

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

Dec. 29, 1953 (Tuesday). Mercy Flights air ambulance plane carries its 200th patient. Miss Colleen Hode left Sunday by plane for Hedding, Calif., where she will visit with Miss Pansy White, formerly of this city.

20 YEARS AGO

Dec. 29, 1933 (Friday). Medford Elks lodge held a "mortgage burning" ceremony celebrating the end of 29 years of indebtedness for construction of its temple.

30 YEARS AGO

Dec. 29, 1933 (Friday). Bernie Hughes, former Medford High and University of Oregon football player, listed as tentative starter in annual East-West Shrine game at San Francisco.

40 YEARS AGO

Dec. 29, 1923 (Saturday). Medford bureau tops state in number of automobiles registered with a total of 7,774. Portland was second with 7,261.

50 YEARS AGO

Dec. 29, 1913 (Monday). A group of young Talent men swore out a complaint in police court asserting that they were bilked out of \$16 in a dice game.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Is the Zambesi river in Asia, Africa or South America? 2. In mathematics, what is the accepted value of pi? 3. What is the name of the Negro Republic on the west coast of Africa? 4. How did the Reichsmarshal Herman Goering meet his death? 5. Under what ancient system was a tenant known as a vasallus? 6. Cinderella's slipper was made of what material? 7. What was the final capital of the confederacy? 8. Who is generally regarded as the father of the modern submarine? 9. The prefixes "semi" and "demi" have the same meaning; what is that meaning? 10. Correct the following sentence: "The government begun at once the work of rebuilding." Answers: 1. Africa. 2. 3.1416. 3. Liberia. 4. By swallowing poison. 5. Feudal system. 6. Glass. 7. Danville, Va. 8. Simon Lake. 9. Half. 10. "The government began..."

Airport Enlargement Needed

The main runway at the Medford municipal airport is just over 5,400 feet long. To meet federal specifications for the type of planes now using it, it should be 6,100 feet. And, to accommodate larger and faster aircraft which the future may bring to this area, it should be at least 6,800 feet in length, and possibly more.

The airport, in short, once a municipal pride and joy, is now obsolescent and inadequate. What should be done about it? And who should pay for the expensive job of enlargement? These are the questions that are facing the city, the county, and airport users these days.

A SIMPLE extension of the runway to 6,100 feet would cost about a quarter-million dollars. But other capital improvement plans for the airport bring the total up to about \$1 1/2 million.

These include extending runway and approach lighting, extension and widening of taxiways, fencing, additional hangars, a warmup ramp, and so on.

The federal government would help pay the cost of runway extension on a matching basis (about 56 per cent federal funds, and 44 per cent local funds), but only on the basis of a 6,100 feet runway.

THUS IT appears that we are faced with expenditures on the order of many hundreds of thousands of dollars to bring the airport up to what it should be.

The city of Medford built and has operated the airport. And it will continue to have a strong interest in it. But no longer, it seems to us, should it bear the whole, or even a major part of the responsibility. Passengers and shippers from all parts of this county (and Josephine and Siskiyou as well) use the airport.

Since airports are very seldom money-makers, almost inevitably they must be operated by one level of government or another — sometimes cooperatively by city and county, sometimes by a port authority, and in at least one case in Oregon, by a port agency which is supported voluntarily by one city and two county governments.

AN INVESTIGATION of the various possibilities is now under way, and we are glad to note that the county appears interested in assuming a rightful role in helping out.

The airport plays too large and important a part in the economy of the entire valley to allow it to become wholly outdated. It once was one of the finest airports in the state, and still ranks second only to Portland in air traffic. With three airlines providing service, the Medford airport ranks ahead of both Eugene and Pendleton airports, which are the third and fourth in the state.

But if it is to retain this leadership, and to keep up to date so that it can be used by new equipment, it must be expanded and improved.

IT IS OUR view — one shared, incidentally, by a number of people interested in airport development — that if we are going to do this job, it should be done first class, and in a manner which will satisfy requirements for the foreseeable future.

