

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 Feb. 19, 1953 (Tuesday): A sudden, unexpected flood of donors this morning brought the number of pints of blood pledged for tomorrow's blood collection here to 325, just 25 under the quota.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 19, 1943 (Sunday): Rogue valley orchardists ask Scott Charles McNary to aid in obtaining soldier workers to help harvest local pear crop.

30 YEARS AGO: Bicycle, owned by city hall janitor for 22 years, "comes to bitter end" when it is run over by city policeman.

40 YEARS AGO: Postmaster William Warner announces William Bradley, Medford, has been given contract to transport mail between depot and post office.

50 YEARS AGO: State Sen. H. Von der Helten returns home at Wellen because of illness, says fish bill will be handled by Clarence Reames.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. What would you be after if you went in search of Osage Tea, Bird of Paradise and Indian Pipe? 2. Winds are caused by differences of air pressure and what else?

Lewis and Automation

After a tempestuous career, John L. Lewis, who was 83 last week, is venerated in some quarters as an elder statesman of labor.

The miners' disenchantment stems from a series of decisions by directors of the United Mine Workers of America's Welfare and Retirement Fund.

The fund directors warned the union's members back in August 1962 that their benefits would be forfeited if they continued to work in mines not paying into the fund the 40c-a-ton royalty required by the UMW contract.

THEN last October the directors said that the fund wanted to dispose of its hospitals in Hazard, McDowell, Middlesboro, and Whitesburg, all in eastern Kentucky.

Ten years ago almost all the coal coming from eastern Kentucky was dug in 32 union-organized mines and loaded directly on railroad cars.

THE trouble, according to John Ed Pearce, springs from a decision by Lewis shortly after World War II "to further the mechanization of America's mines, and to shrink mine labor from many untrained, ill-paid men to a few skilled, highly-paid union members, working in a safer, more stable industry."

The result? Today 160,000 miners produce as much coal as 700,000 did 25 years ago. Coal mining is one of the nation's most highly automated activities.

Kentucky's smaller operators said they couldn't afford to automate. And they couldn't afford the 40c-a-ton royalty Lewis won from the big operators, nor the \$24.25 a day wage, nor the free paid vacations.

Thus chronic depression has plagued eastern Kentucky for the past 15 years. And because man must eat, union members have worked the dog holes for as little as \$16 a week.

And if Lewis's board of directors shuts the eastern Kentucky hospitals, they'll rage even higher.—E.R.R.

Jimmy the Giant

James Riddle Hoffa, who observed his 50th birthday anniversary last week, has reached an age when most men of his considerable financial success begin to relax, but the Teamsters boss is as busy as ever.

He joined the International Brotherhood in 1932. Three years later he was president of local 299 in Detroit. He became chairman of the union's central conference—a job he still holds—in 1953, and served as vice president of the brotherhood from 1952 until 1957, when he succeeded Dave Beck as general president.

Hoffa has made his enemies within the union as well as without, but so far internal revolt has been sporadic and not strikingly successful. The Teamsters remains the biggest union in the United States and the world. With upwards of 1.4 million members, it is the only one of the Big Five unions in this country to have increased in size since 1956.

And Hoffa continues to dream of a nationwide communications complex which would consolidate his position as Big Labor's big giant.—E.R.R.

Gung-Ho as All Get-Out

There probably is some long-term benefit to the sudden legging-rush of 50-mile hikers, goaded on if not triggered off by the fit and fiercely smiling ghost of the late Teddy Roosevelt.

These fads have a way of wearing themselves out, but not always in time. Personally, we plan to spend the next week walking VERY slowly and waiting for the other fellow to push the "down" button. SOMEONE has to assert himself.—Seattle Argus.

The Uncertain-Trumpet Section



... 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 Answer

To the Editor: A letter in the communications concerning the problem of teenage vandalism and disturbances at school dances interested me, as it must have interested other parents.

There is a great need for parental supervision and guidance which begins, not at the police station, but in the home. Our nation was founded by families and homes and this has been the foundation of our democracy.

I agree with the writer concerning certain offenders who have simply been excused because of their parents' influence. This is deplorable, but there is a psychological reason for not printing names in the paper, as well as other reasons, and publishing names is no solution to the problem.

no parental guidance is most often the one who presents the real problem. "An idle mind is the devil's workshop" is a very present truth.

