

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 Oct. 29, 1953 (Thursday) A 39-year-old Grants Pass attorney was found dead, an apparent suicide victim, in his car on Fish Lake Rd. yesterday afternoon.

20 YEARS AGO Oct. 29, 1943 (Friday) Caretaker Eric Anderson reports geologists have completed survey of Blue Ledge mine and Bureau of Mines engineers have arrived to check the property.

30 YEARS AGO Oct. 29, 1933 (Sunday) Carl Tengwald, Jackson county representative of World War veterans state aid commission, authorized by Salem office to do repair work at 10 houses owned by state in Jackson county.

40 YEARS AGO Oct. 29, 1923 (Monday) County Agent C. C. Cate and Lloyd Moss, county club leader, leave for Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland.

50 YEARS AGO Oct. 29, 1913 (Wednesday) Maj. H. W. Bowly, state highway commissioner, meets in Jacksonville with County Judge Frank Touvelle and Commissioners U. C. Loeffer and J. C. Smith; sign contract for 50,000 barrels of cement to be used on Pacific Highway.

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

1. In baseball, which base is called the keystone sack? 2. Tibet is situated between the Kunlun Mountains and what other mountains?

3. During which President's administration was the Atomic Energy Commission started? 4. Was it the Secretary of the Army, Air Force or Navy who recently resigned?

5. Is a necropolis an obituary column in a newspaper, a disease of the neck or a cemetery? 6. In which western state is Zion National Park?

7. Which dog is naturally tailless? 8. To what religious denomination did the late Babe Ruth adhere?

9. A person suffering from ophthalmia would have a morbid fear of yellow paint, crowds, or pianos? 10. Only one U. S. President was a Quaker; name him.

Answers: 1. Second base. 2. Himalayas. 3. President Truman's. 4. Navy. 5. Cemetery. 6. Utah. 7. Schipperke. 8. Roman Catholic. 9. Crowds. 10. Herbert Hoover.

Automation: Threat & Challenge

America's single greatest domestic problem can be summed up in one word: unemployment. Right now, about six out of every 100 persons who are actively in the labor market are without jobs. The labor market is growing at a rate of around 1 million persons per year. The number of jobs is growing too, but at a far smaller rate. And, while this is taking place, as the "war baby" crop is coming into the labor market, the number of jobs which is vanishing—simply going out of existence—is growing by leaps and bounds. The reason for the latter can also be summed up in one word, a new one: automation.

RECENTLY, a top expert in the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor estimated that rising productivity due to automation is eliminating jobs at the rate of 4,000 per week, or about 200,000 per year.

But, according to one of industry's automation experts, this is an excessively conservative estimate. He put the loss of jobs at more than 40,000 per week, or more than 2 million per year.

The latter expert is John I. Snyder, chairman and president of U. S. Industries, Inc., maker of automation equipment. He and A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists Union, are co-chairman of a new organization called the American Foundation of Automation & Employment, the chief purpose of which is "to tell the truth about automation."

SNYDER, testifying before a Senate labor committee, assailed what he called the "myths" about automation, which have "tranquilized" the American people and their elected representatives, to say nothing of labor and business leaders, into complacency about automation.

The chief myth which Snyder deprecates is the one which claims that automation is not going to eliminate many jobs. He declared that the impact of automation is already here, but is simply not recognized for what it is.

He said: "We must keep in mind that automation is not only displacing people directly, but also indirectly through what are called 'silent firings,' in reference to workers who would have been hired for jobs eliminated by automation."

AS QUOTED in the Oregon Labor Press, Snyder also made these points:

"A second myth is that automation will create jobs for workers, not only in running the machines, but in maintaining and building them. The hard truth is that modern automated equipment requires very little maintenance. 'If it did not, it would not pay to operate it; and if the equivalent number of workers replaced by automation were required to build the machines and systems, there would be no point in automating.'"

"A third myth that needs to be laid to rest is the belief that those who lose their jobs to automation can be retrained and put into other jobs requiring higher skills and paying more money. 'As studies have shown, automation is more likely to reduce rather than increase the demands for skills and aptitudes and, besides, many workers are just not trainable due to their levels of intelligence, education and age.'"