A 6,100 foot runway will probably be adequate for the next five years or more. But the time is coming when new types of aircraft, requiring more landing and takeoff length, will be in service, but would be barred from schedules here unless the runway is further extended.

It would be short-sighted and penny-wise-pound-foolish to do only half the job that ultimately will need doing. — E. A.

He May Be Back

Howell Appling's announcement that he will not seek re-election as Secretary of State next year will remove, even if temporarily, one of the most vigorous and colorful political figures in the state from a position of prominence.

"Tiny" Appling has a mind of his own, and he isn't a bit reticent about expressing his views, often in language that would melt the paint off the barn. He also had, in some measure, the saving grace of a sense of humor.

(He was asked recently if it bothered him to be mis-quoted in the press. "Heck, no," he said in effect. "The time I get into trouble is when I'm quoted correctly.")

There have been sharp clashes between the two, both public and private, although this has been passed off as mere differences of opinion. He has exhibited a considerable degree of political courage, too, upon occasion, doing and saying things that were not necessarily designed to improve his popularity. But the fact that he was forthright often modified the effect.

HE ISN'T overly modest. But what politician is — or, in fact, should be? We have often disagreed with Appling's views. But that does not lessen our esteem for him as a public servant and politician.

In ruling out a reelection bid, he left the door just a bit ajar for future political activity, presumably when his family and business affairs are more to his satisfaction.

And, knowing the virulence of the political bee sting, we'd not be surprised to see Howell Appling's hat back in the ring before many more years have gone by. — E. A.

At The Half



Matter of Fact

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

JOHNSON'S ASSAULT ON POVERTY

WASHINGTON — Too much should not be expected from the first stage of the coordinated assault on poverty in America, which President Johnson will propose to Congress after the New Year.

In the present rancid situation on Capitol Hill, it would be futile as well as politically damaging for the President to ask for another major spending program at this time. Thus what he will propose will necessarily be in the nature of a pilot program.

The germ of the scheme which the new President is now expanding and improving, was an order given by his predecessor "to do whatever the Federal government can do" about the decaying, hideously distressed coal mining counties of Eastern Kentucky. President Kennedy had been horrified by reports of current conditions in this unhappy region.

BY KENNEDY'S order, all the different things the Federal government is authorized to do to relieve distress — everything from the provision of school lunches to Social Security payments — was brought together in a single plan of action. By energetic effort, the winter hardships threatening the coal counties were at least considerably diminished.

What President Johnson is now considering is a much larger, nationwide effort to improve conditions in the most backward and poverty-stricken rural areas and the darkest of our urban dark depths.

Legislation will be needed, not only to complete or continue previously proposed programs like vocational education for the functionally unemployed. Legislation will also be needed to assure a combined, centrally directed assault on poverty, with all available weapons, wherever a particularly strenuous effort is required.

THERE are two things to be said about this good beginning. In the first place, this Johnson beginning contains exceptionally welcome news to every American with any sense of citizenship. The news is that President Johnson has at long last recognized the basic principle that must underlie any attempt to solve the problem of poverty in the midst of affluence.

This principle is, quite simply, that discrimination in favor of the distressed and underprivileged is not merely practically necessary; it is also morally unavoidable. Those who share in the benefits of the affluent society America has created have no right to growl or grumble about extra investments to help the non-sharers.

Slum area schools are one obvious case in point, and a case, it is pleasant to record, that President Johnson has very much in mind. Large quantities of nonsense have been spoken and written about "de facto segregation" in the schools in our great cities. The attempt to shut children back and forth from school district to school district is obviously unwise. It automatically arouses far too much bad feeling — although segregation by intentionally gerrymandering school districts is also highly objectionable.

IT DOES not matter, in truth, whether the slum areas are mainly inhabited by Negroes or white people. What matters is that the schools in such areas are almost invariably poorer in every respect, with meaner playgrounds, nastier buildings, few-

er and less qualified teachers, and so on, than the schools in the same city's middle class areas.

