

Medford Mail Tribune

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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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 Feb. 12, 1953 (Tuesday)

A general increase in the price of gasoline sold in the Rogue valley appeared to be in the offing today as Standard Oil company of California announced wholesale price hikes of 1.5 cents a gallon for Jackson and Josephine counties.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 12, 1943 (Sunday)

Thirty-six Medford High school boys enroll in special fire fighting and forest work course.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 12, 1933 (Tuesday)

Attempt made to assassinate President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt; Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago critically wounded, and Giuseppe Z-i-gara arrested.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 12, 1923 (Wednesday)

Police unable to find trace of driver whose car crashed into herd of cattle on highway near Central Point.

50 YEARS AGO Feb. 12, 1913 (Friday)

Train loaded with troops and light artillery passes through Medford en route from Boise, Idaho, to Monterey, Calif.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Which Canadian city has the largest population? 2. How many cubic inches are there in one cubic foot? 3. The microscopic study of living tissue is called what? 4. Do monkeys shed tears? 5. In reference to present day Europe, for what do the initials E. C. stand? 6. The iconoscope is used in what means of communication? 7. What is the name for the leucocytes in the blood? 8. What was the age of General Douglas MacArthur on Jan. 26, 1963? 9. Do cows or bulls have the stronger horns? 10. Are winds named for the direction toward which they blow or from which they blow?

A World We Have Never Seen

What is automation? What will it do to this nation? How much unemployment will it cause? What can we do to prepare for its effects? Can we make use of its undoubted benefits without at the same time suffering from the massive dislocations it will cause? If so, how?

These were some of the questions considered last week at the Pacific Northwest Assembly, a meeting of some 70 educators, businessmen, editors, lawyers, civic leaders and industrialists.

The sessions lasted a total of three days, and the discussions went on day and night. All attending had their eyes opened to some disturbing and some challenging facts.

FIRST of all, automation was defined, for purposes of the discussions, as "the commonly accepted name for the new technology. Strictly speaking, it refers to those forms of technological change or mechanization which combine the elements of the computer, transfer devices, automatic controls, and feedback."

One of the most fascinating glimpses of this new world was given by Edwin F. Shelley, vice president of U. S. Industries Inc., the man who has invented many of the new devices, and is marketing others. Among other things, he said:

"I feel that we are not really aware of the imminence and the extent of the great technological changes which are about to appear in our economy... The wide applicability of small production line robots has led me to predict that within 20 years there will be no human beings, other than supervisory and maintenance personnel, engaged in the actual manufacture of the necessities of American life—automobiles, television sets, outboard motors, packaged foods, washing machines, ball point pens."

"But if the production lines seem headed for a drastic de-population, what about the tremendous requirement for clerical work which has sparked the growth of the white collar labor force?... There are some interesting developments still in the laboratory which may intrigue you. One of these is the concept of a small computer to make routine business decisions which are presently the province of, say, the manager of a liquor store, or the shoe buyer in a department store... The fact is that a relatively simple special purpose computer can make these decisions, with brilliance, once it has been given the secret of the operating equation. There is no question that such computers are on the way, and they will cost considerably less than the decision makers they replace..."

"The rise of the modern computer has really been made possible by the development of the transistor... But the transistor is just a way-station on a fantastic road which leads to... molecular electronics. In the world of molecular electronics, both size and cost shrink by factors of thousands, and reliability approaches perfection. Computer elements in this world are not made up of resistors, capacitors, transistors and inductors, each of which have been separately manufactured and then assembled and wired. Instead, computer elements are made by rearranging the molecules of special materials to form the desired circuit patterns, and the entire computer element assembly may be the size of a pinhead."

"The entire computer itself then approaches the dimensions of a carton of cigarettes—or of the human brain. No moving parts, practically no heat, no perceptible aging process—just cold, solid, low-cost decision making and control..."

FACTS such as these pose tremendous problems—economic, social, governmental, and personal. It was generally agreed that they soon will constitute a true revolution in American life.

What happens when some 40 to 50 million people are displaced from a work force of less than 100 million? How are these people to be supported? What shall they do? With so many out of productive employment, how can we maintain the economy? Where will we find the consumers to purchase the massive flow of goods possible from the new technology?

