

Editorial Page

Minimum Wage Increase

"A Bad Bill at the Wrong Time" is the title of a lead editorial in a recent issue of the New York Herald Tribune—and the bill referred to is the one which would increase the federal minimum wage, and extend the law to some 4.3 million additional workers.

Here is the Herald Tribune's reasoning. "The proposed 25 per cent boost would have an enormous cumulative effect on the total wage bill. Differentials have to be maintained, which means an upward adjustment for higher-paid workers as well. This means higher prices, another kick for the inflationary spiral, tougher competition from foreign imports, a further competitive handicap for American exports. It inevitably means that marginal workers will lose jobs and marginal firms will be forced out of business."

Later on in its editorial, the paper makes this point: "The worst aspect of the Administration bill, however, is not the amount of increase but the extension of federal wage regulation even to the community level. It

stretches almost beyond recognition the interstate commerce clause on which Congressional authority to set wages is based. The 4.3 million additional workers are nearly all in retail and service fields which by nature are local—even local transit employees are included."

To sum up, the bill would increase unemployment at a time when there is a definite unemployment problem already. It would weaken the competitive ability of American enterprise in international markets at a time our spending abroad exceeds foreign spending here by billions a year, and our gold reserve is shrinking accordingly. It would set the stage for more inflation at a time when stabilization of the dollar is absolutely vital if our economic position in the world is to be maintained. And it would mark up another extension of bureaucratic federal authority at the expense of state and local rights, obligations and responsibilities.

Don't Hold Your Breath

The states of the union have been complaining for years that the federal government has pre-empted fruitful revenue sources which they should be able to tap heavily to ease their rising burdens.

Finally in 1960 Congress created an advisory group on inter-governmental relations to examine this and other pressing problems of federal-state relations.

Led by Frank Bane, a veteran in the field, the commission turned first attention to a tax area where the states feel especially aggrieved. This is the field of inheritance, estate and gift taxes.

Under a co-ordinated approach fixed in law back in 1926, the states used to corral 80 per cent of such revenue, the U.S. the rest. In 1932, however, U.S. law governing estate taxes was altered to reverse those figures almost exactly, in favor of Washington.

Now the new commission wants to turn the tide back again, though not all the way. Of the \$2 billion collected in such taxes, the states today get but \$400 million. Under commission proposals this state take would be

virtually doubled, giving them nearly half the total.

These plans, involving larger federal tax credits for estate taxes paid to the states, could mean more than just a bigger intake. The belief is, among commission members, that state tax systems would very likely be simpler, that the cost of administering them and gaining compliance with the law would be cheaper and easier.

For the individual taxpayer it might also be simpler, though not cheaper. This is readjustment, not a reduction of taxes.

How would Washington offset the \$400 million budget loss? For one thing, it wouldn't get the full blow at one stroke. The states would have to pass new laws to qualify for the higher credits. This process would be spread out over a considerable period.

Meanwhile, Congress could from time to time make budget and tax changes to meet the gradually altered estate tax total.

The facts of federal pre-emption of this revenue source seem plain enough. It is just as clear, though, that the U.S. government has seldom if ever yielded a rich tax reservoir.

Out For Scalps

It isn't in the nature of most politicians to rest for long. As soon as the fatigue lines from the 1960 campaign disappeared, party strategists began planning for 1962 and 1964. Being on the outside in more places, the Republicans are working harder at it right now.

Indeed, as a necessary preliminary, they're concentrating on 1961, hoping to make it a lively springboard to later things.

First attention is on the April 4 Texas senatorial election, where in a weird free-for-all one Republican runs against some 70 Democrats. GOP hopes of final victory are not high, but a big effort is being made all the same.

The real showcase race for the Republicans is the important New Jersey governorship, where Gov. Robert Meyner retires this year in favor of an unknown Democratic candidate, Judge Richard Hughes.