Modern-day parents neglect their children. Oh, they give their children well-balanced meals, the best clothes, and a great mass of material luxuries. But there is something far more important which cannot be rounded out in dollars and cents and that is parents who give their time to their children.

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Senator Estes Kefauver has worked diligently with juvenile problems and has looked objectively at them from every standpoint. In a summary of his studies he simply stated that what this country needs is God-fearing, God-loving, old-fashioned fathers and mothers who have time for their children and who believe in discipline and responsibility. I believe this is the answer for the future of our young people.

Western Diplomats See New Government Of Iraq Anti-Communist, Not Pro-West

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst: Assessing the probable direction the new Iraqi government will take, Western diplomats seem to have come up with the following conclusion:

Anti-Communist, but not necessarily pro-West. It was one of the few cases where a revolutionary government has been accorded recognition by the United States before similar recognition by the Soviet Union.

At the very head of the parade was the United Arab Republic of President Abdel Gamal Nasser.

In its first few days, the new regime of President Abdull Salam Aref committed itself on a number of important points.

By naming two Kurds to its cabinet, the regime indicated it hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Kurdish rebellion which has been flaming in the north of Iraq for the past 18 months.

Drop Kuwait Claim: In a friendly exchange with the government of Kuwait, the Aref regime indicated it will not press Iraqi claims to that oil-rich sheikdom. In 1961, the late Premier Kassem touched off a crisis when he claimed Kuwait. The British rushed troops to Kuwait, and the Iraqi representative walked out of an Arab League meeting when other Arab states failed to back Kassem's claim.

The new regime has declared for Arab unity, but otherwise has announced it will not be aligned and has indicated no slavish attitude toward Nasser despite Aref's known admiration for the Egyptian leader.

Internationally, it has declared it will keep all previous agreements. This included its contracts with the Iraq Petroleum Co., a joint American and European venture which in 1961 paid \$268 million in royalties to Iraq. It had been Kassem's hope to nationalize the company.

Relations With Soviet: It also included Iraq's economic agreements with the Soviet Union.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that violence carried out by the new regime's supporters has been almost entirely against the Communists.

However, radio correspondents were ordered to refer to them as "anarchists" rather than Communists.

The impact of this latest revolt on the Arab world still is to be measured. It may give encouragement to other pro-Nasser elements, especially in Syria where such a core already exists. Relations with the monarchies of Saudi Arabia and Jordan still are to be determined.

It may be assumed that the new government will be anti-Israel.

trying to buy super-precise terrain avoidance radars in the U. S. Flying at 300 to 500 feet, close to the speed of sound, a Mirage will present a target to a SAM-3's elevated radars for about two minutes.

Two minutes will give the SAM-3 an unfortunately ample margin to "lock onto" and destroy the Mirage. The American Hawk missile can "lock on" launch itself, and kill a low-flying jet plane within 30 seconds. It must be assumed that the similar Russian weapon can do the same.

A last-minute descent to tree-top level will not save the Mirages. Being so short-ranged, they will be forced to fly straight courses, down well defined corridors, from the Soviet bloc borders to almost every significant urban target in western Russia.

Hence the Soviets will find it easy to organize their SAM-3 defenses, not only ring-fencing around their cities but also in depth along the inevitable attack-corridors.

IT MAY be taken as certain that the Soviet air defense command will do just this. Already, they have quite literally deployed many thousands of their high altitude anti-aircraft missiles, the SAM-2s.

The SAM-3 deployment is known to be going forward with comparable urgency on a comparable scale.

The high altitude SAM-2s foreclose the Mirages from extending their range, and thus escaping from their attack-corridors, by flying at high altitudes during part of their journey. The light weight of the Mirages precludes their carrying anything like the supply of missile-fooling devices which the far heavier American B-52's are able to carry.

Nor is this the whole answer to Defense Minister Messmer's reported remark that French bombers can be counted on to do as well as American bombers.

DESPITE the B-52's superior missile-fooling equipment and their vastly superior numbers, it is known that the American attack plans have been revised because of the SAM-3's. They now call for preliminary missile barrages, to beat pathways through the Soviet air defenses for the more vulnerable B-52's. The "force de frappe" will not be supplemented by operational missiles until 1969 at the earliest.

In the present phase, therefore, the position is quite clear. By the most conservative estimate, the Mirage will have a 40 per cent chance of surviving a single encounter with a SAM-3. When the Soviet SAM-3 defense-in-depth is in place, in 1965 or thereabout, any attacking Mirage may be expected to encounter at least four SAM-3's.

