

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
Dec. 26, 1952 (Thursday)
Medford High school band
attends annual Shrine-spon-
sored East-West all-star foot-
ball game in San Francisco;
said a credit to city.

Oregon 19-year-olds may be
called up to meet stepped up
draft needs; largest quota cal-
led since Korean conflict.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 26, 1942 (Tuesday)
Plans for 125-unit Federal
Housing administration project
in Medford started by
architects.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Farm-
ers now report they need port-
folios, like lawyers tote, to
carry half a mile of govern-
ment questionnaires they have
to fill out."

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 26, 1932 (Thursday)
Jackson county court an-
nounces some county em-
ployees will receive cuts in
wages.

Rogue Valley fruit men
seek immediate reduction in
freight rates to east coast.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 26, 1922 (Friday)
Four cases of diphtheria re-
ported in Medford by Jackson
county health officer.

Rogue Valley Scandinavian
society schedules annual
"feast for New Year's day" at
Central Point.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 26, 1912 (Sunday)
Talent post office robbed of
small amount of stamps and
cash; robbery attributed to
same persons who burglarized
Medford post office.

Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson,
78, dies in Rogue River; had
been a resident of the Rogue
Valley since 1857.

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

1. Which nation's name is
in the plural at all times?

2. To what state does the Is-
land of Nantucket belong?

3. How many square rods are
there in an acre?

4. In what three cities are the
United States mints located?

5. Are the Olympic Moun-
tains East or West of Puget
Sound on the West Coast?

6. In what year did the Bos-
ton Tea Party occur?

7. To what industry do the
following terms belong: skid-
der, scaler, faller, and swamp-
er?

8. When taking the oath of
office before the (whom)
the President of the U. S.
places his hand on the
Bible?

9. Though called green-
backs, U. S. paper money also
contains the colors red and
blue. Where?

10. Are winds named for
the direction toward which
they blow or from which they
blow?

Answers: 1. The Nether-
lands. 2. Massachusetts. 3. 160.
4. San Francisco, Denver and
Philadelphia. 5. West. 6. 1770.
7. Logging. 8. Chief Justice of
U. S. and Left. 9. In silk
threads. 10. From which they
blow.

An Automated Society

With the warmth and joy of Christmas be-
hind, and the frenetic gaiety of New Year's still
to come, there is a sort of pause, a hiatus, in hu-
man affairs—a time for looking both backward
and forward, for reevaluation and contempla-
tion.

Looking backward can be more productive,
if done constructively, than looking forward, for
the crystal ball is always foggy. But looking for-
ward is more fun, and educated guesses as to
what the future holds can help prepare the way.

For instance, in its 18-month look ahead, For-
tune magazine sees a rising tide of prosperity,
with the gross national product rising by \$50 bil-
lions to an annual rate of \$615 billions in mid-
1964.

THIS may well be true. Fortune has called the
turn before.

Still, however, lessons of the recent past lead
one to doubt just how widespread and general
this prosperity will be. Will it spread to the un-
employed coal miner, jobless because a machine
can do his job better than he?

Or will it spread to the youngster who, for
whatever reason, never finished school, and with-
out learning and without trained skills, finds
himself unwanted and unneeded.

WHAT of the millions of elderly people at-
tempting to live in comfort and dignity on
tiny incomes, or on the contributions of their chil-
dren? Or the "Arkies," beating the unfamiliar
pavements of Chicago in vain search for work?

The list goes on. It is a miserable list in this
richest and most affluent nation in the world's
history. Is it beyond our social ingenuity to cre-
ate the kind of society where no one need go hun-
gry, or have to depend on grudging welfare hand-
outs for necessities and creature comforts?

Call it bleeding-heart do-goodism if you will.
The fact remains that a tremendous effort will
be needed if we are ever to reach a point where
no one has to wonder where his next meal is
coming from.

THE words automation and cybernetics are re-
latively new ones. It is our belief that their
significance has yet to become fully realized.

The industrial revolution, by substituting ma-
chinery for muscle power, created technological
unemployment, but it also created an expanding
economy which, in the long run, in turn created
more jobs than were eliminated.

