

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## The Reason Why

The long-standing proposal to extend the federal wage-hour law to a large segment of the retail industry, which has been exempt ever since the law came into being in the depressed '30's, has met with a great deal of opposition. And that opposition may have led people to believe that retailers commonly pay wages below the existing federal standard of \$1.00 an hour, or the proposed increase to \$1.25.

The American Retail Federation reports that, according to official government tabulations, retail wages averaged \$1.82 an hour last September. This is a higher wage than is paid in several industries now covered by the federal law.

Under these circumstances, it's only logical to ask why retailing opposes extension of the law, in that its average wage is so far

above the legal level. The Federation answers that question. Some time ago a government survey found that 25 per cent of retail employees were earning an hourly wage below the federal minimum. The reason for that is that retailing has room for a substantial number of unskilled workers, beginners, part-time housewives, high school students and others whose value is extremely limited. So, the Federation points out, one or both of two things must happen if the wage of this 25 per cent segment is arbitrarily increased. Retailers will, whenever possible, reduce this marginal employment—and-or be forced to raise prices to cover an increased payroll.

This is why a \$1.25 federal minimum would cause unemployment and inflation in an industry paying an average wage of \$1.82 an hour!

## More Than Injustice

Just about everyone has a tax problem nowadays. But, if a legislative proposal which is due to appear during the current Congress

### All Is Not Well

It would seem that not all is well within the vast Communist empire, despite the claims of enormous progress that come periodically from Moscow and Peking. One of the greatest problems, it has become obvious, lies in the food supply.

The other day the premier of the Ukraine, the great grain producing area known as the Soviet's bread basket, was given the sack for failure to produce. Two other top officials were given one more chance—on an "or else" basis.

Both the Soviet Union and Red China, columnist Robert S. Allen reports, have been frenziedly buying food from other countries. To obtain foreign exchange, Russia has sold big blocks of her precious gold supply on the London free market. In China, the food shortage is apparently still graver, with famine and starvation rampant in some areas. The crisis is due in part to the vagaries of weather—but in addition, says Mr. Allen, there has been "widespread mismanagement and bungling, and extensive pilfering and sabotage."

Communism, according to its leaders, offers the only way to produce the abundant life for the masses of people, and capitalism is doomed to fall before it. But it doesn't seem able to do much of a job of feeding hungry stomachs.

is approved, the stockholder will be at the top of the list when it comes to unjust treatment. And that is no small matter in an era when something like 15 million people own shares in American enterprise—and when stimulated investment in enterprise is an essential if our growth rate is to be increased, and jobs are to be provided for our ever-expanding working force.

The stockholder's special problem has to do with double taxation of dividends by the federal government. First of all, the profits made by corporations are taxed at rates up to 52 per cent. Then the after-tax earnings which are distributed to stockholders are again taxed as individual income at rates ranging from 20 per cent to 91 per cent.

In 1954 Congress recognized the manifest unfairness of double taxation and granted some relief. Under the law then passed, and now in effect, the first \$50 of dividend income is excluded from taxation at the individual level, and the tax on the balance is reduced by four per cent of dividends received from qualifying corporations. The credit may not exceed the total tax liability, or amount to more than four per cent of taxable income.

These are certainly modest provisions. Yet it is believed certain that an effort will be made this year to repeal the dividend credit, and to again apply double taxation in full force. More than injustice to shareowners would be involved. The equity investment in securities which is so necessary for the sound growth of our economy would be discouraged—to the detriment of us all.



## Foreign Affairs Attitude Of Kennedy Is Unknown Factor

By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy has been in office long enough, two months, to show some basic differences, sharp or subtle, between his administration and President Eisenhower's.

Kennedy has begun his presidency with far greater vigor and more detailed knowledge of government and its problems than Eisenhower displayed in his early period.

In one way the two are similar—both are moderates—although that just about ends the similarity.

While Eisenhower was willing to go along with some changes—such as medical care for the aged, federal aid to education, or increasing the minimum wage—he seemed to want to keep changes to a minimum.

