

The Press & Dakotan

THE DAKOTAS' OLDEST NEWSPAPER | FOUNDED 1861

Yankton Media, Inc., 319 Walnut St., Yankton, SD 57078

CONTACT US

PHONE:

(605) 665-7811

(800) 743-2968

NEWS FAX:

(605) 665-1721

ADVERTISING FAX:

(605) 665-0288

WEBSITE:

www.yankton.net

SUBSCRIPTIONS/

CIRCULATION

Extension 104

jim.gevens@yankton.net

CLASSIFIED ADS

Extension 116

tera.schmidt@yankton.net

NEWS DEPT.

Extension 114

news@yankton.net

SPORTS DEPT.

Extension 106

sports@yankton.net

ADVERTISING DEPT.

Extension 122

sales@yankton.net

BUSINESS OFFICE

Extension 119

ar@yankton.net

NEW MEDIA:

Extension 136

beth.rye@yankton.net

COMPOSING DEPT.

Extension 129

kathy.larson@yankton.net

MANAGERS

Gary L. Wood

Publisher

Michele Schievelbein

Advertising Director

Jim Gevens

Circulation Director

Tonya Schild

Business Manager

Tera Schmidt

Classified Manager

Kelly Hertz

Editor

James D. Cimburek

Sports Editor

Beth Rye

Digital Media Director

Kathy Larson

Composing Manager

DAILY STAFF

Reilly Biel

Cassandra Brockmoller

Brandi Bue

Rob Buckingham

Caryn Chappelcar

Randy Dockendorf

Jeanine Economy

Rachel Frederick

Jeremy Hoeck

Nicole Myers

Robert Nielsen

Diana Smallwood

David Stephenson

Cathy Sudbeck

JoAnn Wiebelhaus

Brenda Willcuts

Alissa Wockman

Published Daily Monday-Saturday

Periodicals postage

paid at Yankton, South

Dakota, under the act of

March 3, 1979.

Weekly Dakotan

established June 6, 1861.

Yankton Daily Press and

Dakotan established April

26, 1875.

Postmaster: Send

address changes to Yankton

Daily Press & Dakotan,

319 Walnut, Yankton, SD

57078.

MEMBERSHIPS

The Yankton Daily

Press & Dakotan is a

member of the Associ-

ated Press, the Inland

Daily Press Association

and the South Dakota

Newspaper Association.

The Associated Press

is entitled exclusively to

use of all the local

news printed in this

newspaper.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES*

(Payable in advance)

CARRIER DELIVERY

1-month.....\$12.09

3 months.....\$36.27

6 months.....\$72.53

1-year.....\$135.09

MOTOR ROUTE

(where available)

1 month.....\$14.51

3 months.....\$43.53

6 months.....\$87.05

1 year.....\$139.14

MAIL IN RETAIL

Trade Zone

1-month.....\$16.93

3 months.....\$50.79

6 months.....\$101.57

1-year.....\$148.82

MAIL OUTSIDE

RETAIL TRADE ZONE

1 month.....\$19.35

3 months.....\$58.05

6 months.....\$116.09

1-year.....\$186.33

* Plus applicable sales tax for all rates

OPINION

‘Heritage’: Lives And Wartime

Today, the *Press & Dakotan* brings you its “Heritage” edition, an annual section that examines facets of Yankton-area life that say a lot about who we are and where we may be going. This year’s edition returns to the topic of history — chiefly two important wartime anniversaries that have been recognized this year.

And in many ways, the two could not be more different from one another.

One is the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, while the other is the 40th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War. The recollections of these two chapters of history inspire very different feelings for Americans. World War II shines as a source of pride and triumph — and war that defined not only a generation but also a civilization. Meanwhile, the Vietnam War stands as a sobering chapter in American history, a muddled moment — marred by unclear objectives — that now bears the cloak of failure. Most people would rather think about the consequences of the former war than consider the failings of the latter.