"Still another myth is that workers replaced by automation in one part of the country can find jobs in other areas. 'The truth is that the workers thrown out of jobs are usually just those who are least able to move. They are the lower paid, the older, the unskilled. Either they cannot afford to move from an economic standpoint or they are psychologically incapable of beginning a new life in a strange area.'"

TO COPE with this massive challenge, which has so many ramifications in the economic, social and cultural aspects of American life, is going to take a new kind of thinking.

Labor expert A. H. Raskin, writing recently in the Saturday Evening Post, says we cannot afford to get rid of featherbedding; if we did so over night, he said, we would be plunged into the worst mass of unemployment and depression ever known.

We are rapidly getting to a point where, unless there is a major change in the economy, there will simply be not nearly enough jobs to go around.

A NUMBER of proposals have been made to meet this challenge. One is a sharp upswing in the economy, a major expansion which will create new jobs faster than they are destroyed by techniques of automation. This is one of the reasons for the proposed federal income tax cut.

Another is for a shorter work week, to employ more people to do the same amount of work. Another is for a massive increase in education at all levels, not only to teach new skills, but also to teach people to cope with—to take advantage of—a great expansion in leisure time.

IN ADDITION, it is going to take an entirely new way of thinking, a new way of looking at work, if the transition to an automated society is to be made smoothly. It is also going to take some brand new ideas, in addition to the partial solutions listed above.

Snyder said the myths he cited "are unfortunately serving as easy palliatives for those who either cannot or will not come forward and grapple with the human problems caused by automation."

He said the problems are "too large, too all-encompassing, too serious a responsibility not to be everyone's," and he called for "new sociological and economic ideas" to help solve them. "To fail is to invite disaster for the nation," he concluded.

There are too few signs that his warning is being disregarded by those who should be most concerned. — E. A.

"We Didn't Agree To Stop Testing You"



HERBLOCK THE CARTOONIST

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE ANTI-LEGISLATIVE PROCESS WASHINGTON — "If you can control your people, I can control mine."

Such was the reported answer of House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana when President Kennedy begged him to agree on a bi-partisan civil rights bill. Halleck meant, in effect, that he could swing Rep. John Lindsay of New York into line if the President could do likewise with Democratic advocates of an extreme bill, like Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin.

The President then tried to do as Halleck suggested. The first attempt failed and, as these words are being written, the prospects of later success do not appear bright. Thus the vital civil rights bill is directly imperiled by the serious display to date of the endemic disease of American liberalism, which is the liberals' fatal fondness for empty, competitive posturing.

THE posturing began when the Administration's comprehensive and reasonable civil rights bill was referred to a liberal-heavy subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Attorney General Robert Kennedy pleaded with the Judiciary Committee Chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York. He and his aides besought the Leadership Conference, which includes white advocates of strong civil rights legislation like Walter Reuther as well as all the major Negro leaders.

To these men, and to the subcommittee members, the same story was told again and again. They were warned, over and over, that if the subcommittee voted extreme and unacceptable features into the Administration bill, this session of Congress was unlikely to end without passing any bill at all.

Chairman Celler in effect replied that he and his colleagues could safely indulge their penchant for striking noble attitudes, because the noble attitudes would then be struck out of the bill in the full committee. The other House members, and the members of the Leadership Conference, were no more rational than Rep. Celler — and considerably less forthright.

THE result was the bill now before the House Judiciary Committee. It is a bill marked by features of extremely doubtful Constitutionality; and it is just about dead certain to die in the House Rules Committee or to be killed on the House floor.

Some of the liberals do not seem to be disconcerted by this prospect. Solid results have never greatly interested them. But

poor Rep. Celler, who does want a solid result, is now wringing his hands in dismay. For the conservative Southern members of the House Judiciary Committee have welcomed the subcommittee's draft of the civil rights bill with smiles of delight; and they are not going to let it be toned down to the point of Congressional acceptability if they can possibly help it.

