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 HARRY CHIFFIN, Sports Editor  
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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. 13, 1953 (Wednesday)  
 General Petroleum company and Signal Oil company both announced 1 1/2 cent per gallon increases in wholesale gasoline prices today.  
 A tank and pumper combination fire truck arrived in Medford Monday and was being tested today on Barnett rd.  
**20 YEARS AGO**  
 Feb. 13, 1933 (Wednesday)  
 County Engineer Paul Rynning to seek government approval for asphalt to complete paving of Table Rock rd.  
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "New grass is coming up. If the predicted food shortage gets worse people can scare up a soup-bone and a hatful of it and make out a meal somehow."  
**30 YEARS AGO**  
 Feb. 13, 1933 (Wednesday)  
 Jackson county promised maximum of \$25,000 a month for relief needs.  
 Law requiring three days residence in Oregon before marriage licenses are granted expected to hit Jackson county finances because of large number of persons coming here from California for quick marriages.  
**40 YEARS AGO**  
 Feb. 13, 1923 (Thursday)  
 "Cowboys" round up some 500 head of cattle being grazed in Table Rock district.  
 Deputy state vehicle inspector warns that cars with 1922 license plates will no longer be allowed on public highways.  
**50 YEARS AGO**  
 Feb. 23, 1913 (Saturday)  
 City of Grants Pass fails to sell \$200,000 in bonds for proposed Grants Pass to Central Point railroad.  
 Jackson county's assessed valuation placed at \$36,662.124 by tax rolls completed by County Clerk Gardiner.

# Who Will Buy the Fords?

Yesterday in this space, we set forth some of the views of an engineer-industrialist concerning the future of the nation as automation becomes more widespread.

Today we report some of the views of a labor leader, also given at last week's Pacific Northwest Assembly at Cottage Grove.

The labor representative is Irving Bluestone, administrative assistant to Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers. He was rather less optimistic about automation than some of the speakers and painted a gloomy picture—unless some startling and radical changes are made not only in our economy, but essentially in our way of life.

**HERE ARE SOME** of the signs and portents Mr. Bluestone recounted:

—Production has gone up 28 per cent since 1953, but the number of workers doing the producing has declined 7 per cent.

—In the automobile industry, 1961 compared with 1948, there were 26 per cent more cars and trucks produced, but 22 per cent fewer workers employed.

—In steel, 1961 compared with 1948, production was down 2 per cent, but employment was down 22 per cent.

—In rubber, same years of comparison, production was up 96 per cent but employment was up only 11 per cent.

—In electronics, production was up 116 per cent, but employment was up only 23 per cent.

**HE PUT IT** another way: "The number of man-days lost from unemployment in the past 11 months was more than has been lost by strikes in the past 35 years of American history."

He also recounted one grim little joke, perhaps apocryphal. It seems that Reuther was being shown through a brand-new Ford Motor Company plant, where many of the operations were automated—with great and complicated machines doing the work of many men.

The manager turned to Reuther and asked, "Well, Walter, how are you going to collect union dues from these machines?"

Reuther replied, "Frankly, that's not what worries me. You tell me how these machines are going to buy Ford cars."

**IT IS THE** studied belief of engineers, economists, industrialists and others in the forefront of the new technology that, within the next two decades, it will be possible to do almost all production work in this nation with automated equipment—machines which not only do the manual labor involved, but which do most of the non-creative thinking involved, not only in production, but also in accounting, bookkeeping, record-keeping, and minor decision-making.

Some of the resulting unemployment can be, eventually, absorbed into service occupations, which in recent years has been among the fastest-growing parts of the economy.

Still, before this can happen, there will be a drastic toll of human misery and worry and fear—unless we prepare for the transition.

**BUT, IF THE** dimensions of the problem are not overstated (and we do not believe they are), an even greater problem remains. What will happen to those who do not have the skills and education needed to work in the service industries? What of those who, because of sheer numbers, cannot find other employment?

A corollary to the assumption that machines can do all or almost all of the production is that the wealth thereby created would exceed that being created today.