This is the case, moreover, although the schools in the slum area have a vastly bigger job to do. In the middle class areas, much of the job can be left to the children's home environments. But in the slum areas, there are no books in the homes, there is no space to study, there is no hope in the hearts of too many of the parents.

In short, the home environment gives the children neither the incentive nor the facilities which they need to train themselves for success in a high-technical society. And there is no place where these facilities and this incentive can be provided except in the schools.

HENCE the schools in the slum areas need much larger investments per child — not much less than the middle class areas, as at present, so that air and sunlight and good teaching and play space and study space will give the children which the slum area schools serve the opportunity which every young American ought to have. For this purpose, discrimination in favor of these schools is simply unavoidable.

The objections of the Catholic church to aid to education in general certainly ought not to apply, and probably will not apply, to special aid to education in the seriously underprivileged urban and rural areas. If President Johnson proposes special test projects following these rules, which he is considering doing, he will be taking a vital step in a necessary direction.

As to the other point needing to be made about this beginning of President Johnson's, it is a straight, practical, dollars-and-cents point. Even if the assault on poverty ends by costing billions, the price will surely be less than the long range cost — the cost to the taxpayers, mind you — of leaving the ulcers of poverty unhealed amid our general prosperity.

Soviets May Lose U.N. Assembly Vote For Bill Defaults

By RICHARD SPONG. The Soviet Union is a chancy debtor, paying the bills it chooses. The United States found this out painfully in its experience with Russia's lend-lease account after World War II. The United Nations has found it out in regard to special assessments for the Congo and Middle Eastern peacekeeping forces. This deliberate policy of non-support could cost Russia its vote in the General Assembly.

Article 19 of the U.N. Charter provides that a member owing the equivalent of two years' contributions "shall have no vote in the General Assembly." Adlai E. Stevenson on Dec. 18 declared that the future of the U.N. as an "action agency" was threatened by the refusal of the Soviet Union to pay its share of U.N. activities. He indicated that the United States would insist on enforcing Article 19.

A day earlier the Russian delegation had confirmed its refusal to pay the \$36,984,971 it owes for the Congo force and the \$15,630,166 it owes for the Middle East. It holds both these activities illegal.

The International Court of Justice at The Hague on July 29, 1962 ruled that all members of the United Nations are legally obligated to pay expenses of the peacekeeping forces in the Congo and the Middle East. The Court divided on the issue 9 to 5 on the "advisory opinion" given in response to a resolution of the Assembly, adopted in December 1961, asking the Court's view.

Russia quite understandably had opposed the Assembly resolution. Russia and the Communist bloc in general profess to believe that peacekeeping assessments should be voted not by the General Assembly but by the Security Council, in which Russia has a veto. Last December the General Assembly voted, 76 to 17, to accept the World Court's opinion.

Opposing the World Court opinion were the Communist bloc and Cuba, France, Jordan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and South Africa. The fact that France takes a position on peacekeeping assessments remarkably like that of the Soviet Union makes the whole subject peculiarly delicate for the United States and the West in general.

Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, president of a special session on U.N. financing last spring, announced that he would enforce Article 19 in certain circumstances, but Haiti, then subject

to the two-year rule paid up before ruling, and a showdown was avoided. Dr. Carlos Sosa Rodriguez, president of the Assembly session which ended on Dec. 17, said that the decision on enforcement involved political as well as legal issues. He declined to say whether he would uphold the rule if he were elected president of a special session. Short of such an emergency meeting, Russia's vote would come in jeopardy only at the regular session next September.

Ambassador Stevenson in a television interview on Dec. 22 made it quite clear that the United States would be pleased if Russia and other delinquent nations met their obligations sufficiently to avoid a contest over the vote forfeit. He also explained that no question of expulsion was involved, and that by our interpretation of the Charter, Russia would retain its Security Council veto.—Editorial Research Reports.