There is reason to doubt that an industrial
civilization based on the computer, the automatic
control, the one-man factory, is going to create
new jobs at the same increasing rate—new jobs
needed for our rapidly rising population.

SOME thoughtful men, indeed, envision a soci-
ety where there is a desperate demand for a
few highly trained, highly skilled technicians,
but virtually no need for anyone else, in the pro-
ductive industries.

If anything approaching this kind of society
comes about, it will require a sharp revision in our
traditional ways of thinking about work, leisure,
productivity, and social necessity. It may even be-
come necessary to subsidize unemployment, not
merely as a way of easing a man over a short,
difficult period, but as a matter of economic and
social policy.

It is not a pleasant situation to contemplate,
in large measure due to our ingrained respect for
work as such, for the "dignity of labor," and our
traditional contempt for non-productive mem-
bers of society.

BUT if a computerized, automated society does
bring the widespread technological unemploy-
ment, more or less permanent in nature, that
some men believe, it will result in a real revolu-
tion, not only in our way of life, but in our way
of thinking.

There are signs that it is on its way. A level
of unemployment which ranges from 4 1/2 to 6
per cent of the work force, and shows no signs
of diminishing, is one such sign. So is the reduc-
tion in the number of rural people, as automa-
tion of a sort—machinery and chemicals—has
reached the farm.

So are certain recent labor disputes—among
the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Longshoremen
and others—which are over the issues of automa-
tion and featherbedding. The recent Kaiser
steel labor proposal is another straw in the wind.

THE challenges of an automated civilization
are formidable, but they can be met.

They can, that is, if they are faced with calm
and with rational thinking, and with facing of
facts as facts, not as disturbing hallucinations.

A largely automatic industrial base could be
so productive that it could support the entire
population in comparative luxury. But it would
not do so as long as we continue to view work
as an end in itself, and non-employment as some-
thing faintly reprehensible.

NEW concepts of education, recreation, and all
other phases of non-productive activity will
be required if such a society is to come about
peaceably. So will new concepts of the role of
work. And the actual, physical readjustment of
millions of people to a radically new social en-
vironment will be wrenching.

In the long run, however, we feel that the op-
portunities afforded by a wealthy society, with
much leisure time and the facilities to make intel-
ligent use of it, could outweigh the potential evils.

It remains to be seen if this hypothetical au-
tomated civilization is just around the corner.
But there are many who believe it is inevitable.
—E.A.

"Announcing A Substitute Hurler—"



Strictly Personal

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

THE PUBLIC PAYS
I was talking about the
high cost of automobile in-
surance to a friend of mine
from California, who
happens to be an insurance
broker. "It's a vicious
circle," he said, "and nobody
really knows how to stop it.
It seems as if almost every-
body is what I call an insur-
ance thief."

"What do you mean by
that?" I asked.

"Well," he explained, "I hap-
pened to hit a car slightly last
year. The damage was negli-
gible to both cars, but the oc-
cupant of the other car claimed
grievous bodily and mental
injury, and sued me for a con-
siderable sum."

"He knew I was heavily
covered by insurance, and did
not want to settle for a fair
amount. He also knew that
juries tend to give large
awards when they are aware
that an insurance company is
paying for it."

"Is this wholly the dis-
honesty of the motoring
public?" I asked.

"Frankly, no," he re-
plied. "In the beginning, I
suppose, it was the hard-
core attitude of the insur-
ance companies—they paid
out as little as possible, af-
ter delaying as long as pos-
sible. There were a lot of in-
justices toward honest
claimants."

"Can anything be done
about it?" I wanted to know.

He shrugged. "I don't know
what the motorists lie about
the injuries they suffered, the
garages connive with them in
padding repair bills, and ev-
erybody seems involved in a
gigantic conspiracy to defraud
the insurance companies—on
the theory that unless you
ask for a tremendous amount,
you won't get anything."

"I don't suppose passing a
law will make any differ-
ence," I ventured.