GOP leaders vividly recall how Democrats stunned the country in 1953 with Meyner's first victory, achieved only a year after the 1952 Eisenhower sweep. They believe that Democratic stroke started a winning psychology that yielded progressively greater re-

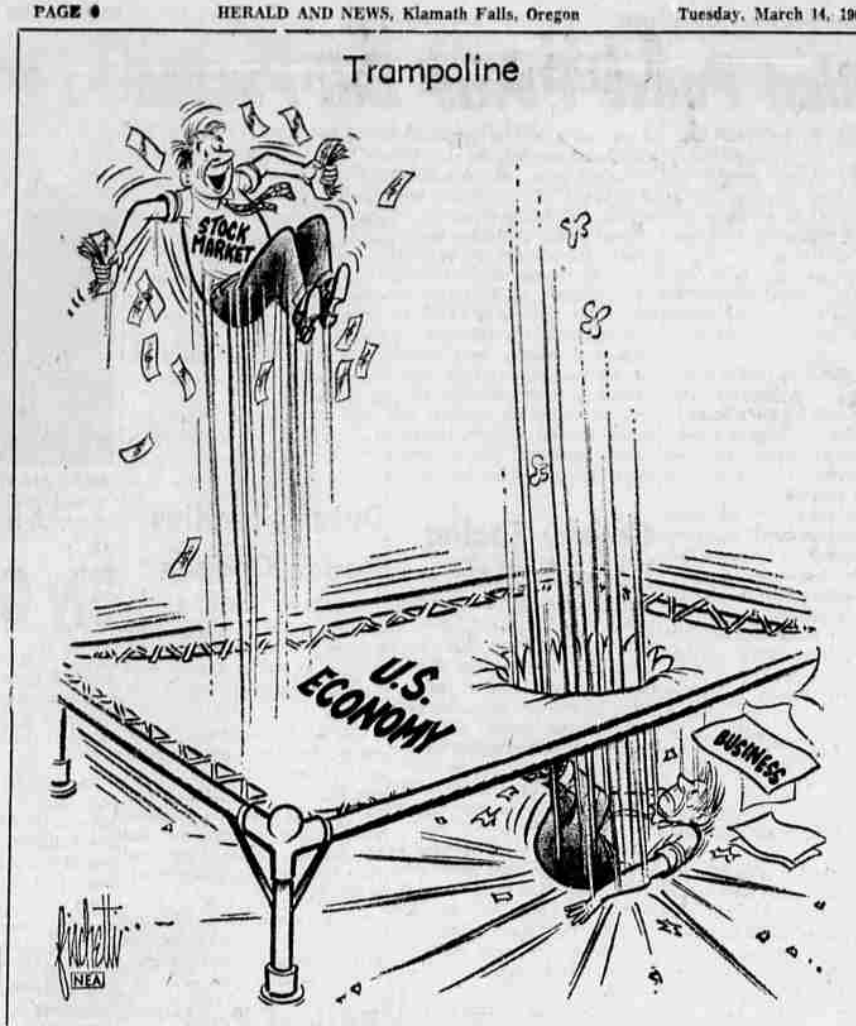
turns in following years — and finally the White House again in 1960.

Republicans think they can make history repeat in their favor. So they eagerly await April 18, when their New Jersey standard-bearer will be chosen from among three men, including former Secretary of Labor James Mitchell.

For national effect, they would also like to upset Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, should he bid for a third term as now expected.

Beset by scandals and widely reported as unhappy in his burdensome job, Wagner is rated by Republicans as a pigeon they can pick off with the "right man." Some are willing to take a "fusion" candidate who might be neither a Republican nor even a politician. They want the prestige of taking New York from the Democrats.

No realistic Republican thinks these two swallows will make a bright presidential summer in 1964. But many feel victories in New Jersey and New York City would get them off winging in the way they must to gain bigger goals later on.



Riot Films Stir Debate On Campus

Editor's Note — A film called "Operation Abolition" is proving one of the most controversial in years. It was made by a Washington, D.C., firm from newsreels subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and concerns the riots at San Francisco's City Hall last May. Robert Emswiler, chief of bureau for The Associated Press in San Francisco, attended a showing of the film Friday night and reports on a debate which followed.

By ROBERT EMSWILER

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The question of whether college students were "duped" by Communists during the City Hall riots here last May was strenuously debated Friday night at the Press and Union League Club.

A former FBI agent, a San Francisco business man and an attorney said the students and their leaders "did the work of Communists" when they picketed a meeting of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

A student leader, a San Francisco attorney and a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union blamed San Francisco police for the eruption which led to fire hoses being turned on the demonstrators.

