

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Moonlighting Problem

All around the country the moonlighter—the man or woman who holds down two jobs at once—has been drawing more attention, and some fire.

Typical moonlighting: the office clerk who drives a taxi at night; the teacher who sells insurance; the off-duty policeman who works in a store; the farmer who tills his land in the late hours after he has left his factory job.

The notion is widely held that most people hold two jobs because they need the money to meet rising living costs.

Actually the evidence is mixed on that point. Even if it weren't, some authorities in city and state government are now saying the moonlighters should give up their second jobs to ease unemployment in the current recession.

Let's take a look at moonlighting and see whether that suggestion might in fact tend to spread the available work.

A quick review shows that most double jobholding is practiced among farmers, teachers, lower echelon government workers, including policemen and firemen, and construction workers. Most of these fields are generally thought of as low paying.

But government studies don't support fully the idea that people take on extra work just to keep body and soul together. Many poorly paid people don't moonlight at all. And

some who do are reasonably well paid in their primary jobs, even considering living costs.

The studies indicate that opportunity for extra work is a big factor. Letter carriers, for instance, can take on additional jobs because their work schedule allows it. One in every 10 does so. The same is true for many teachers, whose teaching day may be relatively short. Yet a lot of people could never find the time.

Would unemployment fall sharply off if the two to three million moonlighters suddenly quit their second jobs and opened them to others?

Jobholding figures cast doubt on that idea. In one month surveyed by government, 60 per cent of the moonlighters' second jobs were found to be in farming or various white collar occupations, with self-employment bulking heavily. In the same span, only 15 per cent of the unemployed fell in these categories.

Furthermore, the long look shows that moonlighting rates, as a percentage of total employment, tend to hold fairly even in both good times and bad.

Seasoned appraisers thus question that to eliminate moonlighting would make any appreciable dent in unemployed ranks.

The fuller effect might be to leave a lot of useful work undone, to reduce the flow of money in the hurtly thinned out national stream, and to hurt those who really do need extra work to make ends meet.

Dwindling Job Potential

If your youngsters are now around the age of 8 to 12, they'll be looking for a job in about nine years. Finding one may be a good deal tougher than it is today.

By that time, some 87 million Americans are expected to be in the country's work force. But in many fields the job opportunities may by then have dwindled sharply.

In countless instances this has already happened. Automation—the introduction of automatic or nearly automatic equipment to do productive work—has wiped out thousands upon thousands of jobs. There are said to be half a million fewer full time jobs in the nation now than in 1958.

Your boy would find the pay good in the steel industry. The trouble is, his chances of hooking on there have been cut in two, and likely will be reduced further in the years ahead. General Electric says a "push-button" steel mill will be here soon.

Automobile plants have always been highly mechanized, but the trend is now to the fantastic. In a Cleveland factory, one automatic unit performs more than 500 individual operations. It can turn out 100 engine blocks in a single hour.