Many approaches have been suggested, all of them with much value and validity. Labor and management, the public, and the government which serves us all, must work mightily to see that the transition is made with the least possible dislocation.

IT WAS generally agreed that one of the keys to education—not only education as it is thought of today, but a vastly enhanced educational program, so each individual—man, woman and child—may attain his full potential.

This is necessary for many reasons. It is necessary to train the scientists and technicians who will operate the automated world of tomorrow. It is necessary so that each individual will have the essential tools and understanding to meet the challenges of the new era.

Perhaps most of all, it is necessary if mankind is to fulfill his historic role of explorer, inquirer, experimenter, prober and researcher; the role which has led him always to seek out the answers to the mysteries of the universe.

THE final conclusion of the assembly was this:

"The technological revolution which has overtaken our generation cannot be escaped; it must be realistically faced. It must not only be faced but accepted, advanced, and—most urgent and important of all—mastered, for our nation and for humanity. Technical innovation has nurtured every stage in the development of modern Western Civilization. It is the mark of our society, and we are proud of it. We will not abandon this tradition simply because of the uncertainties generated by the accelerated rate of advance."

We are convinced that, as yet, few people are aware of the dimensions of the change which is just ahead. We are also convinced that it is necessary to become aware, and to understand that while dislocation and human suffering are, perhaps, inevitable, they can be minimized, and the way cleared for the massive changes in a way which will be to the ultimate benefit of all men.

Only by common acceptance of the inevitability of change, only by determined and cooperative planning and thinking ahead, only by a willingness to accept new concepts of education and social adjustments, can we "extract the promise from the threat" of a world we have never seen, but which we soon will.—E.A.

"Maybe I Should Try To Cut Down"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

SOME VERY PECULIAR POINTERS Washington—Not long ago, the Minister President of North Rhein Westphalia made the kind of

practical, ruminating, forward-looking public speech that might be expected from the chief executive of the greatest commercial-industrial land in Germany.

Trade, he said, and especially trade with the rest of the world, was the lifeblood of North Rhein Westphalia. For trade, he went on, foreign languages were needed; and therefore there was a need for better language teaching in the schools. Why not reorganize the high school curriculum, he concluded, to concentrate the last year of schooling on an intensive study of English?

Some days passed—just enough time, in fact, for a message to reach the French Foreign Ministry and for instructions to be sent back. The French consul-general then called upon the totally astonished Minister President to enter a formal protest against the shocking proposal to concentrate on English in the last year of the high school. It was, said the consul-general, a clear violation of the new Franco-German treaty.

IT IS always most unwise to take the behavior of other people lightly, just because it seems to us eccentric, irrational, or even slightly comic. A good many of the occasions of maladroitness of President Kennedy and his policy-makers flow from their optimistic habit of expecting all foreigners to be rational, or at least to see reason as the President sees it.

By the same token, the episode of the French consul-general's solemn protest may sound as though it were snatched straight out of the pages of Evelyn Waugh; yet it is in fact a pointer that should not be ignored. The things President de Gaulle did not get from Chancellor Adenauer point in the same direction.

In the negotiations for the Franco-German treaty, the French are now known to have pushed very hard for a formal German commitment to make French the German school system's first foreign language, thus replacing English as the one always taken to meet the foreign language requirement for aspirants to higher education. They also demanded German acceptance of French as the common language of their military staff talks.

In both cases, French pressure was resisted, although it was agreed that French would be the German school system's preferred second language. In the matter of the staff talks the Germans caused some annoyance by reminding their French interlocutors that, besides their mother tongue, almost no German officer spoke any language but English—which would make staff talks in French just a mite difficult.

More important by far, but also pointing in the same direction, were the other difficulties encountered by the negotiators of the military clauses of the treaty. As drafted in Paris, these would have tied the Germans to giving the French arms industry automatic preference whenever they wished to buy military equipment abroad.

