

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 Nov. 22, 1953 (Sunday) United Crusade fund drive reaches \$73,157 of \$101,000 goal.

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 22, 1943 (Monday) Many families of Camp White servicemen still without permanent quarters.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 22, 1933 (Wednesday) T-bone and sirloin steaks sell in local meat markets for 15 cents a pound.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 22, 1923 (Thursday) School board announces plan for another vote on a bond issue for construction of a new Medford High School.

50 YEARS AGO Nov. 22, 1913 (Saturday) Samuel Hill, "father of good roads in the Pacific Northwest" scheduled to turn first shovel of dirt in groundbreaking ceremony for new Pacific Highway over Siskiyou.

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

The Unemployables

An overwhelming paradox of our era is that while unemployment is high and getting higher, many jobs are going begging. The sad fact is that many of the unemployed are actually unemployable.

A news release from the Seattle office of the U.S. Department of Labor begins this way: "Business and industry in the Pacific Northwest are engaged in a race against time in efforts to procure and train the skilled workers needed for this decade.

COAL miners are out of work in Kentucky and West Virginia because the mines are operated with largely automatic machinery. Negro and Puerto Rican youths in New York cannot find work for they have only their hands, and lack the mechanical and mental skills to handle the jobs available.

In every community in the nation there are high school drop outs who, because they lack a high school diploma and the knowledge and training which goes with it, are not qualified to do much of anything except prowl around and get in trouble.

But high school graduates, and even more, college and technical school graduates, can practically write their own ticket when it comes to employment. A young man just out of engineering school can expect to start with a salary of \$5,000 per year or more.

THIS gap between the trained and skilled and educated, and those who are unemployable due to lack of skill, is apt to become worse instead of better, unless some drastic steps are taken — steps which Congress seems in no hurry to take.

The Manpower Development and Training Act thus far has proven to be wholly inadequate to the dimensions of the national problem. And because of this the unemployables remain so, and face a dim future of existing on a welfare dole — of little use to anyone, least of all themselves, and a drain, rather than an asset, to the society and the economy.

We can foresee a day when thousands upon thousands of human beings will exist, generation after generation, on "relief."

IT IS NOT a pretty picture. Nor is it inevitable. But it would appear to be inevitable unless far more effective measures are taken.

These, as a minimum, must include: —Greater emphasis on education and training—retraining where necessary—at all age levels.

—A much stronger and healthier and faster-growing economy than we have at present, where 25,000 new jobs must be created each week just to stay even with the growth of the labor supply.

—A more realistic approach to the idleness which automation will bring, including such measures as a shorter work-week, longer vacations, earlier retirements, and whatever other steps become necessary.

THE only way in which such a program can be conducted is through the resources of the federal government. It is too much for private industry, or the states or local governments, to take on. The problem is national in scope, and can be approached only on a national scale.

Too, the federal government is committed to a policy of full employment, and, having assumed this responsibility, must live up to it. But Congress, dawdling along month after month, feels no sense of urgency.

Apparently the great mass of people in the nation, those who have jobs and a higher standard of living than any group in world history, have no sense of urgency either. But the unemployed—the unemployable—not only have a sense of urgency; they have a sense of desperation.

We are reminded of the poet who bid us not to mourn the dead or the imprisoned:

But rather, mourn the apathetic throng — The covered and the meek Who see the world's great anguish and its wrong, And dare not speak. —E. A.

Facts of Life

The Legislature (which may or may not have adjourned by the time this is printed) has bowed to what it appears to think is the will of the people, and chopped about \$48 million out of a \$404 million budget. It has voted to "borrow" \$12 million from the 1965-66 biennium.

It took 11 days of wrangling and confusion to accomplish this. And it has left a monumental headache for the 1965 session, which will be faced with the task of raising millions in new revenues, even if the present "austerity" program is continued.

LOCAL school property taxes will be increased by some \$12 million—or else the schools will have to get along with far less money. Badly needed buildings will not be built. Institutions will have to get along with skeleton staffs. Many students will find it impossible to get into university or college, or, if they do, will find them of quality which leaves much to be desired.

Welfare recipients will have to do with less. Other state services will be crippled. Threats? No, Facts.—E. A.

"To Arms!—The Sack Coats Are Coming"



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.

Hard Hearted Oregon To the Editor: On Nov. 4, I mailed a registered letter to Gov. Mark O. Hatfield. Here it is in part:

It has come to the attention of the undersigned that the fiscal policy of the State of Oregon under your governorship is inadequate to care for the needs of the needy aged. I am enclosing a \$4 money order to start a collection for the State of Oregon.

His reply stated, I am returning the \$5 postal money order which you forwarded and would suggest that if you know of needy persons you make such a contribution directly.