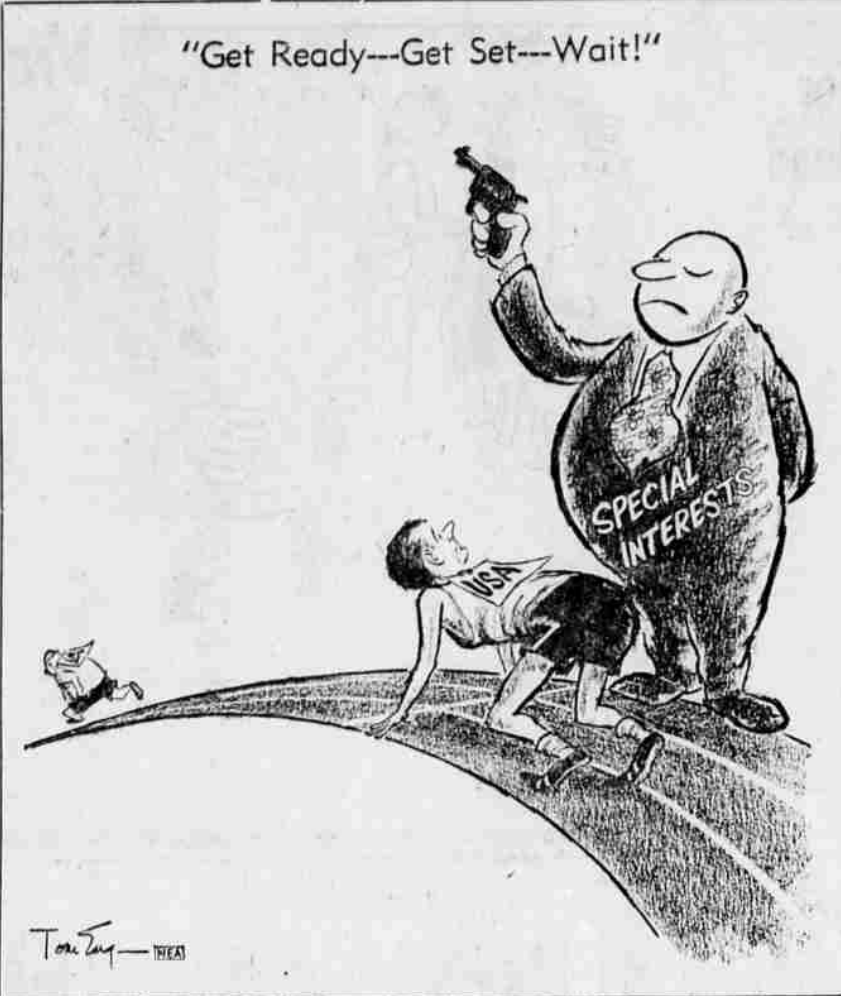
Looked at your radio's "works" lately? It's a complex thing. Yet today two men can put together 1,000 radios a day, an output that once required 200 men.

The next time you step into a building elevator, you'll probably find that it's automatic. The switch, which can be accomplished very easily and quickly, has eliminated 40,000 elevator operators in 15 years.

Reports to President Kennedy to congressional committees and to labor and business leaders abound with such evidences. Very few fields of endeavor have escaped the advance of automation.

Jobs no longer grow on trees, as we like to think they once did. We seem to be faced with the need to "create" new jobs at an astonishing pace in the next 10 years if we are to keep up with the tremendous additions to the work force each year.

Whether your youngster can turn in 1970 from studying and having fun to doing productive work may depend in the end on how well the "creating" is done by all those concerned with the problem, from government down through business management to the labor unions.



Almanac

By United Press International Today is Wednesday, March 1, the 60th day of the year with 305 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1802, Ohio became the 17th state in the Union.

In 1867, Nebraska became the 37th state in the Union.

In 1872, Congress authorized creation of Yellowstone National Park.

In 1909, American musician Glenn Miller was born.

In 1932, the 20-month-old son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh was kidnapped from his bed in his home near Hopewell, N.J.

Thought for today: Edmund Burke said: "The concessions of the weak are the concessions of fear."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Is softball a game of American origin?

A—Yes, originated in 1887 in Chicago.

Q—What Biblical books have been attributed to King Solomon?

A—Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon.

Q—How large is the new U.S. military cemetery at Manila?

A—About 152 acres.

Q—What regiment is responsible for guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington?

A—The 1st Battle Group, 3rd "Old Guard" Infantry Regiment.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What does the Jewish festival of Hanukkah commemorate?

A—The eight-day holiday of Hanukkah symbolizes the winning of religious freedom by the Jews about 2,000 years ago.

YOUR POCKETBOOK These Sources Of Credit May Help

By FAYE HENLE

If you are in debt and behind in meeting payments on your loans, don't let your debts mount another day without action.

Make a list of all those to whom you owe money, jotting down for how many weeks or months you have been delinquent in payment.

Start with the largest debt outstanding. Make a personal call to the institution or person to whom you owe the money. Explain what has caused your delay in repayment. Ask for an extension of that loan. Unless you are absolutely certain of when you can make repayment, don't make any promises; simply present your facts with complete honesty.

Take your small debts and total them. I'm not suggesting you do this to make you panic. Instead, the time has come for you to face facts. If there are installment loans costing you money in interest, figure out whether you would be better off if you were to do what the bankers call "consolidating your debts."

