



We here at Reddy's Corner wish to thank you for your patronage while Reddy is on vacation down in good Old Mexico. We may not serve you as well as he does, but we try. To prove that we do, why don't you come in and see.

Thank you,
Annie M., Beverly
and Doris

FISHING BULLETIN

In case the hot weather has you, or you are mad at the boss or the wife, or you have any other excuse at all, you might break away for a little fishing vacation. Here's a quick run-down on what the fish are doing, as reported by fisheries biologists of the Arizona Game and Fish Department. If you don't have good luck, don't take potshots at the biologists—you know how it is, the fishing is usually better the day before you arrive or the day after you leave. Anyway, here's how the biologists see it:

Crappe fishing is good on San Carlos (Coolidge) Lake, some going 2 lbs. or more; catfishing, excellent of late.

Catfishing, extremely good on Roosevelt and Apache Lakes for the last two weeks. Because of muddy water, daytime fishing is better than at night. Catfish loathe bright light; when the water is muddy, they will bite all day long.

Striped bass (yellow bass) are hitting quite well on Stewart Mountain and Canyon Lakes.

Bass-fishing has been good at Lake Carl Pleasant for several weeks.

Trout are biting very well at Kinnickinick Lake. Big Lake is at its peak for the year; if you want trout, better try it soon because the lake will fall off some after awhile.

Herbs, Spices Subtle Accents For Meats

Savory meats and meat dishes on your table are yours by cooking each cut of meat by the methods recommended for it. When you wish to give a flair to the flavors, turn to herbs and spices the way a gourmet does. There are two secrets to using herbs and spices. The first is to use fresh ones. The second is to use a light touch—use them sparingly. They are for flavor accents and should be mysteriously subtle, not overpowering to the original good flavor of the meat.

Here are some suggestions from Reba Staggs, meat expert, on herbs and spices to use with meats for new flavor adventures.

For a beef roast, try a dash of rosemary or thyme. All-spice, bay leaf, marjoram and savory enhance pot-roasts. Use celery seed, nutmeg, thyme, basil or dried parsley in beef stew. Allspice, poultry seasoning, sage and basil can be mixed into ground meat dishes.

For beef stews, soups and with a sausage pizza. For spareribs, you could add a little chili powder, marjoram, bay leaf, savory or thyme.

Lamb dishes are successfully flavored by dill, mint, marjoram, rosemary and savory. Curry powder, poultry seasoning, rosemary, sage and thyme enhance the flavor of veal.

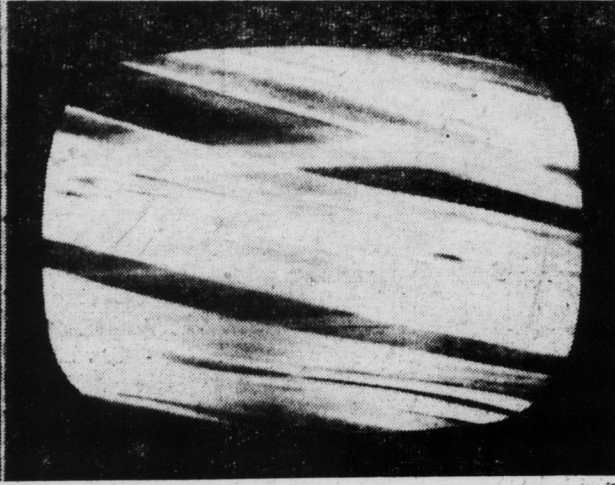
Herbs and spices do wonderful things with leftover meats, too. Poultry seasoning, celery seed and sage may be stirred into croquettes. Curry dishes made from cooked meats get their name from the flavoring, curry powder.

These are just a few ideas to get you exploring into the land of meats with herbs and spices. There are many possible combinations and each new discovery will add to your reputation as a good cook.

Odd Fact

A resident of Klamath Falls, Ore., who this month celebrated his 104th birthday, claims that a diet of bear meat and venison enabled him to reach his advanced age.

Free vs. Pay TV--Which?



The Federal Communications Commission has asked for comments by interested parties "to determine whether the Commission should amend its rules and regulations to authorize television stations to transmit programs paid for directly on a subscription basis."

