

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 25 North First St. Ph. 772-4141

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00, Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 10.00, Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 5.50

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: July 9, 1953 (Thursday). Employment in Jackson county increased with a rush the last ten days of June.

20 YEARS AGO: July 9, 1943 (Thursday). A. C. Hubbard, pioneer county hardware merchant, dies.

30 YEARS AGO: July 9, 1933 (Saturday). Major Morris named director of Medford Ice and Storage company.

40 YEARS AGO: July 9, 1923 (Sunday). Plane landing at fairgrounds nearly hits cow.

50 YEARS AGO: July 9, 1913 (Tuesday). Butte Falls site chosen for fish hatchery.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is length of term of office for U.S. Representatives.

Answers: 1. Two years. 2. Nov. 1. 3. Alaska. 4. Larger. 5. Either gas or kerosene. 6. Judge. 7. Seminole. 8. Aaron Burr. 9. False. 10. Maine.

Rails, Jobs and the Economy

The impending railroad strike—which, unless a near-miracle occurs, will begin Thursday, with all the resultant human tragedy and economic waste—is an example of an irresistible force meeting an immovable body.

If a near-miracle DOES occur, it will have to be in the realm of an entirely new approach, so that the force and the body will not collide.

THE operating unions, faced with a new set of work rules which will put many thousands of their members out of work, are right in doing everything they can to protect them.

THE railroads, faced with uneconomic operation and desperately trying to keep alive with modern techniques, equipment and automation, are right in attempting to operate with as few men as possible.

THE operating unions, however, are wrong in not facing up to the "wave of the future" in industry, which is increasing automation.

And the rails are wrong in attempting — Bang!!, like that — to put new anti-featherbedding work rules into effect overnight and thus affecting the very livelihood of thousands upon thousands of employees, without any major attempt to seek better solutions.

THUS, in this prospective strike, we have the most graphic example so far of the times of economic turmoil and uncertainty and tragedy which have been expected, which have been "just around the corner"; but which are now here.

There have been other examples, but perhaps none quite so stark. The New York newspaper strike was one example. There were other issues, but automation was the chief one.

And there have been other approaches tried, which have given some promise of success. The Kaiser Steel settlement, where workers profit from increased productivity, was one. The Big Steel settlement, where workers benefit from longer, paid vacations, was another.

THESE settlements may give some hint of the future, but their dimensions are tiny, compared to the full size of the problem.

The plain fact is that we are going to be faced with mounting and permanent unemployment on one hand, and a desperate shortage of trained and skilled personnel for the service and manufacturing industries on the other.

Any viable solution must, first of all, be based on a new way of looking at employment. It must recognize that a higher level of education will be necessary to operate an increasingly technical economy, and that stop-gap solutions, such as retraining, while valuable in themselves, are only a small part of the answer.

ANOTHER major prerequisite to any real solution will be an economy expanding at a much faster rate than the one we are now experiencing.

All these things—more and better education, retraining of displaced workers, a faster economic growth, new alternatives to dole-fed unemployment and the psychological attitudes in creates—all these things will be necessary to cope with the new industrial revolution.

It's going to take some doing. We are not cheered when we observe in Washington what appears to be blindness, at worst, astigmatism, at best, regarding what seems as plain as can be.

Perhaps industry and labor can achieve solutions. But simply because of the size of the problems alone, it would appear that the federal government is going to be forced into a more and more active role. Because of this, we'd be a lot happier today if Congress gave any sign whatsoever that it realizes what is happening.—E.A.

Negroes, Jobs and the Economy

The "racial problem" in this country is intimately related to the problems discussed above. The Negro worker—under-educated, too often unskilled, and still subject to prejudices which have nothing to do with innate abilities but only with skin color—is, in the telling phrase, "last hired, first fired."

He is the first victim of an upsurge of unemployment, and the last to be made productive again when employment climbs.

Unless he can overcome the now-almost-insurmountable difficulties facing him he will never be able to take his rightful place in society.

WHAT good is it if a Negro has a "right" to sit at any lunch counter he wishes, but cannot afford to do so?

What good is it if he is no longer barred from decent housing because of race, but is still barred because he lacks the money to acquire it?