In reading the stories and submissions in today’s Heritage section, you may detect an overall difference between the two conflicts. There is a grim but confident resolution that emanates from the World War II material, while the Vietnam stories tend to veer into darker and more troubled — even bitter — territories.

It’s easy now, from this distance of 70 years, for many people to look back on World War II through the prism of triumph. As such, we see the endeavor as noble, the drive for victory as inevitable. Knowing how it all ends makes the details more digestible.

Many people now forget how much resistance there was in this nation to getting involved in another “European war” in the late 1930s. Even after France fell and Great Britain, or strongest ally, teetered on the ropes in 1940, we were still hamstringing by our own political divisions, which were at times quite toxic. Pearl Harbor erased all that and changed the perception of the conflict completely. It’s a view that still survives to this day.

In Vietnam, the concepts of the war were never clearly defined. There was a domino theory that guided our thinking and pressed us into a fight in a place we barely knew existed. This war, which was undeclared, did not have its “Pearl Harbor” moment, and the public never truly embraced it. In fact, some people even took it out on the returning soldiers — an unconscionable act today. The aftermath of Vietnam guided (or haunted) our military planning for years thereafter.

But both wars were about people: the soldiers sent into harm’s way, and the loved ones waiting back at home and hanging on any scrap of news they could get. Both wars were built on sacrifices. Both had their share of heartache and grief. Both were awash in blood.

This “Heritage” edition cannot do justice to the sacrifices and experiences of those involved. Instead, it is our hope to offer readers glimpses into two different kinds of war and the kinds of people it took to wage them. Hopefully, this section will allow you to build a little more appreciation for these elements of our past that are as vital now as they were when they occurred.

knh

ABOUT THIS PAGE

The View page provides a forum for open discussion of issues and interests affecting our readers. Initialed editorials represent the opinion of the writer, but not necessarily that of the **PRESS & DAKOTAN**. Bylined columns represent the view of the author. We welcome letters on current topics. Questions regarding the Views page should be directed to Kelly Hertz at kelly.hertz@yankton.net.

IN HISTORY

By The Associated Press

Today is Wednesday, September 30, the 273rd day of 2015. There are 92 days left in the year.

Today’s Highlight in History: On September 30, 1955, actor James Dean, 24, was killed in a two-car collision near Cholame, California.

On this date: In 1399, England’s King Richard II was deposed by Parliament; he was succeeded by his cousin, Henry of Bolingbroke, who was crowned as King Henry IV.

In 1777, the Continental Congress — forced to flee in the face of advancing British forces — moved to York, Pennsylvania.

In 1791, Mozart’s opera “The Magic Flute” premiered in Vienna, Austria.

In 1846, Boston dentist William Morton used ether as an anesthetic for the first time as he extracted an ulcerated tooth from merchant Eben Frost.

In 1915, the D.H. Lawrence novel “The Rainbow” was published in London by Methuen & Co.

In 1938, after co-signing the Munich Agreement allowing Nazi annexation of Czechoslovakia’s Sudetenland, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said, “I believe it is peace for our time.”

In 1939, the first college football game to be televised was shown on experimental station W2XBS in New York as Fordham University defeated Waynesburg College, 34-7.

In 1949, the Berlin Airlift came to an end.

In 1954, the first nuclear-powered submarine, the USS Nautilus, was commissioned by the U.S. Navy.

In 1962, James Meredith, a black student, was escorted by federal marshals to the campus of the University of Mississippi, where he enrolled for classes the next day. Meredith’s presence sparked rioting that claimed two lives. The National Farm Workers Association, founded by Cesar Chavez and a forerunner of the United Farm Workers, held its first meeting in Fresno, California.

In 1988, Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev retired President Andrei A. Gromyko from the Politburo and fired other old-guard leaders in a Kremlin shake-up.

In 1997, France’s Roman Catholic Church apologized for its silence during the systematic persecution and deportation of Jews by the pro-Nazi Vichy regime.