He would not, for instance, ever agree to boosting the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, or the medical care for the aged to Social Security, or give federal aid to teachers. Kennedy wants to in all three cases.

Eisenhower, true to his Army training, liked the chain of command system which lets subordi-

nates argue details and differences and then bring him their decision for a yes or no.

Kennedy is a brain-picker, far more accessible than Eisenhower, he takes part in staff conferences, quizzes all he can, likes arguments and, having heard them, decides.

Eisenhower, with small liking for politics, had an impractical political concept of the president's role in dealing with Congress. He liked to hand Congress his programs and then stand back.

Kennedy, with 14 years in Congress, knows better. He and his aides get up to their necks in trying to line up votes in the Capitol for their programs.

The need for such direct action is apparent enough while Kennedy so far has been successful in getting what he wants it has been by chillingly close vote.

Kennedy has an alertness in his job which Eisenhower didn't show. Where Eisenhower hardly ever read newspapers, except on Sundays, Kennedy reads them in bunches every day.

This is part of his desire to know as much as he can about events, public thinking, and details of the problems he has to handle.

The new President seems determined to assert himself both as boss and spokesman for his administration.

The late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was, in effect, American foreign policy through the years he served in the Eisenhower administration. He made the big statements, including some provocative, some harsh, some bombastic.

Judging from the way Dean Rusk now operates as secretary of state, Dulles would have been less heard from if Kennedy had been president in his time.

Rusk acts like a foreign affairs technician, quietly behind the scenes with friend and foe, leaving it to Kennedy to make the big speeches and announce the big decisions.

People high in the administration say the government is more

relaxed now—a quicker and easier communication among the agencies and between the agencies and the White House.

The big unknown about Kennedy is in his foreign affairs. He doesn't needlessly irritate the Russians. But he doesn't coddle them, either. The mystery is in his programs and his long-range thinking.

How far will he go to keep Laos from falling to communism? How far will he go in wanting an end to colonialism, even if it means alienating or offending allies?

His program of aid for Latin America, while it sounds big and noble, is still so vague that its full implications cannot be understood until he says and does more about it.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Well Represented

The people of Klamath County are deserving of commendation for providing the Legislative Assembly with Representatives Carroll Howe and George Filcraft.

Seldom do freshman legislators display such an understanding of their duties as have these two. They are constantly seeking answers on matters before their committees which enables them to intelligently debate the issues on the floor of the House.

You may rest assured the interests of the people of Klamath County are being well represented by Representatives Carroll Howe and George Filcraft.

F. F. (Monte) Montgomery,  
House Republican Leader.

### Thanks

Klamath Basin teamwork put the March Bloodmobile operation over again. Our deepest appreciation goes out to the many who helped. Our friends who receive the blood in a crisis are even more grateful.

Four hundred sixty one citizens responded to net 427 pints of whole blood. Volunteer Red Cross workers totaled thirty four at each setup.

Sponsors are invaluable. Our thanks go to the Merrill Lions Club, the Tulalake Red Cross Chapter and the Malin Eastern Star due to their aid for the Merrill visit. The BPOE No. 1247 sponsored the Klamath Falls operation and have our appreciation.

The Klamath County Medical Association and the Junior Chamber of Commerce deserve special note for their continuing assistance.

Public awareness of this community project was greatly aided by the Herald and News. Active personal interest on the part of their staff members was heartwarming.

The volunteer services of local Registered Nurses, the Red Cross Volunteer Corps, the Future Nurses Club from KUHS and the public-spirited physician fill out the staffing. Medco-Land Creamery, Klamath Falls Creamery, Shaw Stationery, Spudnut Shop and the Klamath Ice and Storage Plant made essential contributions.

The Klamath Basin Chapter of the American Red Cross joins with me in expressing our thanks. Mrs. Winston Purvine, Blood Program Chairman.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

## Union Action Hurts U.S.-Jap Relations

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

TOKYO (NEA) — The first 35 ready-made men's wool suits were exported from here to the United States three years ago. The raw wool came from Australia. But it was processed and made into suits in Japan. Last year 40,000 Japanese-made suits went to America—over a thousandfold increase since 1958.