But, if half the labor force is unemployed, who will, who can, buy?

Somehow a device for spreading this wealth throughout the populace—a device to replace our ancient and honored wage-salary system—must be devised, not only for the benefit of those who will have no jobs, but also simply to keep the economy going.

**THERE ARE** other problems.

In addition to seeing that the millions without jobs are fed and housed, and provided with the wherewithal to continue being consumers of goods, the human desire to be needed and helpful and productive must somehow be satisfied.

Few people will want to spend their lives collecting a government check. Most people must be doing something—and doing something which gives them the inner satisfaction of knowing that it is in some manner useful or productive.

Vast new amounts of leisure time will be available to millions. What to do with it?

**AT THE ASSEMBLY**, those present kept coming back to education—continued, intensive, broad, and universal education. One speaker speculated that up to half the population could be involved in education and in what he termed "exploring"—not only the earth and the seas and the space around us, but also exploring the human mind and psyche.

These concepts are startling to a generation raised in the old tradition that work is a positive virtue, and that idleness is, somehow, reprehensible, and that anyone not living on money earned is a social parasite.

The tradition is so firmly ingrained that it will be most difficult to change.

But the signs all point to the conclusion that machines soon will be doing the bulk of the labor now done by people, and that new attitudes toward work, leisure, education and productivity are going to be necessary if we are going to continue to be masters of our own destiny, and not pawns of a mechanistic determinism.—E. A.

# "Idol Must Have Human Sacrifice"



PHIL NEWSOM

# ...Communications...

**Wrong Tangent**  
 To the Editor: "Never speak in print unless you are standing on firm ground." Reading this sentence makes me approach the writing of this letter with a certain degree of trepidation. But then I remember Elmer Davis's admonition, "Don't let them scare you."

Having about the normal supply of human conceit, I will say that I had most philosophical and human facts straight before I commenced reading *Communications* in the Medford Tribune. Otherwise I might have been brainwashed.

The purpose of this letter is to take issue with those letter-writers who extol the virtues of HCUA, that monstrosity born and bred out of hysteria, and which is a poor reflection on the American dream. It started with the Palmer raids after the first World War, then continued with McCarthyism in the 50s and is now firmly established in the HCUA. For every person caught with a slight taint of Communism, there are ten who are unnecessarily harassed and whose lives are irrevocably wrecked by the irresponsible methods of this branch of government. In combating Communism, it is necessary to adopt the methods of the communists?

To further bolster my contention that we are taking off on a wrong tangent, I would like to present three quotes from the book, "The Sixth Column," by Roger Burlingame. The first is by 137 California ministers:

"Any group or individual, however well intentioned, that promotes a program of hatred, suspicion and distrust of our free American institutions... is unwittingly serving the cause of those who would destroy those institutions."

The next two quotes are from Reverend Father Cronin: "In many parts of the country, hysteria and suspicion are becoming increasingly evident. A virulent form of disunity is weakening us in the world struggle against communism and performing this disservice in the name of militant anticommunism. Many Americans are confused and bewildered by the whole trend..."

"Those who would have Americans concentrate on a minor threat of domestic subversion and ignore subversion and communist pressures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America are misleading the American people. What ever their motives, they are effectively aiding the Communist cause."

Carl Bjordahl  
 P.O. Box 343  
 Medford

# Today & Tomorrow

**ON THE CUBAN QUESTION TODAY**  
 In the past week, the administration has gone to extraordinary lengths to win the country's confidence in the reliability of its information about the military situation in Cuba. Since the October confrontation, there can, of course, be no lack of confidence in the President's courage and determination to protect American interests once the facts of a threat are established.

The crisis of confidence originates in what happened in the six weeks before the October confrontation. During the month of September and into October, the administration was insisting that the Soviet Union had not brought offensive weapons into Cuba. Senator Keating was insisting that they had.

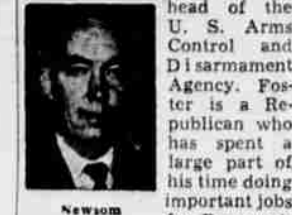
When he was found to have been right, there occurred a loss of confidence in the administration's intelligence services which it is still struggling to repair.