Borrowing money to get you out of debt may not make much sense to you. Yet, it could prove a solution. Never lose sight of the fact that it costs money to borrow. Would you be better off owing one person rather than several people? Perhaps a larger personal loan would be cheaper than several small installment-type loans.

If you have a savings account, the cheapest type of a personal bank loan is one you can get on your savings. This is a better solution than withdrawing savings that may take years to replace.

If you have exhausted your banker as a source for money and you have a mortgage on your home, see whether you could borrow on that mortgage. It is called open-ending your mortgage, advances you money, adding the amount to what you'll owe on your mortgage. It means that it will take longer to get the property free and clear, but this could

cost you less in interest than other types of debts and it could restore your creditors' faith in you.

Paid-up life insurance is another source for a loan. Finance companies also offer loans for debt repayment. These generally are more expensive.

Bankers report delinquency on repayment of their installment loans is at the highest rate in six years. A leading finance company says delinquencies are up 15 per cent over a year ago.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS Fallacious Claims

(CORVALLIS GAZETTE-TIMES)

We, like everyone else, would like to see every worker getting a minimum wage of \$1.25 as proposed by President Kennedy. But why stop there? We would like it better if they were receiving \$2.50 or \$3.

But this wage fixing isn't just a matter of tight-listed employers holding out on employees so they can build private fortunes. There are many ramifications to this problem.

When the minimum wage law was first enacted in 1938, it was set at 25 cents an hour, raised to 40 cents in 1945 and 75 cents in 1949. In 1956 it was boosted to \$1. The purpose of the law was to eliminate from industries and interstate commerce "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of the workers." It did not apply to "local pursuits and services which no federal legislation can effectively cover."

While the humanitarian goals of the law are more than worthwhile, its application has worked in reverse and to increase it even more will result in even more hardships for more workers.

This is what happens: No less an authority than the U.S. Labor Department studied the economic effects of the minimum wage after it was raised in 1956. The agency found "significant declines in employment in most of the low-wage industry segments studied." What happened was that "employers cut their payrolls and replaced less efficient workers. They also installed more efficient machinery, changed product lines and raised production quotas."

In thousands of retailing and service businesses, teen-agers and older men and women are the backbone of the employe force. Many Negroes and marginal workers find their only place of employment here. Imposing minimum wage laws on these employers and increasing those already coming under it would result in swelling the already growing ranks of the unemployed.

Furthermore, boosting wage costs at the minimum level tends to boost all wage costs so that experienced workers and capable workers maintain a differential they deserve. This, of course, reacts on every single consumer in



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Shippers Battle Sea Of Red Tape

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Efforts to cut through government and big business red tape always turn up a good horror story.

Three years ago the Maritime Administration assigned one of its auditors, Frank J. Horuff, to look into the possibilities of putting a lot of shipping records in electronic data processing machines to simplify bookkeeping.

Horuff discovered that the paperwork requirements in the shipping industry were so complicated that no electric brain could absorb all the facts.

So the first thing to be done was to simplify some 300 forms used by half a dozen government agencies and the shipping industry. There were over 4,400 blank spaces on these forms that had to be filled in by somebody.

In reviewing these forms, it was discovered that the ship clearance form needed to move a vessel in or out of port still used practically the same language adopted in 1710 during the reign of Queen Anne of England: "These are to certify all whom it doth concern that the master of the —, of — tons burden, hath here entered and cleared —, etc., etc., etc." "according to law."

It takes 24 such documents to clear a ship in and out of New York harbor, 39 in Buenos Aires and 44 in Manila, which requires a total of 213 carbon copies. These forms cover crew and passenger lists, health certificates, plant and animal quarantine data, immigration and customs declarations and all manner of statistics.

Dr. C. L. Guthrie of the U.S. Archives Records Management Service called in to help simplify these forms, estimates that at least five billion words a year

have to be written to handle America's \$2 billion dollar annual foreign commerce.

When international air transport started to grow, airlines decided they could not be bothered by all this paperwork. It took them 10 years to get airport clearance papers down to five.

San Francisco's Marine Exchange sparked a similar effort on shipping paperwork three years ago by publishing a book, "Merchant Shipping on a Sea of Red Tape."

And so, after much bureaucratic fooling around, a committee of five experts from five government agencies is being put together under Commerce Department auspices, to go to work on the vast amounts of red tape that hamstringing the growth of the U.S. shipping business.