I receive a veterans pension, W.W. I, and have plugged in my 76th year and am unable to give any financial assistance to anyone.

My letter to Governor Hatfield stems from more than two years ago when I met an old friend, 84 years of age, and two others up in the Siskiyou. The 84 year old man received \$33 Social Security and a small amount from Old Age Assistance.

Last summer while in Oregon I again stopped to say hello. He is now 86 years of age (87 in December) and receives \$40 Social Security and \$13 O.A.A. Out of this grant someone must furnish free transportation to buy his groceries, such as he can buy. He also has to pay for his half of utilities.

Our government has sent billions of dollars in aid to communist countries. It would not surprise the undersigned to see some of the old folks of Oregon crawling around on their hands and knees gathering acorns due to the miserly amount of financial assistance given to some of the needy aged by hard-hearted legislation of Oregon.

Fred D. Wilson, Box 103, Happy Camp, Calif.

Hats Off To the Editor: We sat on Southern Oregon College football field in Ashland Saturday and watched our favorite football team take Douglas 38-0.

I believe this team is the best Phoenix has ever had. To watch these boys, on a wet field, cold and muddy, one wonders why they even want to do it.

Of course we are proud of these boys and proud also of their coach Jack Woodward. He must be a very good coach. But, as proud as we are of our team, the visiting team certainly must be given credit also. These boys who are willing to play ball in the cold and wet and muddy fields should be given credit for their sportsmanship. And I'm sure many people who go to these games feel the same way. Win or lose, let's take our hats off to all of these fine boys. They certainly deserve it.

Bertha Hanscom 403 C St. Phoenix, Ore.

Boardman Error To the Editor: At a time when the Legislature has been asked to approve a cut in funds for experiment stations serving agriculture, Oregon's second industry, it has also been asked to vote a subsidy to the Boeing Co. so it may use the Boardman Industrial Park.

Defense industry has always been feast or famine, and as soon as the American people become aware of the billions of their hard-earned money that is going into "overkill capacity" that adds nothing to national security, they will put a stop to subsidizing corporations, such as Boeing, that grow fat on the taxpayers' dollars.

If the Boardman deal is consummated, and defense contracts dry up, Oregon taxpayers will be asked to pick up another tab in the form of unemployment compensation, while Boeing will

hold a long term lease on Boardman Park. Oregon needs stable industry, and if Oregon's legislators wish to serve their constituents, they will eliminate the Boardman error before it grows into a bigger one, and use the funds to stimulate research in forestry and agriculture.

Lloyd Pulliam 942 East 18th St. Eugene, Ore.

Thank You! To the Editor: The members of the John Birch Society wish to express their appreciation to the Tribune for permitting us to advertise our open John Birch meeting in the Communications column. In spite of the very inclement weather some 75-80 persons from all sections of the county attended. The program was a 1 1/2 hour speech by Robert Welch on film. The audience was so interested they remained until 10 p.m. asking questions and making comments. Again we say thank you!

Soviet Arms Exports Costly Failure, If Measured by Attitudes of Buyers



PHIL NEWSUM UPI Foreign News Analyst

Although not one of Black Africa's 25 newly independent nations has gone Communist, Soviet Russia never stops trying. These efforts are both open and subtle and recent days have provided two more examples. In Leopoldville, The Congo, Congolese police roughed up and held two Soviet diplomats accused of carrying compromising documents. The Russians have been suspected of backing a Congolese government-in-exile.

Moving openly in Somalia, the Russians closed a deal to help equip a Somali army of 20,000 which, according to Western experts, is far larger than the country needs and which, it is feared, is intended for use against Somalia's neighbors, either Ethiopia or Kenya.

Washington estimates of Soviet arms exports since the first total at around \$3 billion. Probably the best customer has been Indonesia which has received about a third of the total. Also high on the list is Cuba.

Since these weapons were intended either for use against governments friendly to the West or at least to stir up trouble for the West, a summary put together by analysts of Radio Free Europe is interesting. Some idea of the scale of Soviet arms shipments to Egypt

may be had from the fact that in the Sinai clash with Israel, the Israelis captured more than 300 Soviet-built T-34 tanks, about 600 guns and about 4,000 Soviet-made jeeps or tanks.

Moscow also has delivered to the U.A.R. submarines, destroyers and torpedo boats. But despite this outlay, local Egyptian Communists continue to rest in Egyptian jails.

In black Africa, Guinea bought some 8,000 rifles and some armored vehicles from the Soviet Union and then proceeded to kick out the Soviet ambassador.

Iraq also so far has been a costly Soviet mistake. The country has modern T-54 Russian tanks, Mig-21 jet fighters and Soviet transporters. Yet Iraq continues to flow to the West. Kuwait is still "unliberated" and the most use the weapons have been against the Kurds who receive at least the tacit support of the Soviet Union.