**WITH** others, I have had first-hand experience which enables me to understand how difficult it is to restore confidence once it has been shaken. On two occasions it was explained to me by high officials how reliable was our photographic surveillance of the island and how certainly we could detect the exact nature of the weapons being installed in Cuba. These private explanations came after the President had said categorically in his press conference of Sept. 13 that "these new shipments do not constitute a serious threat to any other part of the hemisphere." Some two weeks later, on Oct. 3, the under secretary of state, Mr. Ball, gave to a congressional committee a summary of the intelligence information which came from the CIA. The point of the summary was that there were no offensive weapons in Cuba. But in fact there were. A week later, on Oct. 10, Senator Keating insisted that there were intermediate range missiles in Cuba, and five days later the President received the photographs which confirmed the charge.

**THIS** is how Senator Keating won the right to be listened to, and this is why the administration has now, belatedly, made the right move, which is to arrange for

# Disarmament Talks Drag On and On, As Agreement Seems as Far Away as Ever

**By PHIL NEWSOM**  
**UPI Foreign News Analyst**  
 If ever a man would seem to have a lifetime job, that man is William C. Foster, head of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Foster is a Republican who has spent a large part of his time doing important jobs for Democratic presidents and this week he resumed talks with the Russians in Geneva on world disarmament.



NEWSOM

The setting is the 17-nation conference on a nuclear test ban and disarmament, but for the 15 others present it is mostly a courtesy role with a vote to count only when or if the United States and the U. S. S. R. first reach agreement among themselves. If chances of success are to

be measured in terms of progress over the last 15 years, then Foster's job truly is of a lifetime duration.

This is a tragedy of the times because this very repetition leads to boredom and to a sense of futility. This in turn leads nations still not possessing "the bomb" to a belief that agreement never will be reached and that there only safety lies in their own ability to destroy.

Occasionally attempts are made to recapture the urgency which the problem demands.

One such attempt came in the wake of the Cuban crisis and for a time it appeared progress might be made.

Nikita Khrushchev suddenly agreed to two or three inspections on Soviet soil each year to check suspected underground nuclear test blasts.

Wrote Khrushchev to President Kennedy: "We believe that now the road to agreement is straight and clear."

The United States originally had demanded 20 on-site inspections, whittled it to 12 and now said it might settle for eight.

The United States had agreed that unmanned seismic stations to record underground disturbances might in some cases replace human inspection teams. It believed that at least a dozen of these stations should be on Soviet soil. Khrushchev said three would do.

Then, suddenly, the Russians broke off talks which had been progressing in New York and demanded that they be returned to Geneva.

The way obviously was neither so straight nor so clear as Khrushchev had professed to believe.

But Foster sees a ray of light. He says: "We are both interested in preventing the destruction of the world."

er plainly hopes to remove this obstacle to his grand design, by the simple expedient of forcing the withdrawal of the American troops from Europe. The hard evidence that this is his real intention is being ignored in Bonn, as well as downgraded in Washington but it is there nonetheless.

The strange French effort to drive English out of the German schools and the German general staff is symbolic of Gen. de Gaulle's purpose. The device by which he hopes to achieve his purpose—apparently before the defense-sensitive Germans really grasp what is happening—is an attack on the highly vulnerable U.S. balance of payments.

The attack has already begun, though without success thus far. As previously reported in this space, de Gaulle tried and failed in Paris to secure a flat German commitment to give French sources a absolute priority whenever buying arms abroad. The French Embassy in Bonn is keeping up the pressure for German arms-buying in France rather than the United States, "in the spirit of the Paris pact."

As already explained here, this is a direct French assault on the German-American "off-set agreement," which is such an important factor in the recent improvement, insufficient yet significant, of the U.S. balance of payments. But the assault on the off-set agreement is not the end of the story, by any means.