After four SAM-3 encounters, a Mirage will have no better than a 2 per cent chance of reaching its target. Make the unlikely assumption that all 50 Mirages are operational for a pre-emptive strike. Allow for no aborts whatever for other causes. Even then, only a single bomber of the whole "force de frappe" can be expected to defeat the new Soviet low-altitude defense and reach its target.

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NONETHELESS, since there is no lack of French pilots brave enough to make a one-way strike, the original concept of the "force de frappe" was entirely sound. The concept was to attack at very low altitude, thus taking advantage of the low altitude gap which then existed in the Soviet air defense system.

The concept is sound no longer, however, for the quite simple reason that the low altitude gap is now rapidly filled by the so-called Soviet SAM-3 missile. The SAM-3, comparable to the American Hawk missile, is specifically designed to kill low-flying planes.

The French Defense Minister, Pierre Messmer, has recently claimed that the Mirages will fly too low and too fast to be killed by SAM-3's. But this is demonstrably incorrect.

To begin with, the Mirages cannot literally traverse Russia at tree-top level, or if they attempt this, there will be Mirages soon after the flight begins. The lowest the bombers can practically fly is somewhere between 300 and 500 feet, except, of course, just over target.

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Cause and Cure

To the Editor: Several months ago in your "Family Council" column you printed an affecting letter from the mother of a teen-age girl. This unfortunate young lady was afflicted with a distressing case of acne and some wretch had convinced her that the trouble could be cleared up if she would stimulate her hormones by means of heavy petting.

At the time the mother wrote the poor girl was pregnant but she still had her pimples.

Kennedy style tax cut, anyone? Dick House 711 East Main st. Medford

Cat Bill: To the Editor: In the first letter about the cat control bill, it was mentioned that it has the support of the bird lovers of America, or some such organization. These people have been trying for years to get bills like these through various state legislatures.

A number of years ago the Illinois state legislature actually passed a similar bill, more extreme, but for the same purpose.

This bill was vetoed by the then Governor Adlai Stevenson, and Cats magazine stated that it was a bill actually aimed at the extermination of cats.

The bird lovers do not care about the welfare of cats, they want all possible cats eliminated, and since almost half the cats in America are homeless their object could be fairly well accomplished, should this bill become law.

Better an occasional dead kitty by the road, than that thousands of them should be exterminated. Paula Sorenson 4265 Browne st. Omaha, Neb.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

STRAIN OF ILLOGIC: Washington — At first glance, the choice of the professional Harold Wilson to head the British Labor party would seem to mean that victory so painfully won over its left wing by its predecessor, Hugh Gaitskell, had been canceled out as though it had never been.

Wilson's "orientation" and "commitment" — in the two favorite words of the earnestly angry and reformist egotists both in England and here — has thus far been to the left. And the far-out part of the left, of course, is principally distinguished for anguished "ban-the-bomb" howling and for a strong streak of anti-Americanism.

Thus, there is no lack of surface reason for moderates and conservatives on both sides of the Atlantic to look upon his elevation as bad news for continued responsible American-British cooperation, assuming that labor is able to overturn Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's conservative government in the next British elections.

ALL the same, it is far too early to despair — quite apart from the important fact that "Old Mac" has not yet been beaten and, indeed, might not be when the show-down comes, notwithstanding recent conservative setbacks in local elections in England.

British politics has an almost consistently logical strain of illogic. And it may well be that if and when he becomes prime minister, Harold Wilson in power will be a quite different man from the Harold Wilson who was so long out of power and thus full of the luxuries of irresponsibility.

It is a stereotype to say that actual responsibility has a sobering effect on any politician, at either edge of the water. Moreover, and more importantly, it is well to remember that many conservatives here used to fear Gait-

Washington Report

skell himself — until they came to know him better. He, too, was a bookish sort, if only on the outside. And he, too, was sometimes suspected in the early days of being a pretty angry young egghead himself.

BUT he grew immeasurably in the job of party leader, first by determinedly setting out to put the left wing in its place and second by demonstrating himself to be as good a pro-Westerner, as tough a pro-Western military alliance type as could be found in all the Western world.

True enough, no one can say for certain that Wilson will take Gaitskell's course; but there is no worse than a 50-50 chance that he will.