Afghanistan obtained both Migs and small arms from the Russians as a threat against pro-Western Pakistan. But when Pakistan began flirting with Red China, the Russians decided to compete with Peking for Pakistan favors.

The Indonesian armed forces, despite huge supplies from the Soviet Union, remain under what is basically an anti-Communist leadership. The Indonesian Communist party is siding with Peking against Moscow.

Cuba represented one of the Soviet Union's greatest post-war success stories. Yet Cuba is reported shopping around in Western Europe in an attempt to reduce its dependence upon Russia and Castro has sided with Red China in refusing to sign the partial nuclear test ban.

The Radio Free Europe analysis concludes: "If the Soviet arms export drive was aimed at acquiring political leverage in the underdeveloped countries, it has on balance been a costly failure."

All the Houses Just Plain Jack Built

By Arthur Hoppe



Good morning, friends in televisionland. It's time for another visit with Just Plain Jack, the heartwarming story of a young man's constant struggle to provide sa... story housing for his people. Mainly his wife.

As we join Just Plain Jack today, he is curled up with a good book: "An Abstract of Public Opinion Sampling on Selected Key Issues for 1964." The Beautiful Society Girl he married rushes in, all a-bubble.

BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY GIRL: Oh, Bunny, I've found the perfect one for you next year!

JACK: The wheat deal, Dear, or the test ban? Both look too touchy to me. We need a simple slogan on a hot issue. And the best Pierre's come up with is Cuba: "We've Held Our Own Against this Commie Bastion 90 Miles from Our Shores — It Hasn't Moved an Inch Closer!"

BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY GIRL: Oh, silly, I don't mean I've found an issue for you. I mean I've found the perfect house for next summer.

JACK: Not Glen Ora again. What's wrong with our place at Hyannis Port? It's so convenient to all our dearest friends, Bobby, Teddy, Eunice, Ethel...

BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY GIRL: Now, Bunny, you promised. You know how Ethel frightens me.

JACK: You could conquer that fear, Dear. If you'd just learn to swim with your shoes on. But I suppose Hyannis Port it out. Say! Didn't you design and build a little rest for us on Rattlesnake Mountain in Virginia last year? Whatever happened to that?

BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY GIRL: Please don't scold me, Bunny, but I can't remember. Oh, you're going to think I'm a terrible housekeeper.

JACK: There, there. Plenty more where that came from, I'm sure. What about our hideaway in Palm Beach? Or our house in Georgetown? No, we sold that. Saw Island? I like both of the places we stay in there. Where else do we summer? Newport, the Italian Riviera... Newport! Now, wait a minute. Every summer we've spent a week with your mother in Newport. I said never again. Now, now, it's not your mother, Dear. I love your mother. Madly. Insanely. It's that banker she married. I can't stand the way he calls me "That Man."

BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY GIRL: Oh, I just know you could be friends, Bunny, if you'd only forget your registration. But, anyway, that's the surprise. We definitely won't have to spend a week with them next summer.

JACK: Wonderful. You are thoughtful, Dear.

BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY GIRL: Because, for the whole of August and September, I just leased the 22-acre estate right next door to theirs. Isn't that perfect?

JACK: Lovely. I hope you and the children have a grand time.

was LINCOLN'S thinking. He didn't just get up and read something that somebody else had written. He LIVED what he was saying. What he was saying was a part of himself.

OUR public men in these days, of course, are BUSY MEN. Vast responsibilities rest on their shoulders. But the same was true of Abraham Lincoln. Vast responsibilities rested on his shoulders. But he found time to write his speeches himself.

A WORD in conclusion. Edward Everett, the most famous American orator then living, had spoken for two hours when Lincoln arose to speak. His address had long since been forgotten. But Lincoln's 267 words still live in the minds and the hearts of all Americans.

Strictly Personal

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

MIRROR IMAGE He is a short, chunky, near-bald man, with a shrewd eye, an aggressive jaw, and a ready joke for nearly all occasions.

His beliefs are firm and explicit, in every realm, from the economic to the psychological to the esthetic. He is a man who knows his own mind, and expresses himself freely and pungently.

In economics, he believes that the economic factor is the most important in human life. Ideals and spiritual qualities are all very well in their place, but it is money that makes the mare go. What most deeply influence men's decisions are their economic needs and drives.

In psychology, he is suspicious and disdainful of any Freudian interpretations. Psychoanalysis should be banned, he believes, because it holds that unconscious psychic factors determine our conduct—and he will have no truck with such mystical interpretations of life.

In esthetics, he is against all "modern" manifestations. He despises abstract art as a corrupt, degenerate and infantile activity; he will have nothing to do with music that is not traditional and familiarly melodic. In literature, he prefers facts to fancy; he wants a "message" to be got across, in plain, everyday language.