The CBS position and reasons for it were made known at a Conference of CBS Television Affiliates held in New York City, May 19, 1955. The stations, in a secret ballot voted 107 to 2, endorsing the CBS position and urged "CBS to assume leadership for the preservation of the present American system of free home service."

Since this matter is of concern to every family who owns a television set, we have reprinted the statement of Dr. Frank Stanton, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

CBS Statement

"CBS opposes pay-television because it would hijack the American public into paying for the privilege of looking at its own television sets. This is a betrayal of the 34 million families who have already spent \$13½ billion for their sets in the expectation that they would be able to use them as much as they wanted without paying for the prerogative of watching.

Under pay-television, stations which are now broadcasting free programs would scramble the pictures and sound so that the set owner could not receive them unless he paid for each program. Such programs could be unscrambled only when a costly gadget, attached to the home receiver, is fed a coin or slug, a key or card for which the viewer pays. Since a station cannot televise two programs at once, any station broadcasting a scrambled pay program would necessarily have to eliminate its free program during that time period. Pay-television would back out the best of free television. In essence, this is a booby trap, a scheme to render the television owner blind, and then rent him a seeing eye dog at so much per mile—to restore to him, only very partially, what he had previously enjoyed as a natural right.

Huge U.S. Bill

Pay-television promoters say they would be satisfied if they got \$100 a year from the average family. On this basis, today's television audience would pay some \$3½ billion a year—more than it pays for shoes or doctors or electricity—for viewing far fewer programs than it now watches without charge. This is three times the amount now being paid by the public for all spectator admissions.

Under the present system of American television, no set owner is deprived of a program because he is not as prosperous as his neighbor. But, once the turnstile of pay-television is placed in the living room, the families who rely most on television for their entertainment and information would be hit the hardest because they would be the ones who, for economic reasons, would have to restrict their viewing most severely. Television would no longer belong to all the people all the time.

One of the arguments made by the promoters of pay-television is that its introduction would hurt nobody. Try it out in the market place, they say. Surely this is in the American tradition. There would, they claim, be free television for those who want what they are now getting and there would be pay-television for those who want the unusual, the sort of entertainment and culture which free television cannot afford currently. But this is a specious claim,

unsupported by the economic facts of life. It is the sheerest kind of sophistry and it is intellectual quicksand.

"Big" Shows

It is probably that pay-television would deliver an occasional heavyweight championship fight, and possibly such special entertainment as a multi-million dollar "first-run" movie, which the economics of present television cannot reach, the bulk of any programming for which pay-television would bid is bound to be the very kind of entertainment which already has found such high favor in present day free television. The result is this: that the public would be victimized into paying out billions of dollars a year for a programming service which they are now getting free.

If this scheme is authorized and becomes generally established, pay-television would be able to bid away from free television every kind of program which the public now enjoys. For example: For viewing the World Series at home, a tribute of some \$6,000,000 per game would be levied on the public if each family which watched the Series in 1954 were forced to put up the modest sounding sum of 50c for each game. Thus the people would pay 15 to 25 times as much as is now being paid by the sponsors who bring them the games free.

Runs Up Fast

If only 5 per cent of the families who now watch Ed Sullivan's "Toast of The Town" would pay 50c each to see the show, they would spend \$375,000—two and one-half times as much as the sponsor now pays to bring it to the public free. The other 95 per cent would then have the "free choice" that pay-television promoters want to give them: the free choice of not watching "Toast of The Town" or paying to see it. It's the old story of letting the camel get his nose into the tent. Once this happens, the channel on which "Toast of The Town" is broadcast would be scrambled out for everyone who doesn't pay.

What is true of these two examples is true of every one of the public's favorite programs. If pay-television is authorized, nobody could blame the owners of popular attractions for putting them where they could produce the most income. No one can be so naive as to believe that popular programs would be broadcast free if they could be charged for.

Thus television could not long remain half free and half fee. Either television programs belong to the public free or they belong to the highest bidder. During the hours when most people watch television, co-existence would be unlikely; it would be an economic improbability.