Ten years ago: Out of jail after 85 days, New York Times reporter Judith Miller testified before a grand jury investigating the leak of CIA operative Valerie Plame’s identity. Six Mexicans were killed in a string of robberies targeting Hispanic immigrants at trailer parks in and around Tifton, Georgia. (Stacey Bernard Sims and Jamie Underwood received long prison sentences for the killings.)

Five years ago: Clinton called Guatemala leaders to apologize for 1940s U.S.-led experiments that infected occupants of a Guatemala mental hospital with

syphilis, apparently to test the effectiveness of penicillin against some sexually transmitted diseases. The government of Ecuador declared a state of siege after rebellious police angered by a law that cut their benefits plunged the small South American nation into chaos.

One year ago: Under withering criticism from Congress, Secret Service Director Julia Pierson admitted failures in her agency’s critical mission of protecting the president but repeatedly sidestepped key questions about how a knife-carrying intruder penetrated ring after ring of security before finally being tackled deep inside the White House. U.S. and Afghan officials signed a long-delayed security pact to keep nearly 10,000 American forces in Afghanistan beyond the planned final withdrawal of U.S. and international combat forces at the end of the year. The first case of Ebola diagnosed in the U.S. was confirmed in a patient who had recently traveled from Liberia to Dallas. President Barack Obama showered praise on India’s new prime minister, Narendra Modi, in an Oval Office meeting. California Gov. Jerry Brown signed the nation’s first statewide ban on single-use plastic bags at grocery and convenience stores. Geraldine “Jerrie” Mock, 88, an Ohio maker who’d made aviation history by becoming the first female to fly solo around the world in 1964, died in Quincy, Florida.

Today’s Birthdays: Nobel Peace Laureate Elie Wiesel is 87. Actress Angie Dickinson is 84. Singer Cissy Houston is 82. Singer Johnny Mathis is 80. Actor Len Cariou is 76. Singer Marilyn McCoo is 72. Former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert is 70. Pop singer Sylvia Peterson (The Chiffons) is 69. Actor Vondie Curtis-Hall is 65. Actress Victoria Tennant is 65. Actor John Finn is 63. Rock musician John Lombardo is 63. Singer Deborah Allen is 62. Actor Calvin Levels is 61. Actor Barry Williams is 61. Singer Patrice Rushen is 61. Actress Fran Drescher is 58. Country singer Marty Stuart is 57. Actress Debrah Farentino is 56. Rock musician Bill Rieflin (R.E.M.) is 55. Former Sen. Blanche Lincoln, D-Ark., is 55. Actress Crystal Bernard is 54. Actor Eric Stoltz is 54. Rapper-producer Marley Marl is 53. Country singer Eddie Montgomery (Montgomery-Gentry) is 52. Rock singer Trey Anastasio is 51. Actress Monica Bellucci is 51. Rock musician Robby Takac (Goo Goo Dolls) is 51. Actress Lisa Thornhill is 49. Actress Andrea Roth is 48. Actor Silas Weir Mitchell is 46. Actor Tony Hale is 45. Actress Jenna Elfman is 44. Actor Ashley Hamilton is 41. Actress Marion Cotillard is 40. Actor Stark Sands is 37. Actor Mike Damus is 36. Tennis player Martina Hingis is 35. Olympic gold medal gymnast Dominique Moceanu is 34. Actress Lacey Chabert is 33. Actor Kieran Culkin is 33. Singer-rapper T-Pain is 31.

Thought for Today: “The idea is to die young as late as possible.” — Ashley Montagu, Anglo-American anthropologist (1905-1999).

FROM THE BIBLE

The Son of Man will send His angels, and they will gather out of His kingdom all causes of sin and all lawbreakers. Matthew 13:41.

Portals of Prayer, Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis.

IF WE RAN SCHOOLS LIKE AUTO EMISSIONS TESTS



Robert B. Reich

Economic Problem Really A Political Problem

BY ROBERT B. REICH

Tribune Content Agency

You often hear inequality has widened because globalization and technological change have made most people less competitive while making the best-educated more competitive.