Indeed, "practical" is the keyword of his nature. He will use ideology when it suits his purposes, but what he wants to see is a huge industrial machinery operating at top productive power, a high standard of living, and an administration that is cool and efficient, with emphasis on technical and scientific developments.

He is ardently nationalistic, although he may pay lip-service to such concepts as "humanity" and "brotherhood." He wants his nation to be first in everything, from missiles to marathons; and his entire foreign policy is based on national self-interest. What is good for his country, he firmly believes, is good for the world.

He is, in short, a completely modern man: pragmatic, materialistic, bourgeois in his attitudes toward the arts, uneasy in the presence of psychological subtleties, utterly convinced that with the right political party in the saddle and the economy booming, most of the people's problems would be solved.

What he most dislikes are intellectuals, fanatics, artists who will not sensibly serve the needs of the community in clear and simple terms, people who will not work hard at their jobs, beatniks of all sorts, religious cranks, promiscuous and immoral citizens, and those who flirt with alien creeds.

His name: Nikita Khrushchev. Do you recognize him in yourself?

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963 The Washington Post

THE TWO EUROPE—III I talked about Eastern Europe in the two preceding articles. My main point was that the change of generations coincides with the realization that thermonuclear war has to be avoided and that this is weakening the discipline which binds Eastern Europe together under the authority of the Soviet Union.

In the West I visited Rome, Paris and London — omitting Bonn, where it seemed to me too early to get any clear view of what is to come after Adenauer.

There is no doubt, I soon realized, that in Western Europe today President De Gaulle is the pivotal figure. The initiative is in his hands. There is little reason to think that the initiative will pass to London or to Bonn. This is not because General De Gaulle is universally loved, or even admired. It is, so I venture to think, because he has seen most of the future than most of his contemporaries, and so much that happens seems to bear him out.

LET us begin with domestic politics in the western continent. Nobody whom I saw in Paris pretended to believe that General De Gaulle has set up a government which could be made to work without General De Gaulle.

France today is a free country in which representative democratic government has in fact been suspended. Yet no one who has visited Eastern Europe would think of France as a totalitarian dictatorship. It is rather an enlightened monarchy, and there is in France little of the fear which would make the general's opponents, of whom there are plenty, drop their voices and talk in a kind of code language for fear of being overheard.

So far as I could make out, the general's chief instrument to retain his power apart from his enormous personal prestige, is that he has seized for himself a monopoly of radio and television. His opponents, including the Communist Party, are free to print and to talk. But they are cut off from a mass audience by the government's monopoly of broadcasting.

The Gaullist view is, I think, that representative government with its parties and its factions is no longer workable. In the modern age it is unable to provide good government with sufficient authority and independence. Representative government with its parties did not work in postwar France. It has not worked in postwar Italy. Probably it will not, work in

post-Adenauer Germany. What will come next the Gaullists do not profess to know. But they insist that it must be something which overrides parties and factions and establishes a continuous national authority.

THE central political tendency in Italy constitutes a tacit acceptance of the Gaullist finding. The parliamentary system with two-party government, as it comes down to us from the 19th century is, say the Gaullists, now unworkable. It led to Mussolini and to Hitler and might then have led to Stalin.

The Italians are trying to work out what is in reality a suspension of the two-party system. They are trying to form a coalition of all the parties and factions which believe in democracy, or more accurately in personal freedom. This in the inwardness of the so-called "opening to the left."

The Italian center-left coalition is intended to comprise the Catholic Party insofar as it is progressive and liberal and the Socialists insofar as they are not Communists and totalitarian. I do not know whether such an Italian coalition can be formed successfully. But I have yet to talk to an Italian who had any plausible idea of an acceptable and workable alternative.

A POPULAR front government would be unacceptable, and a center-right government would be unworkable. If what is wanted is a strong government which is also democratic, then there can be no popular front with the Communists. Nor can there be a front with the rightists, who include what is left of fascism.

In the field of theory and doctrine, moreover, the Italian attempt anticipates, correctly, I venture to think, the main tendency among the masses of the people on the Western European continent. The Democratic Socialists are abandoning their Marxist ideology, particularly of the class struggle, and the Christian Democrats are moving away from their former close collaboration with the feudal remnants and the plutocratic lobbies.

As the Socialist parties in Western Europe are ceasing to be Marxist and as the religious parties are becoming more Christian, there is a prospect that such a coalition in Italy, and after the 1965 elections perhaps in Germany, will provide an alternative to the kind of personal rule practiced by General De Gaulle. But it will not be a revival of representative democracy as it comes down from the 19th century.



"I'm going straight. Ya make a stick-up now-a-days and all ya get is a lecture on how society and our parents let us down!"