More Heavy Programs

It is claimed that under pay-television there would be more cultural programs appealing to small minor-

ities. We believe the reverse to be the fact. If, as the pay-television promoters say, installing a minimum service in a single major city will cost tens of millions of dollars, installing it throughout the total area now served by television will cost billions of dollars. People who make such an investment will have to get it back by putting on the type of shows which will attract the largest audiences. If a million families were willing to pay \$1 each to see a movie and 100,000 people would pay \$2 each to see a ballet, there would be no ballet.

It is difficult to believe that the Federal Communications Commission would authorize a scheme which seems to be so clearly contrary to the public interest. However, if pay television should become established, economic necessity will force CBS to participate. Unlike theater owners, we have no economic axe to grind. We could expect to operate profitably under a system of pay-television. With our programming know-how, facilities and experience, we regard it as more than probable that we would earn our share of the billions of pay-television dollars. But this is not where CBS believes its best interests lie.

Proud of Record

We are proud of the progress the broadcasting industry has made in establishing a nationwide free television service. The pay-television promoters have continuously predicted the failure of free television at every point of its development; that it could never support itself without direct tribute from the public. They made these false prophecies twenty-five years ago and, as recently as 1946, the President of Zenith Radio Corporation flatly stated "the advertisers haven't sufficient money to pay for the type of continuous programs that will be necessary to make the public buy television receivers by the millions." Today there are 36 million television sets in daily use. Unlike these false prophets, we set no limits to the increased and continually increasing service to the public of free television.

During the past seven years, and at the cost of a refrigerator, the average family has been able to convert its home into a center of information and entertainment not even the wealthiest could have enjoyed ten short years ago. The finest talents of Broadway and Hollywood, the significant events of Washington, faces of Presidents and legislators, the art of museums and advances of science have become as familiar to television set owners as their neighbors down the street. And past advances are only a prelude to future accomplishments. We are unwilling to see the present system, under which everybody watches television as much as he wants, destroyed and a great and unifying medium of communication disrupted, with attendant dangers to our entire economy. The cost to the public in dollars and in the loss of free television far outweighs the potential gains of the pay-television scheme.

We believe, therefore, the public's best interest and our best interests as well, lie in the continu-

ing expansion of free television; that television channels now serving all the public should not be used for the introduction of a system whose benefits to each viewer would be limited by his ability to pay.

Because the pay-television scheme would impose an unnecessary burden of billions of dollars on the American public; because it would charge the public for the popular programs it now enjoys free; because it would become a discriminatory service, available in large part to only those who could afford to pay; because it would endanger the scope and quality of nationwide news and public service programming, we shall oppose it before the Federal Communications Commission.

Picnic Plans For Any Hour Of Day

Whatever the hour of the day, there can be plans for a picnic. Here are menu ideas for various picnics, suggested by home economist Reba Staggs.

Breakfast or Brunch — Fruit juice, grilled ham slice, grilled pineapple rings, toasted pecan rolls; Cantaloupe slices, bacon strips, scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, bread toasted over fire; Orange juice, blueberry pancakes from mix, syrup, sausage links.

Mid-Day Dining — Hamburgers in toasted English muffins, cucumbers in sour cream, fresh pineapple wedges, refrigerator cookies; Grilled Canadian-style bacon in buns with tomato slices, lettuce, raw relishes, gingerbread cup cakes.

It's Supper Time — Tray of ready-to-serve meats, crisp relishes, rye, whole wheat, white bread, pot of baked beans, watermelon wedges; Grilled barbecued luncheon loaf slices, rye bread, potato salad, tomato-cucumber slices, assorted fruits, cookies.

Company Grill—Barbecued spare-ribs, corn-on-the-cob, garlic French bread, tomato slices, relish tray, fresh blueberry pie; Charcoal grilled steaks, potatoes wrapped in aluminum foil and baked in coals, green onions, cole slaw stuffed tomatoes, pumpernickel bread, fresh raspberries topped with lime sherbet.

GREEN PEPPER RELISH CUPS

Slice large, firm green peppers through lengthwise and remove seeds. Fill with prepared mustard and pickle relish to serve as clever relish cups on your cold meat platter.

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