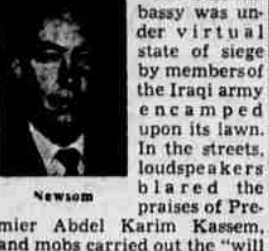
In this instance, once again, the German negotiators successfully resisted strong French pressure for a commitment. But like the French consul-general in North Rhein Westphalia, the French Em-

bassy in Bonn is already trying to get by other means what de Gaulle did not secure from Adenauer. German arms purchases in France are being strongly pushed, as being "in the spirit" of the treaty. And as Gen. de Gaulle undoubtedly understands quite clearly, this attempt to gain a French monopoly of German arms purchases abroad is very far from being a simple commercial proposal.

AMONG the Kennedy administration's efforts to solve the American balance of payments problem, the biggest single success was the so-called offset agreement negotiated in Bonn by Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric. Under this agreement the Germans are buying \$750 million of U.S. military hardware.

Kassem's Death Brings Recollections Of Bloody Start of His Early Regime

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst in Baghdad, in early March 1959, sand hung in layers in the air.



The U.S. embassy was under virtual state of siege by members of the Iraqi army encamped upon its lawn. In the streets, loudspeakers blared the praises of Premier Abdel Karim Kassem, and mobs carried out the "will

of the people" against hapless victims who met death at the end of a rope attached to a careening truck or automobile.

At night, in the Hotel Khyam, news correspondents-banned from the streets by a curfew-closed their windows against the street sounds and the howls of roaming dog packs, and watched television.

Star of the show always was Col. Fadil El Mahdawy, a cousin of Kassem and head of the Baghdad People's Court.

Mahdawy, a grim, heavy-set man, ruled over a court with a unique sense of justice. Gult was assumed, evi-

dence usually by hearsay and its presentation frequently interrupted for long diatribes by Mahdawy against imperialism, the United States and the United Arab Republic (President Nasser).

In many hours of watching, this correspondent never saw an acquittal.

In jail, awaiting execution of the death sentence, was Kassem's one-time partner in revolution, Brig. Abdul Salam Mohammed Aref. Aref had advocated close ties with Nasser.

These were the days immediately following the abortive Mosul revolt in the north of Iraq and there Kassem's Communist supporters were continuing their blood bath against reported or suspected Nasser sympathizers.

In Baghdad, the mobs were thirsty, too. UPI correspondent Zaki Salama, a towering Egyptian, was there then, and he risked death from the mobs every time he ventured to the cable office to file a dispatch.

Over this, sublimely aloof, ruled Kassem.

Once each day he rode in his station wagon through crowded Rashid Street and then the mobs would case their bloodletting to clap and cheer.

It didn't stay that way, for Kassem even then was walking a tightrope. He had promised much, delivered little.

If there was a central factor in his rule, it was his hatred for Nasser. In any event, at the end, he had lost affection from all sides.

When, in 1961, Syria broke from the U.A.R. and it seemed the threat from Nasser had lessened, Kassem released from jail and reinstated him in the army. He earlier had reduced Aref's death sentence to a prison term.

But, for Kassem, it was a fatal mistake. For today Aref is in the driver's seat and Kassem reportedly is dead. So is Mahdawy, television star, spokesman for communism and Kassem's cousin.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

SNIPING Washington—The most virulent sniping campaign against Vice-President Johnson since he agreed to take second place in 1960



—thus making possible the election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket by holding the moderate South—has now been opened by ultra-liberals in both parties.

The occasion for this new get-Johnson drive is the failure once again of ultra-liberal reformers to persuade the Senate to compromise the right of free debate which has historically been the greatest protection in this government for political minorities.

BALKED as so many times before by the Senate itself in attempting to harden the gag rule, they have turned upon the Vice-President as the villain of the piece. As the Senate's constitutional presiding officer required to be an umpire and not a partisan, he chose to interpret the Senate rules as they are. The pro-gag forces unsuccessfully demanded, however, that he abandon impartiality and issue novel rulings, in their favor, which would have amounted to a repeal of the rules of debate by a single man not even a member of the Senate.

The two party leaders, Senators Mike Mansfield of Montana for the Democrats and Everett Dirksen of Illinois for the Republicans, wholly supported Mr. Johnson in this right and inevitable conduct—in evitable if he was to continue to be a presiding officer over the Senate and not a partisan in its internal controversy. So did a great majority of the members in both parties.