HOW WILL it work? Let's risk a guess. These added hundreds of millions of dollars will in effect be printing press money because they will be added to the hundreds of billions that we already owe. But, temporarily, the spending of them will create an added demand for goods. For a while, there will be an illusion of new prosperity, because the production of the added supply of goods will create new jobs.

But— Because of the added demand for goods arising out of the sending of the new supply of printing press money, prices will tend to rise. Because of the rise in prices, the time will soon arrive when the added supply of money will buy no more THINGS than the former smaller supply of money would buy.

SO— The shot in the arm will wear off quickly, and it will soon be necessary to provide another shot in the arm to

create another illusion of easy wealth for everybody.

IT WORKS much the same as a shot of hooch. You take it. Maybe in the form of a shot in the arm, or a swallowed pill. For a while, you feel like a new person. It appears to you that there isn't ANYTHING you can't do.

For a few hours, it's a wonderful world you're living in. You're a wonderful person. You feel the urge to go out and conquer new worlds.

Then— It begins to wear off.

WHAT TO DO? Well, you take another shot in the arm. And again you feel a rise in your spirits. This rise is for a shorter duration of time. It wears off quicker. But while it lasted, it was wonderful. So you take another shot in the arm. And then still ANOTHER ONE.

And so on. You keep it up, and in the course of time it no longer gives you a lift. What to do then? About all that remains is to change your brand of shots and do it all over again.

Eventually the time comes when you're a wreck.

IT WORKS the same way with this business of infusing the economy with another shot of printing press money every time the economy begins to slow down.

The world has had a lot of experience with shots in the arm. Both in the form of hashish and in the form of printing press money.

Always, in the course of time, it turns out to be a flop.

PROBING question: WHAT SHOULD WE DO? EXPERIENCE points for us the moral that there is no such thing as something for nothing. If we could have something for nothing — either in the form of dope or in the form of printing press money — the time would have arrived long ago when we would all be lolling at our ease, in a world where there would be plenty for everybody — to be had merely by reaching out and picking it up.

GREAT IDEAS...

From the Great Books By Mortimer J. Adler (c) 1963, Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

RACIAL PREJUDICE Dear Dr. Adler: Bigotry and prejudice have plagued mankind for centuries. The degree of prejudice has fluctuated in the history of civilization, but it seems never to disappear entirely. How have the authors of the great books viewed this problem, and what were their solutions to it?

Michael Langenbach 316-59th Place Kenosha, Wis.

Dear Mr. Langenbach: Prejudice has varied in its objects at different times. In former ages it was directed mainly against people of other cultures or religions. Aristotle, for instance, viewed the non-Greek peoples

as "barbarians"; he regarded them as inferior to the Greeks in culture and political institutions. Similarly, the Jews were hated and persecuted because of their religious beliefs until fairly recent times, when their ethnic origin became the object of prejudice.

In our day, race has replaced religion and culture as the main object of prejudice and discrimination. Race certainly affords an obvious target of attack, because skin-color and other racial traits are usually written on a man's face and are difficult to conceal. Appeals to a sense of racial identity and domination have been astonishingly, if lamentably, successful in our "advanced" modern civilization.

The causes of prejudice are multiple and deep. In the first place, prejudice satisfies certain psychological needs. Many persons like to have other people to whom they can feel superior and whom they can push around. They like to have someone on whom they can vent their aggressions with impunity, and thereby alleviate their own frustrations. The Jews for centuries provided Europeans with such an outlet, as was pointed out by Sigmund Freud, to whom we owe the psychological analysis of prejudice.

Social and economic factors also play a role in prejudice. Attitudes of superiority toward Negroes rest on the concrete historical fact that Negroes have been an outcast or pariah class since the earliest days of our country. Originally chattel slaves, since their legal emancipation they have lived in a state of economic peonage, at the bottom of the social ladder.

Discriminatory employment policies restricting the better jobs mainly to whites, and making Negroes the first to be laid off, are a very tangible economic factor on the side of racial prejudice. Such policies profit those who get or keep the jobs which Negroes are not permitted to hold. Residence in the better neighborhoods or suburbs is another mark of status and "arrival" in our society, and the worth of this mark to its beneficiaries lies, among other things, in its "filly-white" exclusiveness.