Forty thousand suits is still nothing compared to the 20 million men's and boys' suits manufactured and sold in the United States last year.

But the Japanese exports were enough to throw a scare into the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America. At its Miami Beach convention last month, the ACW declared a boycott—not just against ready-made suits from Japan—but against allowing their members to cut any Japanese-made cloth after May 1.

This incident has assumed the proportions of a major diplomatic break between the two countries. President Kennedy has condemned the ACW action. Union has rejected the protest.

All this makes front page news in Japan. Japanese clothing manufacturers had been considering setting a quota of 120,000 or maybe only 60,000 suits a year for export to the U.S. But they didn't act fast enough to head off an American boycott.

This tale of the suits, which everyone can understand, exemplifies the fundamental problem in American-Japanese relations. If what has happened to Japanese-made wool cloth happens to other Japanese exports, things could get serious.

The fundamental international political problem above all this is that the United States needs Japan as its strongest ally in the Far East, just as Japan needs the U.S. as a strong ally to maintain Japanese security. If this alliance is broken for any reason at all, Japan will of necessity turn more and more to Red China and Soviet Russia, or else become another neutral.

The fundamental economic fact above all this is that today Japan is the United States' largest customer for agricultural foods and fibers and second only to Canada in purchases of all other American exports. In the other direction, the U.S. is the largest purchaser of Japanese exports. The trade amounts to a billion dollars a year each way.

That is why there is an Amer-

ican trade mission under Assistant Secretary of Commerce Rowland Brunstun hurrying to Japan at the end of March for a two months' talk.

It is also why there is an eight-man Japanese mission going to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and New York on March 30. It will be headed by Taizo Ishizaki, president of Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations.

Among the problems these two trade missions will have to work out on both sides of the Pacific will be Japan's new dependence on Saudi Arabia for future oil supplies, extension of Japan Airlines service from San Francisco to New York and Europe, Japan's trade relations with Communist China and the limits on Japan's textile exports to the U.S.

The Japanese hold the threat of increasing their trade with Communist China over the United States. The Japanese big businessmen don't want to trade with the Reds. They think the volume may be limited to about \$30 million annually.

But the U.S. can't ask Japan not to trade with Red China if American importers, American labor organizations and the American Congress are going to limit Japanese exports.

The limitations on Japanese cotton textile exports to the United States offer an illustration of all problems. Negotiations on this have already begun in Washington.

Realizing that if they tried to saturate the American market with low-cost goods they might destroy this market, the Japanese have voluntarily restricted their exports by quotas.

In 1957 the Japanese limited their cotton textile shipments to 50 per cent of all United States textile imports. In the three years since then, the Japanese have held their exports at more or less static volume levels.

But while the Japanese exporters were trying to be reasonable in this respect, places like Hong Kong and India began to step up their exports to America, undercutting Japan.

The result has been that last year Japan supplied only 25 per cent of the American textile imports. Other exporters thus got rich at Japan's expense. This year Japan wants to change.

This, and other related problems, are tough to work out. But the important principle involved is that trade means life or death in future American-Japanese relations.

## Congolese Army Rated Principal UN Threat

By PETER BUCKLEY  
Canadian Press Correspondent

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP) — The Congolese national army invites unhelpful adjectives. It has been described as untrained, undisciplined, uneducated and unreliable. Yet it remains one of the most potent forces the United Nations must reckon with.

Efforts to subdue this army and remove it as a political force were demanded by member countries of the United Nations as a prelude to any Congolese settlement. Yet the efforts are themselves being blamed for mounting violence in previously peaceful sections of the Congo and increasing tension elsewhere.

The Canadian troops, part of the United Nations forces in the Congo, seem to have been caught in the crossfire.

Congolese troops beat Canadian soldiers last August in a series of airport incidents. Last November members of the Congo army shelled the Canadian officers' mess here.