The forum followed a showing of "Operation Abolition," controversial film being circulated throughout the country with the committee's endorsement.

Fred Dupuis, the former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, when asked specifically, said he had no evidence to prove that there was Communist activity on the University of California campus. Dupuis, now a fire insurance underwriter, called attention to the film which showed a student being questioned by the committee on his Communist party affiliation.

Richard Chesney, a senior at the university, said the student in question was "not bright enough nor old enough" to dupe him. Chesney said he acted as liaison man for the press and police during the demonstration.

He declared that if there were "two or three hard core Communists" on the Berkeley campus, he doubted they could influence the 20,000 other students. Chesney said academic requirements at California were such that students usually were above average in intelligence.

"The House Un-American Activities Committee and the Communists need each other," declared Ernest Besig, executive secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union. He blamed the committee and the police for allowing Communists to demonstrate within the chamber and said the disruption was allowed "to get the headlines."

Edward P. Heavey, a San Francisco attorney, when questioned, would not say the leaders of the riots were Communists, but added "they were doing the work of Communists and perhaps knowingly."

"Police brutality" was deplored by James Thatcher, another attorney, who was taking the students' side of the argument. Thatcher said he saw wells on the limbs of girls who were taken to the city jail.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

New Tax Program Tax On Ingenuity

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy's tax program is now set for unveiling March 27, four days after his message revising next year's budget goes to Congress under the revised schedule.

This is about three weeks later than originally intended. The delay is due entirely to inability to work out all the complex problems involved in so short a time.

Present thinking is that there may have to be two tax messages. The first would cover short-range changes which could be enacted by June, so as to apply to government operations in fiscal 1962.

Then along about April, after the last 1961 and the first 1962 tax collections have been counted, there could be a second message on long-range tax reforms. This could probably not be enacted before next year.

Also, by April it should be apparent whether the business recovery will have begun or whether there will be continued high unemployment. Either way, both the long and short-range tax programs could be affected.

If unemployment continues high, pressure will increase for a temporary suspension of withholding taxes on income. Labor union economists have been pushing this as a means of giving people more money to spend, thus giving business a boost.

This idea has not been entirely ruled out. The difficulty with it is that by the time it could be approved by Congress and put into effect, the recession might be over.

On a long-range basis, a theoretical way around the objection might be to give the President authority to suspend payroll tax reductions whenever unemployment reaches, say, 7 per cent.

Withholding taxes would then be resumed automatically when unemployment dropped to, say, 5 per cent. But this whole idea is

not now considered politically realistic.

The same criticism applies to proposals by Committee for Economic Development and other business groups to reduce the high tax rates on upper income brackets. This is offered as an incentive to businessmen to invest more money in new enterprises instead of into tax-exempt securities or in trying to evade taxes.

But the general feeling now is that there can be no special tax cuts of this kind. If any reductions are made, they must be across the board, benefiting all taxpayers. Also, President Kennedy has indicated tax cuts are not feasible now.

This does not rule out revisions in special tax rates which will end tax abuses. The problem here is to define abuses. Tax loopholes may be incentives to one group of taxpayers, but abuses to other taxpayers who don't have them.

The objective set for both long and short-term tax programs is not just accelerating antirecession measures, but actively stimulating economic growth.

And whatever loss of revenue the government may incur by adjustments to further this objective will have to be made up by closing loopholes through which potential tax collections are now escaping.

These are some of the programs now being considered: Withholding taxes on interest and dividend payments. Tighter control over expense accounts. Modification of the present dividend tax credit. Elimination of foreign "tax havens." Revision of depreciation allowance schedules. There are no final decisions on any of those, yet.

The whole tax program is under Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon. His specialists are Assistant Secretary Stanley S. Surrey, former Harvard Law professor, and the new commissioner of internal revenue, Mortimer S. Caplin.

But the new chairman of the President's council of economic advisers, Prof. Walter W. Heller of University of Minnesota, and others are contributing economic background.

THEY SAY...

The blind are the most discriminated-against minority in the United States. . . . So many end up weaving baskets or making mats. It is a tragic waste of human skills, a waste we can't afford.

—Dr. Herbert M. Greenberg, blind, assistant professor of sociology at Long Island U.

The value of "useless science" must be stressed. I should like to be able to make people see research in science as one of the great achievements of the human mind, an activity more allied to the arts.