The simple realities here are that the labor party's left wing, like the democratic left wing here, becomes intolerable and intolerably boring after a while to any leader who wants his leadership to succeed.

THE left wing became intolerable to Gaitskell, as he once smilingly implied to this columnist in London, for a simple and unalterable reason: The more a leader sees of the facts of political life the more he realizes that left wings are more interested in prose than in performance, in striking righteous attitudes than in getting things done.

And, in the end, any party leader survives only as and when he can get things done. For, to use perhaps the oldest cliché of all politics, it is the art of the possible, which is to say of compromise. The really doctrinaire leftists have no capacity to compromise, however honorably, and thus no capacity to govern, either a country or a party.

This Gaitskell surely learned. This Wilson, too, will learn. Or, if not, there very likely will be one of two consequences: He will not lead the labor party long, or, leading it from the base of perpetual disarray which is unchecked left-wing politics he will lead it to a lost election.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE MIRAGE OF THE MIRAGE: Washington — On Friday, coldly defying warning of a plotted assassination, Gen. de Gaulle went to the French War College to lecture the student body.

His subject was the military power and the political significance of the French nuclear force.

The incident once again underlines a key fact—just possibly, the key fact—in the Europe of 1963. The fact is that de Gaulle genuinely believes that his new deterrent will deter.

What then is the nature of this French "force de frappe," and why is it doomed not to fulfill Gen. de Gaulle's expectations?

IN THE first phase, the "force de frappe" is to be composed of light, fast Mirage IV bombers, which will carry free-falling atomic bombs with a power of between 50 and 150 kilotons. Seven Mirages are to become operational this year. The entire force of 50 Mirages is to be ready in 1965.

The Mirage is an excellent aircraft, almost identical with the best and newest American light bomber, the Navy's A-3J. It has a speed close to Mach 2, or about 1,200 miles an hour at altitude, and it can do 600 miles an hour, or perhaps a little better, when flying on the deck.

Its range is an important limitation. Following the proposed French attack plan, in fact, a Mirage can barely reach Moscow oneway, even after being refueled by tanker on the very border of the Soviet bloc.

NONETHELESS, since there is no lack of French pilots brave enough to make a one-way strike, the original concept of the "force de frappe" was entirely sound. The concept was to attack at very low altitude, thus taking advantage of the low altitude gap which then existed in the Soviet air defense system.

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Strictly Personal

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

NEW WORDS: "I had the jitters the other day," said a friend, "and then I thought to myself what a wonderful word 'jitters' is, and I wondered how it got into the language. Nobody really knows the origins of some of the most vividly descriptive words in English; they have no ancestry, and even no parentage; they simply appear one morning, full a need, and persist in the body of standard language.

Just as the more dubious of genealogists will make up a "family tree" for the newly rich, so will some philologists make up a phony ancestry for words of unknown origin. Indeed, the word "phony" is a prime example.

Nobody knows where it came from, or how it got into the language. Eric Partridge, the British etymologist, traces it back to Irish slang, and who is to contradict him? But the truth is that nobody knows; it has been said to originate in "funny business," in "telephone," and in the name of a Mr. Forney, who sold imitation jewelry. At any rate, "phony" has by now totally supplanted the old English "bogus."

It will surprise many that the word "quiz" is less than a century old, and is an utterly fabricated word. A showman in Dublin once bet an editor that he could have the whole city talking about a new word overnight. He sent his men out to write "quiz" on walls and fences all over the city — and the next day everyone was asking "What is quiz?" and thus the word has come to mean a question of that sort.

In his book "You English Words," John Moore points out that the word "slum" presents a complete mystery, appearing out of nowhere in the 19th century. Dickens used it in the current sense in 1851, but nobody knows where it came from, or why it took hold so firmly.

In our own time, Gelett Burgess, the author best known for his quatrains "The Purple Cow", has invented two words that have found their way into permanent English—"blurb" and "bromide." It is extremely rare, however, that the coinage of a word can be credited to any individual. Shakespeare changed words, but didn't invent them.

Lewis Carroll, of course, gave us "chortle." Thomas Huxley made up "agnostic"; Alexander Pope coined "bathos"; and there are only a handful of such others that we can be sure will stay in the language.

My own nomination for the most imperishable word-coinage of the 20th century is Stephen Potter's "kamesmanship," which has in less than a dozen years fattered a whole family of "manship" words.