Indeed, Senator Mansfield had repeatedly warned that this was the business solely of the Senate and not of the executive department, of which Mr. Johnson is, of course, a part. He went farther. Just in case, he also repeatedly

warned the White House that no intervention was wanted from even the top member of that department, the President himself—though the President in fact had never meant to interfere.

FOR thus vindicating the integrity of the Senate as an independent institution, Mansfield himself came in for glancing blows from the reformists, and will come in for yet more. So has and will Dirksen.

In truth, it remains to be seen whether in their anger they will not gravely weaken Mansfield's capacity to lead a reasonably united party in the Senate for the Kennedy administration.

What is in no doubt at all, however, is that Vice-President Johnson is in for the full treatment. Senator Jacob K. Javits (R. N.Y.) is already openly accusing the Vice President of "improper" conduct. Several Democratic senators who lack his virtue of candor in their approach are doing the same thing in private.

In part, they are going after Mr. Johnson because they dare not attack President Kennedy himself for the same refusal to interfere in their behalf. But they are going after him primarily for a simple—and profoundly sad—reason of mere geography. His parents made the mistake of bringing him into this world in Texas, a part of the South.

THUS a statement from the small but noisy Americans for Democratic Action: "Vice President Johnson has demonstrated once again that his first loyalty is to the southern racists."

This is said of a man who as Senate Majority Leader in 1957 brought to passage the first substantial civil rights bill in the eight decades since the Reconstruction era.

This is said of a man who as chairman of the President's committee on job equality has undoubtedly done more for fair employment practices for Negroes than any other such official in history.

What remains to be said? Only this. So long as the civil rights issue is bedeviled by bitter professional agitators capable of so treating a public record, just so long will this issue never be settled in decency, in justice, or in peace.

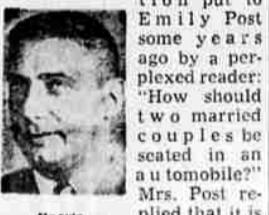


"It's just a crude model, but it could become our most effective weapon in competition with Russia!"

Strictly Personal

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

WIVES AND DRIVERS While driving up to a ski resort for a week end recently, I was reminded of a question put to



Emily Post some years ago by a perplexed reader: "How should two married couples be seated in an automobile?" Mrs. Post replied that it is customary for the wives to sit together on the back seat and the two men together on the front seat. Then, with a wild disregard for the melancholy truth, she added: "On a long tour, however, the wife of the driver usually sits beside her husband, because he is used to counting on her for road map directions."

That rude noise you hear is the grim laughter bursting from the throats of a million motorists who have, at one

time early in their martial careers, entrusted the reading of the road map to the volunteer navigator on their right.

Admirable as women are in many ways, they are notoriously deficient in a sense of direction, combining the minimum of observation with the maximum of optimism. A woman reading a road map is as hopelessly lost as a man involved in tating instructions; and, moreover, she is basically hostile to the established axiom that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

Even when a map is eschewed (a fine old word that requires constant watering), and she is asked to keep her little pink eye peeled for road signs, the doughy travelers fare no better. The feminine mind tends to wander in the direction of cute farmhouse curtains, spotted cows, fruit stands purveying home-made jellies, and some mysterious celebration that closely resembles an hypnotic trance.

When she really shines, however, is as an ex post facto navigator. Once let the map get lost, and she knows exactly how he went wrong; they should have turned at the old red barn and gone two miles east, then cut over past the memorial park. Any fool would have known that. And doggone it she isn't right, more or less, much to the discomfort of the superior male, who has been so preoccupied with route numbers, directional signs, and short cuts, that he has missed the obvious path.

Mrs. Post was wrong when she said that the husband counts on his wife for road map directions. What he counts on her for is a much more fundamental task: placidly setting him right after she has let him make a fool of himself. Do you suppose she does it on purpose?

resources of the country are too necessary, too vital to the well-being of the people to allow private interests to develop them for their own gain. Next to the Congress the Federal Power Commission is the main battleground in the fight for public versus private power. We wish there were more members of your strength and stature on the Commission. We are prompted to suggest that you reconsider any notion you may have of resigning and stay on to fight it out. Jackson County Democratic Committee, Medford.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Salem: Proposed cigarette taxes and the governor's net receipts tax reform plan were outlined to the house tax committee the other day by Representative Victor Atiyeh.