The tasks most people used to do can now be done more cheaply by lower-paid workers abroad or by computer-driven machines.

But this common explanation overlooks a critically important phenomenon: the increasing concentration of political power in a corporate and financial elite that has been able to influence the rules by which the economy runs.

As I argue in my new book, out this week, this transformation has amounted to a redistribution upward.

Intellectual property rights — patents, trademarks and copyrights — have been enlarged and extended, for example, creating windfalls for pharmaceutical companies. Americans now pay the highest pharmaceutical costs of any advanced nation.

At the same time, antitrust laws have been relaxed for corporations with significant market power, such as big food companies, cable companies facing little or no broadband competition, big airlines and the largest Wall Street banks.

As a result, Americans pay more for broadband Internet, food, airline tickets and banking services than the citizens of any other advanced nation.

Bankruptcy laws have been loosened for large corporations — airlines, automobile manufacturers, even casino magnates like Donald Trump — allowing them to leave workers and communities stranded.

But bankruptcy has not been extended to homeowners burdened by mortgage debt or to graduates laden with student debt.

The largest banks and auto manufacturers were bailed out in 2008, shifting the risks of economic failure onto the backs of average working people and taxpayers.

Contract laws have been altered to require mandatory arbitration before private judges selected by big corporations. Securities laws have been relaxed to allow insider trading of confidential information.

CEOs now use stock buybacks to boost share prices when they cash in their own stock options.

Tax laws have special loopholes for the partners of hedge funds and private-equity funds, special favors for the oil and gas industry, lower marginal income-tax rates on the highest incomes, and reduced estate taxes on great wealth.

Meanwhile, so-called “free trade” agreements, such as the pending Trans-Pacific Partnership, give stronger protection to intellectual property and financial assets but less protection to the labor of average working Americans.

Today, nearly one out of every three work-

ing Americans is in a part-time job. Many are consultants, freelancers and independent contractors. Two-thirds are living paycheck to paycheck.

And employment benefits have shriveled. The portion of workers with any pension connected to their job has fallen from just over half in 1979 to under 35 percent today.

Labor unions have been eviscerated. Fifty years ago, when General Motors was the largest employer in America, the typical GM worker, backed by a strong union, earned \$35 an hour in today’s dollars. Now America’s largest employer is Wal-Mart, and the typical entry-level Wal-Mart worker, without a union, earns about \$9 an hour.

More states have adopted so-called “right to work” laws, designed to bust unions. The National Labor Relations Board, understaffed and overburdened, has barely enforced collective bargaining.

All of these changes have meant higher corporate profits, higher returns for shareholders, and higher pay for top corporate executives and Wall Street bankers — and lower pay and higher prices for most other Americans.

The underlying problem, then, is not just globalization and technological changes that have made most American workers less competitive. Nor is it that they lack enough education to be sufficiently productive.

The more basic problem is that the market itself has become tilted ever more in the direction of moneyed interests that have exerted disproportionate influence over it, while average workers have steadily lost bargaining power — both economic and political — to receive as large a portion of the economy’s gains as they commanded in the first three decades after World War II.

Reversing the scourge of widening inequality requires reversing the upward distributions within the rules of the market, and giving average people the bargaining power they need to get a larger share of the gains from growth.

The answer to this problem is not found in economics. It is found in politics. Ultimately, the trend toward widening inequality in America, as elsewhere, can be reversed only if the vast majority, whose incomes have stagnated and whose wealth has failed to increase, join together to demand fundamental change.

The most important political competition over the next decades will not be between the right and left, or between Republicans and Democrats.

It will be between a majority of Americans who have been losing ground, and an economic elite that refuses to recognize or respond to its growing distress.

Robert Reich is Chancellor’s Professor of Public Policy at the University of California at Berkeley and Senior Fellow at the Blum Center for Developing Economies. His new book, “Saving Capitalism: For the Many, Not the Few,” is out now.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Breakfast Event A Success

Steve Hamilton, Yankton

Yankton Airport Breakfast Organizer