—Sir George Thomson, Nobel Prize-winning physicist.

Hoffa isn't afraid of anybody, including you. Nobody needs to test my guts. Put it down in the record once and for all.

—Teamsters Union President Jimmy Hoffa, before a Senate investigating committee.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, March 14, the 74th day of the year with 292 more to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new moon.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history: In 1743, the first New England town meeting was held in Boston's Faneuil Hall.

In 1794, Eli Whitney received a patent for his cotton gin.

In 1812, the United States government authorized issue of the first war bonds to buy military equipment for an enlarged army in preparation for the War of 1812.

In 1879, famed physicist Albert Einstein was born.

A thought for today: Albert Einstein said: "As long as there are sovereign nations possessing great power, war is inevitable."



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

A news item the other day told us that scientists are making studies preliminary to drilling history's deepest hole — the so-called Mohole. It will be drilled at a selected site in either the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean. A special ship will lower a drill through water three miles deep, then bits down three more miles through the earth's crust.

Despite what we learned in our childhood days, such an effort will not hit China—but the Mohorovicic discontinuity, or Moho for short. A hole to the Moho is the Mohole.

Now, the big question is: If the scientists are successful in drilling the Mohole, will they be able to plug it before all of the oceans go gurgling down the drain?

A Salem resident has a yellowed copy of the New York Daily Gazette, dated May 1, 1789. A significant item appearing in the paper was this advertisement: "For Sale. A likely, healthy, young Negro Wench. Between 15 and 16 years old."

And another item was an article on the editorial page, part of a message to Congress by "G. Washington." It was the occasion of the inauguration of the first President. In those days, the letter "s" as printed resembles our present-day "f," although it also appeared as "ss." While it is difficult to read, here is a paragraph from that page: "As his Excellency puffed under the arch, we waf addressed in the following Sonata composed and let to music for the occasion, and sung by a number of young Miffes, dressed in white . . ."

Add the passing scene: Irving J. Bottner, who started his career as a shoeshine boy, is now president of Esquire Shoe Products. He decided to give a dinner in New York honoring other successful men who had started as shoeshine boys. But not one could be found by him, the Young President's Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, nor the Horatio Alger Awards Committee. So passes the American dream — the bootblack who became a millionaire.

What we don't know need not hurt us, but it sure gives the neighbors a lot to talk about.

Jobless benefit payments rose almost 20 per cent in 1960. That amounted to nearly half a billion dollars, or 19.6 per cent above 1959. The figures came from Commerce Clearing House. On the average, the states paid out \$1.10 to jobless workers for every dollar paid in unemployment insurance taxes during the year. Twenty-three states exceeded the average, while 27 states and the District of Columbia managed to hold the outgo-income ratio below the average.

Which reminds me that a Klamath Falls resident sent us a letter (I don't know if it's for publication, or not) in which he suggests that we should have had an

"This should give those of us who are parents, as most are, a comforting feeling."

"The young man who helped rob a bank in Shedd the other day was arrested, booked, and sentenced to 20 years in the state pen, all in the same day."

"Conversely, a vicious and obviously sick rapist, was allowed to go free to commit other heinous crimes because of a mere legal technicality. Something is wrong."

Of course, we can't argue against a technicality of law. But, in too many instances, we have this type of person running around in communities when law people know darn well they need to be salted away. All too often known sex deviates are shooed from community to community—too often protected by technicalities in the law.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Get Complete Tests If Symptoms Appear



By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.

Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

The commonest cause for sugar in the urine (glycosuria) is diabetes mellitus. But that doesn't mean that everyone with glycosuria is necessarily diabetic. Far from it, as I hasten to assure a glycosuric during pregnancy.

While diabetes and pregnancy may be combined, the vast majority of prospective mothers who develop a glycosuria during the carrying period are simply passing milk sugar (lactose). Not the related sugar (glucose) that characterizes the disease condition that's due to a profound disturbance of certain cells in the pancreas (sweetbread).

In addition to lactose, many other sugars may appear in urine. Malingers, particularly in wartime, try to get out of service by adding cane sugar (sucrose) to the specimen they offer. And, in certain families, nearly everyone passes another form of sugar whose special recognition requires special tests.