The session marked the last of five days of hearings by the committee on the major revenue producing bills introduced this session. The committee will now begin work to determine which bill, or combination of bills, will be submitted to the legislature.

THE cigarette and net receipts bills—both proposed by Governor Mark Hatfield to balance his \$405 million general fund budget—were sponsored by Representative Atiyeh.

The plan to tax cigarettes four cents a pack was approved by Cecil Posey of the Oregon Education association. Urging a five-cent tax, with one cent to go to cities, were Astoria Councilman Arnold Swanson, president of the League of Oregon Cities, Portland Mayor Shunk, and Eugene City Manager Hugh McKinley.

The cities, of course, could use the extra cent per pack income. All governmental bodies, in these days, are scarping the barrel for tax money enough to keep them going. Not unexpectedly, the representative of the Tobacco Distributors association termed the tax discriminatory.

REPRESENTATIVE Atiyeh said the cigarette tax, modeled after the California law, would raise \$18 million per biennium. That brings into focus this bit of incidental information from Washington:

The Commerce Department reports that cigarette smoking declined by an average of TWO CIGARETTES per person last year—the first drop since 1954. Average consumption was 199.2 packs per person in 1962, compared with 199.3 packs in 1961.

The decrease will be reversed this year, the Commerce Department predicted, with average use of the weeds rising to 200 packs in 1963.

THAT checks rather accurately with Representative Atiyeh's estimate as to the amount of money Oregon could expect to take in from a sales tax of five cents per package on cigarettes.

Oregon's population is assumed to be about 1,800,000. A tax of five cents per pack on the average 200 packs each person is expected to smoke during 1963 would come to \$10 per person.

At that rate, 1,800,000 persons would pay a tax of \$18,000,000.

KEEP in mind: If you are a cigarette smoker, it is going to cost you more than ten dollars a year. The 200 packs per person per year estimated by the Commerce Department is an AVERAGE. It includes infants and all other non-smokers. The average smoker will obviously puntle up more than \$10 in the course of a year.

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 initials 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.

Supports Cat Bill To the Editor: When I first heard about Rep. John Dellenback's cat control bill, I felt that it wasn't needed and even cruel. Since I own a cat I looked into the matter and found out that the bill is from humane one. It seems well written and would provide that starving stray cats could be picked up the same way dogs are. The cats would be held for a period of time so their owners, if any, could claim them and if no one did they would be painlessly put to sleep.

It seems to me this would be more of a kindness than letting them run loose to starve or get killed by a car. How many times have you seen the mangled remains of a little kitty on the highway? One thing that really impressed me is that with this bill in effect cats would be someone's property, not for tax purposes, but to protect their owners from theft. I didn't even know that it wasn't a crime to steal a cat! It's true though. Present laws or lack of them do not protect cat owners from theft.

I am attached to our cat, which is a valuable Siamese, and want the protection of the police if someone steals her. If you feel about this like I do, why not drop a line to Rep. John Dellenback, House of

Representative, State Capitol Bldg., Salem, Ore. Tell him you support his bill for cat control. R. D. Watson, P.O. Box 263, Jacksonville, Ore.

Morgan Praised To the Editor: The following is a letter that has been sent to Howard Morgan of the Federal Power Commission as was requested by the Jackson County Democratic Central Committee.

Dear Mr. Morgan: Newspaper stories have recently reported some lack of harmony between yourself and other members of the Federal Power Commission, particularly Mr. Swidner, the chairman. Our knowledge of the trouble is limited to newspaper account of it but your reputation for being honest, fearless and incorruptible is such that we have no hesitancy in coming to your defense. We are sure that if you feel it necessary to criticize other members of the Commission there is good reason for it. We admire your courage in facing up to the opposition there as bravely as you have.

We derive much satisfaction from having a man from Oregon on that Commission. You are eminently qualified to serve on it. We believe as we think you do, that the water