What good is it if he is no longer automatically barred from employment because of his skin color, but is still not hired because he doesn't have the knowledge nor the skill to do the job?

IT IS THUS that education and training and retraining, the rate of economic growth, and an entirely new set of attitudes, not only about the Negro as a citizen but about employment in general, are necessary before any real solution to the "racial problem" can be achieved.

The racial problem, in terms of civil rights, is on the way to solution. But the racial problem, in terms of economics—where it is crucial—is still a long way from being solved.—E.A.

"Imagine Trying To Tell People What They Can Do in Their Own Places of Business!"



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.

Sin and the Church: To the Editor: Your "What Happened to Sin" (M/T 6/27) reminded me that the saga of man not only tells of his "gods many and lords many," but also reveals that, religion-wise, "he mounted his horse and rode off in all directions!"

3. Esso Research and Engineering Co. disclosed that its research has developed a new process for "detergent raw material." Development is now on the pilot-plant scale at Linden, N.J., with "full-scale" plans under consideration.

4. Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis, Mo., expects commercial quantities available in 1964, and a complete change-over to the "break-down" type of detergent in 1965.

A Comparison: To the Editor: Paul Harvey, in his broadcast of July 4th, gave the personal histories of the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

Then, as now, our country was at a crossroad. Then the colonies were ruled by a foreign power whose appointed governors were reinforced by the power of British troops.

HE THEN WENT on to tell about the hero who would uphold the Czar's cause. Of him, the unknown author said: "Now the heroes were plenty and well known to fame."

THERE ISN'T SPACE here to tell in minute detail of the conflict. It was long and it was harrowing—as will be recalled by all Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, with whom the verses used to be very popular indeed.

These 56 men were men of irreproachable character. Some were lawyers, others were farmers or plantation owners. Still others were engaged in various business pursuits.

George M. Babcock, 427 Hospital Dr., Ashland, Ore.

Big Step Forward: To the Editor: The following is information I believe that you and the general public will find most interesting.

As leaders in what was then the "Right Wing" movement of their day, there was heaped upon them all the scorn, smears, and calumny that are now being heaped upon the John Birch members and others.

Announcements by four "major" chemical companies recently, stated that they have developed a "break-down" type detergent. These companies are as follows:

1. Union Carbide Co., which has facilities under construction at Texas City, Texas, and at Institute, W. Va., where a pilot-plant is now in operation.

2. Continental Oil Co. gave no statement as to capacity, but will spend \$20 million on plants at Lake Charles, La., and at Baltimore, Md.

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5. This solution of their problem is offered to Old Kroosh and Old Mao. Personally, I think it would be a very good idea indeed.

Installation Slated In Jacksonville: Jacksonville-District Deputy Grand Master Dan Moon with the installing team from the Ashland IOOF lodge will install the Jacksonville officers of IOOF lodge at 8 p.m. Friday, July 12, in the Odd Fellow hall in Jacksonville.

Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Charley Hawkins, Mrs. Robert Lamb, Mrs. Albert Hackert and Mrs. Walter Couch, all of Ruth Rebekah lodge.

Study of Red China Concludes Growth Has Made Nation a Major World Power

By PHIL NEWSOM: UPI Foreign News Analyst. China always has had "bigness." Now it has "organized bigness."

Prof. Choh-Ming Li, chairman of the center for Chinese studies at the University of California, has drawn up a

balance sheet of Red Chinese achievements and concludes that "China has attained for the first time in modern history the status of a world power."

And it is from this position of strength that Red China now challenges the Soviet Union and Nikita Khrushchev for leadership of the Communist world, despite serious and continuing problems at home.

Professor Li's study is primarily economic. He notes that Red China reached its present status both with the help of its military pact with the Soviet Union and through effective political control of the people.

But the chief contributing factor, he believes, was Red China's industrialization, which enabled her to more than quadruple productive capacity in the years from 1954 through 1958, enhancing her military might.

This was the "great leap forward" which in 1958 merged with the rural communes. The communes were to do for agriculture what already was being done industrially.

