Khrushchev, with his home base secure, is hard at work picking up the post-Cuba pieces all over the rest of the Communist world.

The first stage of this process is the political tidy-up that is now in progress. Precisely because a setback has been experienced, dissidence can no longer be tolerated. Hence, dissidents, open and potential, are being eliminated, in the European satellite parties first of all. Where this is possible, one may expect other Communist parties to be briskly tidied up later on. Even the Soviet party leadership may not be immune, over the long run.

WHAT to do about China, is clearly the central problem of this first stage. By the same token, what to do about Berlin is likely to be the central problem of the second stage, in which Khrushchev will have to decide how to adjust the broad lines of Soviet foreign policy in the light of the Cuban experience.

The Berlin decision may well be affected by the decision on China. For if Khrushchev dares to react to Peking's extreme provocations by an open break with the Chinese comrades, he may also dare, perhaps, to depart rather radically from other rigid attitudes of the past.

The entire process, of political tidying within the bloc and policy-adjustment beyond the bloc's borders, will not and cannot be swiftly completed. The present pause may therefore be expected to endure, with luck, for two, or three, or even four months. But in January, February, or March, President Kennedy and the other Western leaders will have to be ready for the end of the pause.

At that time, Khrushchev will have to move, either towards serious co-existence or renewed belligerence. He cannot stay indefinitely where he is now, or on dead center; but none can now be sure which way he will go.

AS LEADER of the world's anti-Communist forces, we cannot leave unchallenged any major Communist aggression anywhere. Certainly we could not let it go unchallenged in so vast and critical an area as India. For anything approaching total Communist success there might so embolden the Chinese as to throw the whole of Asia, and possibly the world, into war.

It is only fair, therefore, to say that there is no rational or responsible alternative for our present military aid to India. But it is also fair to demand of our national leaders, in the present administration and in those administrations to come, that the United States shall never again be put in the position of this graceless and needless kowtowing to "neutrality" anywhere in the world.

Given an open and firm stance long ago against Nehru's hypocrisy, by the Kennedy administration or by the Eisenhower administration before it, and we should not today be faced with the necessity of humiliating a valued ally to support an almost insupportable "neutrality" who has made a profession of billing the hand that has fed him.

The justification for this treading to Nehru has been the expressed anxiety that India might otherwise "go Communist" or that this alleged "showcase of democracy in Asia" might in some other way be lost. There never was any valid reason to suppose this would happen, for in spite of official India's bootlicking of international communism, the Indian people are at heart on the side of freedom.

The scheduled walkout would affect some 5,000 workers of Lockheed-California Co. and Lockheed's Missile and Space Division.

How's business? ... That's the trouble. Business is good ... very, very, very good ...!

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Features Syndicate

HARD CHOICE

Washington - The desperately hard choices which sometimes must be made by a great power in the cold war have never been more fully illustrated than in the current grant of emergency American military aid to India in her struggle against the Chinese Communist invasion.

This is a case where we are damned if we do and damned if we don't. We assist a "neutral" country, India, which for years in fact or in spirit has joined our Communist enemies in biting at us and obstructing our policies. As in the process we outrage one of our most faithful allies in the Far East, Pakistan.

Probably here is an element of propaganda in the current threats of Pakistan to pull away from us altogether and herself to become "neutralist." But such a course, however unwise, would be humanly understandable.

For years, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, with the self-righteous arrogance that has become his international trademark, has refused any fair settlement of India's border quarrels with Pakistan.

For years, Pakistan has been in fear, justified or not, that this more powerful neighbor, India, would one day set to overturn her territory and vital interests as "peace-loving India" has already overrun Portuguese territory and interests in the small colony of Goa.

Now Pakistan is in fear, again justified or not, that the weapons we now send to India to resist Chinese aggression will later be turned against Pakistan herself. Yet we go on giving these weapons to India for the most compelling of all reasons—because we must.

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When I was a new father, many years ago, I tried to make this chore as brief as possible—indeed, I tried to do it without opening my eyes. I would get a bottle, heat it, feed the baby, and flip it back into bed as quickly as possible, and then climb back into my own.

But it never worked. Five or ten minutes later, the baby would be whimpering again. It wanted more milk. It needed to be burped. It called for a change. So I had to get up out of bed again and groggily perform these operations—sometimes two or three times.

Now I have learned that the fastest way out is through. I get up once, and once only, I make sure she has all the milk she wants. And when I put her down, she is down for the night. So am I.

This more laborious procedure actually takes half the time and energy of popping up again, as I used to do. The long cut is really a short cut; it reminds me that "through" and "through" come from the same root-word.

But it is not an easy lesson to learn, even for an adult, and much less for a child. The temptation is ever present to cut corners, to make do, to give a lick and a promise. We suffer from the perpetual delusion that in this way we are making life easy for ourselves, when in truth we are making it harder.

It is all part of mankind's unceasing quest to find pleasure and to escape pain. And the last piece of wisdom we win is that pain is an inevitable part of the price we have to pay for pleasure.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

FASTEST WAY THROUGH

Perhaps the most difficult lesson to learn in growing up is this—that it's easier to do a thing right than to do it over. Most of us learn this only the hard way, when we have stumbled and tripped our way into adulthood.

Robert Frost once expressed it in his usual admirable brevity and simplicity, when he wrote in a poem: "The fastest way out is through." Until we learn better, most of us try to go around, to take short cuts that turn to be long cuts, to trim and turn and twist—until we have expended more effort, with less results, than in going through.

The most homely and striking example of this painful truth was borne upon me the other night when I volunteered for the new baby's late feeding. She awakened, as predicted, about 3 a.m., crying for milk.

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