It's the Water Transportation Facilities Committee, to give it the full handle, and Frank Horuff is its active head.

Other agencies represented are Coast Guard, Bureau of Customs, Public Health Service, Plant Quarantine Service, Budget Bureau, General Accounting Office and Archives, which stores the records. All of them, plus State, Justice and the shipping industry help clutter the ocean with more paperwork than it has seaweed.

It will take several years more for the new committee to complete its simplification work. The Certificate of Registry which all ships must carry now requires 60 documents. This can be reduced to two.

In this process, it may be necessary to write a new dictionary of about 150,000 words so that government agencies and shipping firms use the same terms to list cargo on standardized shipping manifests.

The task of winning international acceptance will be taken up by the U.N. in April.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Life Sometimes Too Earnest For Young

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

"My son has threatened to commit suicide," writes an anguished mother, "if he fails to be accepted for a certain college that he's been planning to go to ever since he was a little boy."

"He just took his entrance examinations. He says he was so rattled he knows he didn't do well. And he told one of his friends, whose mother repeated what he said to me, that he would end his life if he was turned down."

"I suppose you may think I'm foolish to put any stock in a boy's idle talk but, just a year ago, a neighbor's son made the same threat and carried it out."

Indeed I don't think you're foolish to be alarmed, dear mother. I have known of far too many of these adolescent suicides to disregard any such threat.

Ordinarily there are at least two important considerations that lie behind a threat of this kind. The first is the absolutism that dominates youthful choices. To the inexperienced, there are no in-betweens. You succeed or you fail.

The second consideration that weighs heavily with the young, to say nothing of immature adults, is the matter of "face." I imagine that every pal and girl friend has been made aware of your son's ambition. In all probability, he has rooted for the college's teams wherever they played and celebrated their victories season in and season out.

For him to be turned down by the college to which he has been so loyal and with which his friends identify him would be a

grievous blow. He could neither defend the college for its "ingratitude" to him, nor could he accept total responsibility for his rejection.

Now, if I have judged this situation correctly, there are at least two approaches that may prove fruitful. And, since you're not supposed to know of the threat, you will have to attempt each through indirection.

The first would involve "face-saving." And that I think you can accomplish through raising objections to your son's admission to the college of his choice.

To your son, his friend's mother who repeated the threat, and others of your acquaintance, let it be known that you disapprove of the college. It's too near home or it's too far away. It's too small or too large. It places too much emphasis on athletics. Or too little.

And you continue your objections until it's made quite clear that failure to enter the particular college is attributable, not to the institution or your son, but to your objections. And these can be withdrawn with good grace if he's accepted.

The second policy is that of suggesting alternatives, such as a military tactician plans an "escape corridor" when he maps his battle campaign. Send for college catalogues far and wide. Pour over them with your son. Point out advantages and opportunities presented by each. And maybe, during spring vacation, blow him to a trip to several nearby campuses. Let him see for himself what each has to offer.

And maybe he'll discover — by himself of course — that there are really gradations of shade between black and white.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

THEY SAY . . .

I think part of our problem (as Americans) is that we respond readily to a visible, tangible challenge such as the elimination of material want, but that we are ill at ease in the realm of ideas, human values and social imperatives.

—Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey.

France is not decadent. Only its leaders are allowed to be old, tired and gloomy.

—Henri Tremblay de Villers, member of French parliament.



JIM BISHOP, REPORTER . . .

Pending Murder Trial Is Source Of Conversation

PALM BEACH, Fla. — Tongues wag. The phone is busy. At the height of the season, the serene solitude of society is broken; behind the damask drapes of this colony, Palm Beach talks of nothing but the Chillingworth murder case. This is unusual in a place where the people are so aloof that they won't look at the ocean unless someone backs it up to the front door.

Five years ago—almost six—Judge C. E. Chillingworth and his wife Marjorie went to their beach home at Manalapan for the night. They had a drink and went to bed. They have not been seen since. All that has been found are bloodstains on their beach walk, a broken porch light, and three sets of footprints in the sand.