The Southerners could not help the committee's reporting a moderate and acceptable civil rights bill if committee members of the Kastenmeier-Lindsay stripe would join the committee's center-group. The bill would then be rewritten, as Celler at first expected. And it would therefore be handed on to the House Rules Committee with good hopes of being reported to the House floor, approved by the House, and sent to the Senate.

THE obstacle to this result is the one succinctly described to the President by Rep. Halleck. Halleck was only reasonable. After all, he can hardly be expected to ask his Republicans to join in toning down the subcommittee draft if Kastenmeier and other Democrats of his type are still to be allowed the pleasures of empty posturing. Republican self-denial must be matched by Democratic self-denial.

When the committee meets on Tuesday, the outcome will be known. Meanwhile, this desperately-needed piece of legislation is quite obviously endangered because the enemies of civil rights legislation are shrewd, tough men, while too many of the friends of civil rights are vain, empty, and impractical.

The pattern is an ancient one. But it is a new thing, nonetheless, for this pattern to prevent necessary action in a time of urgent, dangerous national crisis. It is easy to forget that on the civil rights front the present is such a time, but it is, all the same.

THAT was amply proven of the Negro leaders of the Leadership Conference. They refused to stand up for a moderate bill, although they well knew such a bill was the only kind that could pass, because they were too fearful of the Negro extremists.

If there is no bill, the Negro extremists will take over; and if that happens, this old, pardonable ulcer on the body politic will at once become malignant. In sum, you could hardly find a better demonstration of the anti-legislative process, which has become the specialty of the U. S. Congress.

Leaders of Africa, Arab World Seek Peace in Algerian-Moroccan Fighting



PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

In Rabat, a UPI correspondent just back from the scene of the desert fighting along the Algerian-Moroccan frontier, sat down at his typewriter and endeavored to sort out his impressions. "... like something out of Beau Geste," wrote UPI man Carlos Mendon. "In Hassi Beida, I counted eight date palm trees. No town. No vegetation except for those pitiful palms clustered around one well ..."

Indeed, it scarcely seemed worth a man's life. But around the small Hassi Beida oasis men were dying, even as leaders of both Africa and the Arab world maneuvered for peace over the heads of the belligerents.

There were compelling reasons for settling the quarrel quickly. But there also were reasons why peace would not come easily and why, if it did come, it might prove as illusory as Arab or African unity. Fighting May Spread

A compelling reason for peace was a fear that, if continued for long, the fighting could not be confined to a single border. In Paris, with intimate knowledge of both, there was a belief that militarily the Moroccans were better trained and equipped for this kind of fighting and would win out over Algeria.

But there was also the belief that United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Communist bloc would intervene to save Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella from disaster.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Question: Did you get up at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and set your clocks back an hour?

Probably not. But that was the exact moment at which Daylight Saving Time ended in Oregon. If you didn't change your clocks then, you were BEHIND time until you did change them.

AND—Here's news for you: If you want to stay right on the button as to time, you'll have to make ANOTHER CHANGE on Thursday of this week, at 4 p.m. Pacific Standard Time.

AT THAT exact moment, you must turn your clocks back 100 MILLISECONDS. A millisecond is one-thousandth of a second. So 100 milliseconds will be a tenth of a second.

You'll have to be rather careful about it, for a tenth of a second isn't very much time. If you overshoot the mark, you'll be ahead of time again — and goodness knows we've had ruckuses enough already over this business of fast time.

Let's not start another one. WHY all this monkey business?

Well, according to the U. S. Naval Observatory and the National Bureau of Standards, the earth is SLOWING DOWN. It will have slowed down 100 milliseconds more in the four days intervening between 2 a.m. last Sunday morning and 4 p.m. on Thursday of this week.

WHAT raises this question: How old is the earth?

SCIENTISTS, using what is known as the uranium-lead method, estimate that the earth is probably somewhat more than TWO BILLION years old. We will probably all agree that at that advanced age it can hardly be blamed for slowing down a little.