"It's not a matter of law,"
he said, "it's a matter of pub-
lic morality. Injustice breeds
more injustice, and everyone's
caught up in it. Meanwhile,
as usual, the lawyers get fat,
and the public pays the pi-
ner."

"That's pitiful to the ac-
count," I said. "Dixie was a
slaveholder of Manhattan Is-
land who removed his slaves
to the Southern states where
they had to work harder and
fare worse, so that they were
always sighing for their old
home, which they called 'Dix-
ie's Land.'"

THE World Book Encyclo-
pedia—which, by the way,
rates high enough in the in-
tellectual world to be cho-
sen as the authority for an-
swers asked in the popular
TV shows College Bowl and
Password—suggests another
version of the origin of the
term Dixie. It says:

"A Louisiana bank once
printed ten-dollar bills bear-
ing the French word DIX,
which means TEN. According
to one story, people called

ent depreciation in value of
the party label in national
elections. Growing numbers
of voters have become addic-
ted to ticket-splitting.

Noted in 1956
Ticket-splitting was most
conspicuously demonstrated in
1956 when the Democrats
won control of Congress while
Dwight D. Eisenhower was be-
ing reelected to the White
House by a landslide ma-
jority.

There was another unusual
demonstration in 1960 when
the GOP gained 21 House
seats while President Ken-
nedy was winning the White
House for the Democrats.

Ticket-splitting was again
common in the elections last
Nov. 6. Among 27 states
which elected both governors
and U.S. senators, 12 elected
a governor of one party and a
senator of the other.

Outside the South, where
the Democrats are still domi-
nant despite a growing Re-
publican challenge, 12 of 23
states elected a governor from
one party and a senator from
the other.

Michigan Splits Ticket
Another state, Michigan, chose
a Republican governor and
a Democratic congressman
elected from the state at
large.

The 1964 election offers the
GOP its best chance in six
years to cut down the big
Democratic majority in the
Senate, which is now divided
67 Democrats to 33 Republicans.

Of the 33 Senate seats at
stake in 1964, 24 are held by
Democrats and only nine by
Republicans. Only a handful
of the Democrats who must
seek reelection in 1964 are
from safely Democratic terri-
tory. Hence the GOP could
gain Senate seats in 1964
even if President Kennedy
wins reelection.

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Dominican Free Elections First Step Toward Democracy in Ex-Trujillo Land

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

A United States experiment
combining an odd mixture of
gunboat diplomacy and a
hard-sell on the virtues of
democracy, successfully
passed its first stage.

But like a
missile whose
second or
third stage
firing may fail despite suc-
cess of the first, this U. S. ex-
periment has a long way to
go.

The reference is to the re-
cently completed Dominican
elections, first to be con-
ducted freely in nearly 40 years
of what used to be Trujillo-
land. The fact that it went
off practically without violence
is a tribute to advance
precautions and to the Do-
minican people themselves,
who demonstrated both an af-
fection and a longing for de-
mocratic processes.

Victor in the election was
president-elect Juan Bosch, a
man with a finely chiseled
face which can break either
into a wide grin or a ferocious
scowl.

Bosch has spent half of his
life in exile and is described
as an anti-Communist leftist.
In this he has the company
of other Latin American lead-
ers, including President Ro-
mulo Betancourt of Venezue-
la and former President Jose
Figueres of Costa Rica.

At one point in the cam-
paign, Bosch threatened to
withdraw from the election
altogether, contending that
his candidacy had been dam-
aged by a charge that he was
a Marxist-Leninist. He suc-
cessfully fought down the
charge and the United States
has announced he will have
its support.

A land unused to democ-
racy still must face many pit-
falls before it can be said
that democracy safely has
been established.

The Dominican republic
has a strong Castro element
which was, however, badly
split by revelation that Castro
had extended hospitality to
Soviet missiles.

But the new government
must contend with the usual
ailments of Latin American
nations, not the least of which
is great poverty and a high
rate of illiteracy.

For the United States, the
stake in a democratic Domini-
can Republic is perhaps high-
er than it should be. But great
efforts have been expended to

make of it a Caribbean model
which would stand in stark
contrast to its nearest neigh-
bors, dictator-run Cuba and
Haiti.