After nearly three months of quiet, Congolese army troops broke out in new anti-United Nations feeling. Two Canadian airmen were snatched around and four Canadian soldiers brutally beaten. The Canadian headquarters in Matadi was reduced almost to rubble round the shoulders of the beleaguered detachment there.

The root of the trouble, observers say, is Congolese army fear that it will be disbanded by the United Nations.

This fear is aggravated by Congolese politicians. President Joseph Kasavubu has called up a reserve force to strengthen the 7,000-member army under Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu. The president and his Cabinet have repeatedly said that any disarming of the army would be an infringement of the Congo's sovereignty and a "veritable declaration of war."

The army was formed originally under tight Belgian control. Stirred by independence, many troops rebelled against white officers. Murderous havoc followed throughout the Congo.

Since then the original force of about 25,000 men has become fragmented and, in Dag Hammarskjöld's words, "is in fact

providing various political groups with small private armies."

Even these armies are split by politics and ancient tribal hostility, ready at times to defect to the highest bidder.

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, March 22, the 81st day of the year with 284 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Venus.

On this day in history: In 1765, the British Stamp Act became law in the American colonies.

In 1874, the Young Men's Hebrew Association was formed in New York City.

In 1917, the United States became the first nation to recognize the provisional government of Russia.

In 1948, Grand Coulee Dam began producing electrical power.

In 1958, movie producer Michael Todd, husband of actress Elizabeth Taylor, was killed in a New Mexico plane crash.

In 1960, the palace announced the new British prince would be named Andrew Albert Christian Edward.

Thought for the day: Samuel Butler said: "The man who lets himself be bored is even more contemptible than the bore."

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How was the House of Representatives affected by the 1960 census?  
A—California gained eight seats, Florida four, Texas one.

Q—What rare bird has been added to the New York Zoological Park?  
A—A mossy-throated belbird from Trinidad.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER...

## Getting Out Of Bed On Wrong Side Is No Help!

FORT PIERCE, Florida—When the day starts bad, go back to bed. Don't fight it. Matters are never so bad that they can't get worse. I had a diem dolorosa Saturday. Before it was over, I wished I was dead—and couldn't even achieve that.

It started off just like any other hell, dragging the alabaster body out of the covers and taking a short cut around the foot of the bed en route to the bathroom. The leg of the bed wedged itself between the big toe and the second toe. It isn't Christian to start a day off with that kind of language. Dancing, too.

Lots of lather. No blades. Off to court flying and, on Route One, I pressed the wrong button to light a cigarette. The top started to come down and, at 35 m.p.h. it comes down fast. Got to court where the Chillingworth Murder Trial is going on and wanted to change places with Judge Peel, but was afraid he'd turn it down.

Sat in seat one, row one. Dozing. Someone said "Hear ye, hear ye!" and, just as Judge D. C. Smith flew by, I pulled my foot back. He didn't realize it, but he came this close to wearing the little swinging gate as a collar. He is a scholar with lots of patience, but how far will a judge go for an alien from the north?

Sheriff Jack Norvell came over. He wears orange string ties and a ranch getup, mainly, I suspect, because he owns a ranch. He is a highly respected man, and he and his deputies have run this court with great fairness and decorum. "Would you come to lunch with me to Kiwanis?" he said. "I'm a member and I promised to bring you."

Sure, I said. By all means. Count me in. So, at lunch time, I had a head full of ideas for a story about the trial and I hurried out of court before the sheriff could grab me. This is just one of the many subtle ways of making friends.

Most of the afternoon was spent watching the Yo Yo Jury troop in and out of court. Once, the testimony started to become interesting, but, at that point, the giant air conditioner cut in and I could see the lips of the witness going like crazy, and he pointed dramatically at Judge Peel, but it was all a wrong number from where I sat.

In the evening, I went off to the Swiss Chalet, where the food is close to what it is like at home. I ate alone, so I bought a newspaper: The Fort Pierce News-Tribune. I wanted to read their coverage of the murder trial. It was, of course, yesterday's paper.