Most of us mere mortals start slowing down much earlier. ONE more question: How did this daylight saving business get started?

THANK Benjamin Franklin for it — or tell him off, depending on how you feel about the whole controversial business. When he was U. S. ambassador to France, he woke up one morning with the sun well up in the sky and started fretting about the waste of candles. It occurred to him suddenly that if everybody went to bed an hour earlier and got up an hour earlier a lot of candle wax could be saved.

He mentioned the idea to the French authorities, but then as now nobody in Paris was even faintly interested in going to bed early — not to mention getting up early the next morning.

SO HIS idea died in infancy. In 1883 he was resurrected in 1918 to save daylight hours for the World War I war effort. We've been fighting about it ever since.

Eventually, such a war would engulf the whole of North Africa. There were plenty of would-be peace-makers, including virtually every head of every state bordering on the Sahara. The belligerents also spoke of a desire for peace but continued military maneuvers to negotiate from positions of strength.

But these were moves viewed from the short term. In the longer view, Ben Bella of Algeria and King Hassan of Morocco had become the personifications of a struggle con-

vulsing both the Arab and the African worlds. Ben Bella is a dedicated socialist, an admirer both of Nasser and Fidel Castro of Cuba. And Moroccans ask Western reporters: "Have you forgotten Cuba?"

In Moroccan eyes, Morocco stands between Nasser and a socialist federation of North Africa wherein private enterprise would be subject to nationalization, political opposition crushed and free enterprise discouraged.

There also is bitterness in Morocco growing out of a belief

that the Western world is more interested in the oil of the Algerian Sahara than in the rights or wrongs of Morocco's case. But in the long run, whether by evolution or revolution, the struggle must go beyond the boundaries of either Algeria or Morocco. For this is a struggle of opposing ideologies. The revolutionary socialism of a Nasser or a Ben Bella cannot for long tolerate peaceful co-existence with a frankly pro-Western Tunisia or the monarchies of Libya, Morocco, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

... 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 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.

Continued Neglect To the Editor: The recent "unexplained" accident involving three young girls which occurred on the Crater Lake Highway has firming a resolve of long standing to bring to the front the extremely hazardous condition of that much-used and highly-neglected road.

My home is one mile beyond Trail on the Crater Lake Highway and I drive back and forth to Medford to my job five days a week, rain or shine, ice or fog, and have been doing so for nearly nine years. During that time I have never seen any portion of the highway between our home and Reese Creek (Butte Falls Junction) which has been completely resurfaced. All that has ever been done has been a haphazard job of patching the "worst" spots.

This year even that has not been done, probably because the whole pavement is so bare and slick that it would be a farce to try to pick out any one spot to which to apply a bit of surface. How any car is going to make it up some of those hills when they are covered with ice is beyond my comprehension.

This, as such as anything, is what prompted my "no" vote in the recent election. New abodes, and fancy ones at that, have been built to house the Liquor Commission, the Unemployment Office, etc., but nothing at all has been done to try to save lives by improving a road which receives a great deal of use, both summer and winter. In many places there is not even a shoulder onto which one could run one set of wheels to gain a little traction.

I have differed with the stand of "E.A." a number of times, though in general am inclined to agree with him, but the most upset I ever got with the learned gentleman was the day, several years ago, when he wrote his editorial about the fine shape of the State roads. Right then, and ever since, when I have crept home over that slick highway with only the Lord's Prayer and the Twenty-Third Psalm to sustain me I have wished that he could be riding along with me and perhaps his opinion of some State highways, at least, might change considerably.

How many lives are going to have to be lost and how many people injured before something is done? Of course there may be a dam up there some day and a extensive improvements should, perhaps, be held in abeyance, but there is no excuse at all for complete disregard of public safety by this continued neglect.

Elizabeth Wilson, Star Route 1, Box 360, Trail, Ore.