Of this type of prejudice, the great American historian George Bancroft once sagely remarked, "The prejudices of ignorance are more easily removed than the prejudices of interest: the first are all blindly adopted, the second willfully preferred." Added to the selfish appeal of special economic and social privileges to those who benefit from them, is the habitual ingraining of discrimination until it becomes revered custom and tradition. Prejudice becomes a "way of life," which we drink in with our mother's milk and take for natural and right. Hence, we regard proposals to modify or abolish discrimination as subversive and indecent.

However, as Freud has taught us, things are not so certain and secure deep down within us. We fear the people whom we are holding down, lest they retaliate against us; and we tend to hate and loathe those whom we fear. Then, too, we may—in spite of the influence of long-time custom—be disturbed by guilt feelings, becoming dimly aware of the discrepancy between our proclaimed religious and political ideals and our actual practices. This, at first, defies us only angrier, self-defensive, and more set in our prejudices. But eventually we must emerge from the vicious psychic circle of fear, anxiety, and guilt.

"There is no more evil thing in this present world than race prejudice, none at all," said the late H. G. Wells. "I write deliberately—it is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty, and abomination than any other sort of error in the world."

Let us, therefore, resolve to remove this abomination from our midst, and determine that the promise of American life shall be fulfilled for all of us, as one people indivisible.

You can win a 51-volume set of the Great Books of the Western World by writing a letter, not to exceed 150 words, incorporating a question of general interest for Dr. Adler to consider for inclusion in this column. Each week he will select as first prize winners the writers of the best letters. He will use one of these letters as a basis for a future column and will answer it in terms of the intellectual heritage of the Great Books—442 works by 71 authors, spanning 36 centuries of thought. Address the letters to Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, in care of this newspaper.

A Guardedly Optimistic Look at 1964

By ERIC SEVAREID. (Distributed 1963 by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)

Human beings are about to turn over the calendar page and say goodbye to the fraction of time known as 1963, but there is nothing much to suggest that in our individual or collective forms we are turning over a new leaf, that either sweet reason or senselessness will rule in 1964. Presumably, we shall trudge along in our normal proportions of general goodness and general cussedness. Still, the atmosphere contains suspicion that affairs have been so arranging themselves that cussedness will have harder going in the coming year.

It is a little hard to believe that, at home, we will repeat a year in which a President, a Negro leader and several little girls were assassinated, the latter within a church, sanctuary even in the Middle Ages. It is easier to believe that, in the world at large, we can repeat a year in which the major forces

for danger held pretty steady, in which the icebergs of the cold war melted a little, at least above the waterline.

There is more reason now than for some years to feel that in the interactions among nations, especially the great nations, the forces for order are stronger than the forces for disorder. Like all hunches, this one could be proved wrong by an overnight event, but it happens to be very difficult to see just where such an event could develop. There seem to be no likely candidates—not even Berlin.

There was much wild talk among nations in 1963, but very little wild action, and no grand confrontations. Indeed, it seems fair enough to say that the outstanding characteristic of the nations in the past year was restraint. That is a long way from peaceableness, but one of its prerequisites.

No adventure remotely comparable to the Soviet adventure in Cuba in 1962 was attempted, even the fire-breathing Chinese walked softly around the borders of India and made no noticeable effort to extend or intensify the war in Viet Nam. At least for the time being, they are going easy on Korea and Formosa, as well whatever their talk, they seem to have no stomach for a real risk of nuclear war. A pax atomica is by no means the ideal kind of peace, but it is the kind we have, and it is serving its purpose this side of a real spread of atomic weapons into irresponsible hands. The hands that now hold them are intensely, painstakingly responsible and are likely to remain so, notwithstanding the efforts of overheated authors to imagine catastrophe by accident or panic.

There has been measurable cause for President Johnson's claim before the United Nations that, "The World has become a little safer, the way ahead a little brighter."