The judge was a man who worked by the book. He was tall and slender and his sleeves were too short and his head was full of law. He was born and raised here and he knew the Bradleys, the Huttons, the Sherwoods and the Boston Irish at the north end of the beach—the Kennedys. Marjorie was short and pretty, with bird-like dark eyes and three grown daughters. They were her special charge.

In a few days, a shocking thing will happen. A fellow judge will go on trial charged with the murders of the Chillingworths. His name is James Peel. He is handsome, a glamorous figure with black wavy hair, big sincere eyes, and white linen suits. The motive? The police say that Judge Peel was in the moonshine racket, in the bolita racket, and, in the practice of law, misadvised a few clients.

The last part, according to Prosecutor Phil O'Connell, led to murder. Peel was reprimanded once for representing both parties in a divorce action. In 1955, he was threatened with disbarment for telling a woman client that she was divorced when, in truth, she wasn't. The hearing was to come up before Judge Chillingworth. The judge disappeared, and left nothing but bloodstains and footprints in the sand.

The moonshine racket is big here. White distillers make the alcohol out in the woods and sell it to Negroes cheap. All the moonshiners arrested in the Palm Beach area came before Judge Peel. Many were acquitted. The bolita racket is the old numbers game with a Spanish twist.

Poor people play any number from one to a hundred. If they pick the right number, they are paid 70 times whatever they play. Tiny plastic balls with the numbers are placed in a bean bag and are tossed around among a group of "responsible" parties until the head of the racket yells "stop." The person who then holds the bag reaches in and picks a ball. Whatever number is on it is the winning number for the day.

The bolita racketeers do \$10,000 a week business in the Palm Beach area. They get 30 per cent — \$2,000. This wasn't enough. Each day, before the drawing, they would find out what number was played the least. Let us say it was 17. They did not want to pay off the numbers played heavily, so, sometimes, all the numbers in the bean bag were 17.

in a refrigerator. When the bag was passed around the circle of people, the leader would yell stop when a confederate had it. All he had to do was to dig his hand into the bag and find a cold ball.

Judge Peel is said to have been in with these people. Disbarment might make him useless to the mob. He would not be a municipal judge anymore. So, according to the state charge, he hired Lucky Holzapfel, a local cipher, to kidnap the judge and take him to sea and drown him. Lucky retained the services of a Negro named Bobbie Lincoln, who was pretty good with a shotgun.

They were to be paid \$2,000. If one can believe the confessions of Lucky and Bobbie, they bought a little boat, equipped it with an outboard motor, and arrived on the Chillingworth beach before dawn, posing as sailors from a sinking yacht. They slugged Mrs. Chillingworth because she resisted. Thus the blood, Bobbie Lincoln carried her to the boat. That accounts for three sets of footprints.

They took the Chillingworths four miles to sea and draped them in chains. "Ladies first," Lincoln said, and pushed Mrs. Chillingworth over. The judge yelled: "Remember, I love you!" Then they pushed him. He struggled and they hit him with an oar. The bodies have never been recovered.

Lucky says that the prosecutor, Phil O'Connell, was the next man scheduled to be murdered. This is high irony indeed because now O'Connell will prosecute his old friend, Judge Peel, and try to put him to death legally. . . .

Travel Talk

- ACROSS 6 Laundry device 7 Excavation 8 Property item 9 Transoceanic message 10 Curved molding 11 Specks 12 Smell 13 Provocative advertisement 14 Past 15 Enlargements 16 Ancient Asians 17 Wager 18 Monument 19 Sewing tools 20 College officials 21 Identical 22 Greek war god 23 Golf device 24 Traveler 25 Backbone 26 Electrical atoms 27 Pawns 28 Consider 29 Italian city 30 Comes in 31 Mouth 32 Mouth 33 Brain passage 34 Deceased 35 Scottish sallyard 36 Level 37 Brazilian city 38 Mouth 39 Brain passage 40 Deceased 41 Scottish sallyard

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Grid for crossword puzzle answer with words like EDWIN, DRAKE, ANEW, RESENT, PANELS, INSETS, ESE, TUDOR, RIB, RIB, RIB, VAN, NOD, RABBIT, GORRA, RED, RAIN, NAGO, AP, OBER, CRI, FORMER, BANKER, GREAT, RID, LER, NEVER, HOPES.