Somebody must have put a piece of ham or boiled bacon in the string beans, so that closed that item. For no reason at all, I began to worry about how to spell the name of a witness: P. O. Wilbur. I hurried back to my pad and looked at the carbons. I had spelled it Wilbur on the first three pages, and Wilbur on the last two. There's nothing like giving the copy desk a choice.

Court recesses over Sunday, so I thought I would consult the prosecution. I hurried out, leaving my room unlocked because I would be gone only a short time. State Attorney Phil O'Connell is in a room at the Southernaire, so, at 9:55 p.m. I knocked on his door to get some advance ideas on the trial.

I knocked twice. The door opened a quarter inch. Inside it was dark. "What is it?" said the voice of Mrs. O'Connell. I gulped. "I'm sorry," I said. "I wanted to ask Mr. O'Connell a question, but it can keep." She sighed. "He's so overworked," she said, "he came back here after dinner and went right to bed. He's sound asleep."

I mumbled something and left. Across the court there was Room 20 with Ross Anderson and Henry Lovern of the Florida Sheriff's Bureau. These are the men who worked two years to solve the Chillingworth murder. They could give me some good information.

I knocked. There was a light on inside. I heard a woman let out a yelp and I heard a door close. The one in front of me opened. A big man wearing an ugly face stood in his shorts and said: "Well!" I said: "May I speak to Ross Anderson and Henry Lovern?" The man glared. "Never heard of them. They don't live here, mister."

Excuse me, I said. "Tell me," he said, "who are you and why are you knocking on strange doors in the middle of the night?" I said I was just plain night people, the Jimmy Valentine of the motels.

"Funny man," he said and slammed the door. I went back to my room shaking my head. The owner of the motel, Mr. Vernon Jenkins, was standing in front of it. "Shouldn't leave your door open, Mr. Bishop," he said politely. "I just locked it." The key, of course, was inside. I was in the shower when the phone rang. It was Ross Anderson. "You looking for me?" he said. . . .

## THEY SAY...

The federal courts are moving against Southern thought and culture... with a viciousness peculiar only to tyranny and dictatorship.

—Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia.

By and large, I think the Russian government has every intention of living up to any agreement it may make on nuclear tests or in the larger fields of disarmament.

—James J. Wadsworth, former ambassador to the U.N.

**United States**

ACROSS

- Columbus is its capital
- Southern state (ab.)
- York or Jersey
- Free's game
- Unit
- Speech
- Masculine nickname
- Of the sun
- Pyramid
- Remainder
- Operated
- Exist
- Likewise
- Title
- Surrender
- Reader
- Accustomed
- Oriental prince
- Fish
- Skid
- Place
- Conjunction
- Hiring
- Doctors in training
- Tropel
- French spring month
- Parts of town
- In favor of
- Grad
- 58 Com
- Oriental money
- Was observed
- Cloy

DOWN

- Mineral rocks
- Hawaiian city
- Sacred image
- Motion picture award
- Encouraged
- Fool
- Social upstart
- 8 Southerner mentally
- 9 Name
- 10 Seth's son (bib.)
- 11 Seven days
- 12 Pierce
- 13 Snow vehicles
- 14 War god of Greece
- 15 Nevada city
- 16 Striving to equal
- 17 Norwegian king (995-1000)
- 18 Additional
- 19 Formerly
- 20 Peace goddess
- 21 Improves neck
- 22 40 Renter
- 23 Attire
- 24 "The Red" and others
- 25 Small devils
- 26 Nostril
- 27 Back of the neck
- 28 50 Notion
- 29 51 Outlet
- 30 52 Italian city
- 31 53 Decimal digit

**Answer to Previous Puzzle**

JUNE NEW YORK  
 APED ERB BEIE  
 DOSE VIE HATE  
 ENTREE ELLER  
 ALAMO NITE GME  
 PATE PEN ACOR  
 ONER ALE NORR  
 DENORE ANTES  
 SERIE STAREB  
 AMEN BLI LEAR  
 LINE LEE MEGA  
 ERG AIR GLED