Consider Writings To the Editor: To those who doubt, or don't believe in the baptism of the "Holy Ghost," consider these things that are written: Eph. ch. 1, verses 9 to 13 "having made known unto us the mystery of his will, according to his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself, that in the dispensation of fullness of times he might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in him. In whom also we have obtained an inheritance, being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will: That we should be to the praise of his glory, who first trusted in Christ. In whom ye also trusted, after that ye heard the word of truth, the gospel of your Salvation: in whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the Earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession unto the praise of his glory."

Consider also, that in all the Epistle, that they were written to the "called" of God, sanctified, anointed, chosen, baptized of the Holy Ghost, or Elect. Consider also what the Lord said in the Olivet Discourse, "for there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall show great signs, and wonders: insomuch that, if

it were possible, they shall deceive the very Elect."

"Romans," now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. "Gal." God hath sent forth the Spirit of his son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father. And to all who believe turn your hearts to God, in all sincerity, having Godly fear, and studying the scriptures to show thy self approved unto God. Having this assurance of the Apostle Paul, faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it.

Ted M. Sletten, Route 1, Box 224, Rogue River, Ore.

Has Same Problem To the Editor: I certainly do agree with the woman and her objections to the large amount of home work the children are required to bring home these days and I can't see any call or sense to this at all.

I have the same problems with my children. By the time they get their home work finished each night, they have no time for their chores or sociable life

and even most of their week ends are taken up with school work. This is not just a local problem either. Sometime ago I read an article by a psychiatrist to the effect that we are getting a lot of emotionally ill children as a result of too much school work and not enough social life and time off for relaxing. It seems today that entirely too much importance is put on the book learning. The children are pushed and forced, and too many time limits placed upon them, too much work in too little time, to do it. The teachers give them such big loads and expect them to accomplish miracles in getting it done on time. They almost refuse anymore to assist them in school, as was done in years past. If we had a problem we didn't understand, we went to teacher and she helped us. Now they tell them to take it home to Mama and Papa, and since they teach differently now, we do not understand it ourselves well enough to help them much.

It is my opinion that is one big reason why children drop out of school — they can't stand the pressure they are placed under, and who can blame them? I ask also for the sake of my children that my name be withheld.

(Name on file) Eagle Point, Ore.

Notes Corrections To the Editor: I have been reading the article in the Sunday Oct. 20 Mail Tribune entitled "Timber Management Practices Reviewed on Tour of Area Forests" by Joe Cowley.

It has come to my attention that the article states that the tour stopped at a weighing station maintained by Medford Corporation (Medco). This weighing station was put in and is maintained by Austin L. King. The log loader on this site is clearly marked Austin L. King Logging Inc. Also the man who weighs the trucks was hired and is paid by King.

I noticed other things in the article which are not exactly correct. I would like to suggest that your information be checked more carefully when writing an article such as this one.

Mrs. Jo Ann Herrs, 1049 1/2 W. 11th St., Medford.

Descended From Noah To the Editor: Thank you for the opportunity to answer the Rev. Donald Krug of his letter in M.M.T. Oct. 25.

I apologize for the typographical error in spelling Cush — Crush; I hope to be careful with my typing this time.

I must say I believe the Bible to be the Scriptures, which was given by inspiration of God.

I do not believe Gen. 9, 10, 11 is an untrue account of events, nor do I believe it was an attempt on the part of the Hebrews to justify any prejudice against the Egyptians and Canaanites, for it was after the dividing by different languages and nations that there became nations called Canaanites and Egyptians. Notice I said dividing instead of segregate.

And there was no accounting of the Hebrews until after God called Abram some 200 years or more after the flood. I quite agree with you that God has always sought to reconcile the world — regardless the color — into Himself through Christ.

But even this curse does not exclude them (the Canaanites) from the possibility of obtaining Salvation. The curse extends not to the soul but merely to their bodily labor, but if they or anyone refuse Salvation on God's terms then the wrath of Divine justice must come upon them.

My letter was my comments trying in my humble way to say, I believe the Negroes were humans as well as any nation on earth. I do not believe in evolution regardless of what the schools teach today.

The Negroes are no missing link as some would have us believe. Every nation has descended from Noah and his sons and their families.

Mable Harmon, 1033 Cherry St., Medford.