Failure here would be fail-
ure for the United States as
well, and for the Organi-
zation of American States
which also has been deeply
involved.

An aid to the new regime
will be the country's relative
wealth. It is the hemisphere's
third largest sugar producer,
and it has large deposits of
bauxite ore which goes into
the making of aluminum.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

MADISON AVENUE advertising nabobs are chuckling
over the story of the agitated copy writer who burst
into his top exec's office and declared, "I've figured out
eight things in this agency
that are being done all
wrong, and that I think
must be remedied im-
mediately." The top exec
beamed. "That's the most
optimistic report anybody
around here has given
me in months. When did
we get down to only
eight?"

George Allen, pal of three
presidents, recalls the days
when his father practiced
law, politics, and diplomacy
in Booneville, Miss. One
day a magistrate dared to decide a case against Allen, Senior.
The latter waved a volume of Blackstone under the justice's nose
in outrage. "Sit down," thundered the justice. "I know the law."
"Of course you do," jeered Mr. Allen. "I just wanted to read
this to show you what a damn fool Blackstone was."

A high school "wolf," girl crazy with a vengeance, eased him-
self into a barber chair. "Do you wish a haircut?" asked the
barber. "No, sir, answered the wolf. "Just change the oil."

Laments Alan King. "My wife has a nice chin—and for her
mother, that goes double."
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THE World Book, however,
does give a nod to Sir Wol-
stan Dixie, who lived on Man-
hattan Island, was good to his
slaves. He had to send some of
them South, and they became
homesick for 'Dixie's Land.'

From this, Dixie came
to mean any place where Ne-
groes were treated with kind-
ness and consideration."

THERE'S still another ver-
sion.
Some people contend that
the name given Mason and
DIXON's line in some way
started the use of the term
Dixie. Everything considered,
however, it doesn't sound too
plausible.

Both Mason (Charles and
Dixon (Jeremiah) were Eng-
lish surveyors. In the 1700's a
boundary quarrel arose be-
tween Pennsylvania and
Maryland. They agreed to set-
tle the dispute by having the
land surveyed. They called in
Mason and Dixon, who sur-
veyed the line between the
years 1757 and 1763. The line
was named after them.

Before the War between the
States broke out, an imagi-
nary lengthening of this line
came to be thought of as the
boundary between the free
states and the slave states. La-
ter on, it became thought of
as the boundary between the
North and the South. So there
could be something to the
contention that Dixie was de-
rived from the Dixon of the Mason
and Dixon line.

INCIDENTALLY, Mason and
Dixon set up milestones to
mark the boundary they were
surveying. Through the years
souvenir hunters have made
off with a considerable num-
ber of these stones, using
them as doorsteps and curb-
stones.

To the Editor: One of the
most tragic hog episodes I
shall never forget really hap-
pened when I planted the first
crop on the homestead way
back in 1913.

We had only created a fir
rail fence around our much
prized garden of vegetables of
all early varieties. The time
was early June. Our neighbor
rancher in the flatlands one
mile below had acquired a
bunch of red stock or range
sheep from Corvallis, Ore. As
there was no herd law then,
the sheeps were soon on their
own resources. Talk about
speed and endurance, they
developed both. And even
educated too, as I watched

their maneuvers. If they failed
to slip sideways through the
rails some of the more
active ones would walk up
the rails until their bodies
balanced over the top rail.
My prolific garden I had la-
bored at so long was soon a
mass of wreckage and only
a memory of green shambles
left.

Bert Kissinger
322 South Riverside ave.
Medford.

Advertising
To the Editor: Someone re-
marked to this writer that the
advertising profession must
regard most Americans as be-
ing below average in intelli-
gence. Of course it does. The
advertising agencies long ago
took the position that the
average citizen of this fair
land is no more intelligent
than a 12 year old retarded
child.

Just whom are they fooling
with their repetitious com-
mercials? They are wasting a
lot of somebody's money. Is
that what they learned in col-
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Happy New Year.
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White City, Ore.

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Box 14
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Pope Praises God For Lack of Wars At Christmas Time