But mismanagement, three years of drought and a miscalculation of the effects of

human nature, reversed the great leap forward which then became the "great fall backward."

China was forced into the world market to buy grains, to restore private plots to the peasants and permit a limited amount of capitalism.

Industrially, other reports say the Chinese still are having trouble. Steel production last year may have been about half of the peak of 18 million tons reported in 1960.

A shortage of coal is said to have reduced all heavy industry to about 60 per cent of capacity.

But with all her difficulties, Red China has neither eased up on her dispute with

the Soviet Union nor slowed her economic offensive abroad.

Professor Li points out that since 1954, Red China has established trade relations with more than 80 countries outside the Communist bloc.

She has, moreover, extended economic grants, technical assistance and low-interest, long-term loans to such countries as Albania, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam in the Communist bloc, plus Algeria, Burma, Ghana and a half dozen others on the outside.

Furthermore, these commitments have increased steadily.

"In fact," Professor Li concludes, "internal stress and difficulties may impel Communist China to become bolder and more aggressive in its external relations."

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Matter of Fact

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

CANDIDATE WITH A DIFFERENCE: New York - Unlike large numbers of other Republican politicians, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is emphatically not counting himself out of the Republican Presidential race.

He is still an active candidate for the Republican nomination in 1964 - but a candidate with a difference.

He does not pretend to anyone, and least of all to himself, that his remarriage has not knocked into a cocked hat his former happy position of prospective nominee-by-acclamation.

But he adds that the abrupt change in his situation has one good side. Great numbers of Republicans all over the country clearly consider that the Governor's remarriage has released them from their former commitments or semi-commitments to him; and that is bad. But by the same token, Rockefeller has also been released from his commitments to them; and that is on the whole good.

"I'm freed," is the way he puts it. "I can do a decent job."

IN BLUNTER words, Governor Rockefeller is no longer required to carry water on both shoulders or to try to be all things to all men. He does not need to pay incessant court to the so-called conservative wing of the Republican party, or to hint to all and sundry that he would love to have Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona as his running mate - as he is doing while he could still hope for an almost unopposed nomination.

In that earlier period, Senator Goldwater almost certainly meant what he said (and is still saying) about not becoming an active Presidential candidate. Today, however, quite largely because of Rockefeller's intervening setback, Goldwater can hardly avoid becoming an active candidate, even if he wishes to do so. And Goldwater's candidacy will also keep Rockefeller in the race, even if he might wish to get out of the race under circumstances.

This is because the electoral strategy Goldwater has always urged upon the Republicans is to ignore the Northern Negroes "who never vote Republican anyway" and to go after the electoral votes of the Southern segregationist states that used to compose the Democratic "Solid South." Goldwater is no racist, but a Goldwater candidacy will automatically make the Republican party into the "white man's party."

In that event, even if Rockefeller is not nominated, his fight will tend to secure the nomination for another Republican with much the same outlook. He can hope, in short, to be either victor or kingmaker - which is a pretty satisfying return for doing the right thing.

There are several things to be said about this. In the first place, everyone who gives a snap of his fingers for true Americanism will be grateful if Rockefeller realizes this conception of his candidacy.

The effect on the United States hardly bears thinking about if one of the two great political parties willingly accepts the role of the "white man's party." If Governor Rockefeller fights unyieldingly against this new Republican trend, he will deserve gratitude and admiration, whether he wins or loses.

In the second place, even the hardest fight on this great issue of principle may well fail to gain the Republican nomination for Rockefeller. But if such a fight is made with persistence and skill, it is at least likely to defeat Republican advocates of what Senator Goldwater calls the "Southern strategy."

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Like so many millions of others, she has little curiosity, no interest in words or the ideas they convey, no sense of the richness and diversity and wonder of the universe. The parents, perhaps, suppose that somehow she will get all this at school - which is a monstrous fallacy almost wrecking our entire educational system.

Parents, of course, should not push or lead too fast, or expect too much too soon. But for every one set of parents who do this, a thousand do nothing; they are content if the child has surface good manners, is "obedient," and keeps out of the way.

They would be angry and horrified to be told that their home contains a well-fed, scrubbed "neglected child."

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