Then, each of us probably is glycosuric at some crucial time in our lives. Some years ago, specimens taken between halves of an Ivy League football game showed that almost half the players gave positive tests. And transitory glycosuria also may occur as a result of gluttony, emotional strain or the administration of certain drugs.

be sure to speak the truth; for equivocation is halfway to lying and lying is the whole way to hell.—William Penn.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's booklet "How to Choose Your Family Doctor," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

added section in our Progress Edition titled "Progress in Reverse" and takes us to task for compiling only the best side of what our area offers, and forgetting the seamy side. Well, I can only say to that: we announced right at the start that the publication was to be confined to telling the many, many advantages of the area and nuts to the bad side, no matter how significant or minor those items might be. There are enough crepe-hangers and hand-wringers standing around who can do nothing but cry about their own situation, or that of the nation without all of us joining in the crescendo. Admittedly, we must face up to our problems—but having confronted them, let's not stick our tail in the air and our face in the sand and wait for some benevolence to bail us out.

Looks like they'll be having some fun down in Texas, come April 4. That's the date for what could be considered a Texas-size election to name a senator to take the place of Vice President Johnson, who was also reelected to the Senate last November. Most spectacular thing about the April election is that 71—that's right 71—candidates have filed for the job. Only one is a Republican and there are 70 Democrats.

I missed the news reports on this one, but an editorial writer in the Bend Bulletin picked up the cudgel, and I quote: "Last weekend in Salem, a 13-year-old girl was sexually assaulted and severely beaten."

"She suffered a broken nose, lacerations, and abrasions. Later, she was able to pick an 18-year-old out of a police mug file as her attacker."

"A 12-year-old girl, who had been attacked in the same manner only the week before, also identified the youth from a police lineup."

"Police then discovered that the 18-year-old had been arrested last summer after still another young girl had been assaulted in the same general area. Each attack occurred in broad daylight."

"He was acquitted in the first instance on a technicality of law. According to news reports, the state failed to establish the age of the attacker, during the trial and he was released."

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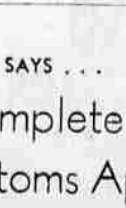
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Thoughts

When thou art obliged to speak, be sure to speak the truth; for equivocation is halfway to lying and lying is the whole way to hell.—William Penn.

BARBS

Come spring cleaning time and trash will be removed from basement and attic just before some of it is put back.

A mother often says, "I don't know what to do with my youngsters." What would she do without them?

When a man starts scribbling on a desk scratch pad his wife is on the other end of the phone.

Turning up your sleeves at work and turning up your nose can make the difference between success and failure.

Oh, for the good old days when parents could wait up to kiss teenagers goodnight and still get a decent night's sleep.

Too many people think that driving a car means aiming it.

An advice column tells gals to keep a man guessing. Not, however until he guesses he'll switch to another gal.

Pugilist

ACROSS	DOWN
14 Noted pugilist	66 Cape in Massachusetts
9 He KO'd —	1 Jam containers
Schelling at	2 Genuis of true
Stadium in 1938	olives
12 Winglike part	3 Direction
13 Pertaining to	4 Dens
the ear	5 Pronoun
14 Masculine	6 Haze (Scott)
nickname	7 John (Gaelic)
15 Legal point	8 Slumber
16 Feminine	9 Mother
appellation	10 Encourage
17 Sea (Fr.)	11 Dry (comb.)
18 Sylvan deity	12 Dry (comb.)
(Greek myth.)	13 Sull
20 Muse of poetry	21 Insurgent (coll.)
22 Worm	23 Scanty
24 Animal	24 Squadron
25 Let it stand	25 Back talk (coll.)
26 Golf's term	47 Name
30 Term used in	
his profession	
34 Arrival (ab.)	
35 Essential part	
of his profession	
36 Masculine	
appellation	
37 Capuchin	
monkey	
38 Narrow inlet	
39 Droop	
40 Box	
41 Sorrowful	
42 Lampreys	
43 Ullulae	
44 Indonesian	
of Mindanao	
45 Lean	
46 Angry	
47 Number	
48 Make into law	
60 Negative word	
61 Mariner's	
direction	
62 Punitive	
63 Serum (comb.)	
(form)	
64 Damp	
65 Bowling term	