# Strictly Personal

**By Sydney J. Harris**  
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# WISHING MANKIND



HARRIS

Unlike all other animals, man is distinctively a "wishing" creature. The bear and the bat, the wolf and the wairus wish for nothing but what their ancestors had—the same home, the same food, the same everything. It is no accident, I think, that fairy stories (which always reveal the deepest needs of man) are so concerned with wishes. Reading a book of such tales to the children the other night, I was struck with the prevalence of "three wishes" running through so many of these stories.

But while man may be described as a wishing creature, this does not mean that wishing is easy. On the contrary, many of our dilemmas do not come from the fact that we do not know what we properly should wish for? In the fairy tales, the first two wishes are always vain or foolish; even a child, who is a bundle of desires, does not know what to wish for.

In his superb essay on "Man the Technician," Ortega y Gasset made the point that "desiring is by no means easy." He reminded us of the quandary of the newly rich man. "With all wish-fulfilling means at his command," Ortega points out, "he finds himself in the awkward situation of not knowing how to wish. At the bottom of his heart he is aware that he wishes nothing, that he himself is unable to direct his appetite and to choose among the innumerable things offered by his environment."

Such a man has to look for a middleman to orient him. He gets an expert to help him select fine paintings. His wife hires an interior decorator for the new house. The current fashion, the latest rage, the predominant wishes of other people, determine these choices. In a sense, he entrusts others with wishing for him.

# Matter of Fact

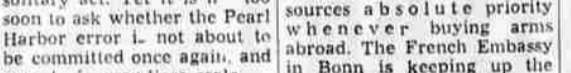
**By Joseph Alsop**  
 (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

# DE GAULLE'S REAL DESIGN

Washington — A high proportion of the worst mistakes policy-makers arise from what may be called the Pearl Harbor error. The Pearl Harbor error consists of disregarding or downgrading the hard evidence of a foreign government's intentions—in the Pearl Harbor case, the broken Japanese naval codes—because those intentions look altogether too irrational from the special angle of "vision" in Washington.

The returns are not yet in from the reappraisal on the highest level of the President ordered after the whole situation of the Western alliance was abruptly transformed by Gen. de Gaulle's brutal, solitary act. Yet it is not too soon to ask whether the Pearl Harbor error is not about to be committed once again, and on a grandiose scale.

It is clear, at any rate, that the hard evidence concerning the real nature of Gen. de Gaulle's design for Europe is currently being downgraded, if not absolutely disregarded. This is the case although the broad outlines of the de Gaulle design are clear enough.



ALSO

**AN EXCLUSIVE** Europe, dominated by the Franco-German partnership, and led by de Gaulle himself, as the awe-inspiring senior partner—these are the main elements. The chief, indeed the only real obstacle to full realization of this design is the German-American relationship.

Gen. de Gaulle could not have scored such a shattering initial success with his design if the Kennedy administration had dealt more wisely with the German-American relationship. The pros and cons of the President's dealings with de Gaulle are eminently arguable. But if de Gaulle was to be crossed, opposed, and enraged, it was sheer folly not to do everything possible to maintain Dulles-like ties with Chancellor Adenauer. There can be no argument about that.

But although the German-American relationship has been impaired, and although this impairment gave de Gaulle the needed opening for his Franco-German pact, the old relationship's solid base is still very much there. The American military presence is the chief defense of Western Germany.

# YET, some time in the future, Gen. de Gaulle rath-

edly accepted the following terms of settlement:

The U.S.S.R. would remove offensive weapons systems under "United Nations observation and supervision." When this was done, the United States would end the quarantine and would "give assurances against an invasion of Cuba."

The U.S.S.R. removed the missiles and the U.S.A. ended the quarantine. But Castro would not permit United Nations' observers to come to Cuba, and, consequently, the United States would give no assurances against invasion.

What we have now is a substitute for the original agreement. We are able to carry on photographic reconnaissance without interference from the Soviet anti-aircraft weapons. And Cuba is getting, in lieu of a United States' guarantee against invasion, a build-up of its defensive capabilities. Both Moscow and Washington know that this strange working arrangement cannot be upset deliberately without bringing on a much mightier confrontation than that of last October.

# Ladies Hat Shoppe

