Herald and News

Editorial Page

Mr. Hoffa's Trump

James R. Hoffa is a man who has frustrated the best efforts of just about everybody to bring him down. His unusual handling of union funds and his preference for unsavory union associates have prompted Congress and the Justice Department to try—without success—to put him away.

In recent months, however, Hoffa's security at the top of the nation's biggest, most powerful union seems to have been ruffled slightly by four Teamsters locals which have voted to secede from the international "brotherhood." This has aroused hopes the Hoffa empire would crumble from within. But, it will take more than a few scattered revolts, involving only 4,000 members to dethrone the master of the 1,700,000-member Teamsters Union.

What then are the roots of Hoffa's staying power? They are in fact identical with the roots of all his power—the strange aura of license that has for so long surrounded the activities of organized labor in this country. Not only is a union boss specifically exempt from certain laws affecting everyone else—such as the anti-trust laws—but he enjoys an unwritten exemption from many of the basic rules of behavior in society.

What do you suppose would be the reaction of law enforcement officials, indeed of the public, if a business group decided to destroy a competitor by bombing his plants, overturning his trucks, and generally intimidating his employes? The wrath of the people would be something to see. And yet some of our great national unions, including the Teamsters, have used such methods with little fear of penalty.

If any company tried to use intimidation to prevent any of its employes from joining a union, the shock—not to mention the federal marshal—would be felt at once. But for the man who does not want to belong to the union what protection is there against the intimidation of the union "organizers," including physical beatings to himself or threats to his family?

So long as that is the case, we don't think Mr. Hoffa will really need to worry about the "defection" of a few union members. Society has given him the trump card.

Everybody A President?

We have seen several powerful arguments for electoral reform, but nothing that hit us more forcefully than did a letter to the Christian Science Monitor in which the writer proved (to our satisfaction, at least) that it is theoretically possible for a candidate for the presidency to be elected with only 16.9 per cent of the popular vote.

As the writer points out, in a democracy, political power should be distributed equally among the people of all the states. The actual legislative power of all the people of every state can be found simply by dividing the voting population of each state into the number of senators and representatives it has. Since this latter also is equal to the number of electors from that state in the electoral college, the same ratio gives a measure of the executive power of the citizens of the state in question.

The following table shows the number of electoral votes per million voters in the order of highest cast in the 1960 presidential election:

As the table indicates, it was theoretically possible for a candidate to be elected with only 16.9 per cent of the popular vote. (If there were more than two candidates, even a smaller percentage might have been sufficient).

If one candidate in the 1960 election had carried the first 30 states on the above list plus Wisconsin by a narrow margin of one or two votes and lost the remaining 13 states by 100 per cent margins, he would have won with only 32,456,589 popular votes.

Alaska	20.6	Rhode Island	10.9
Nevada	20.0	W. Virginia	9.97
Wyoming	20.3	Kentucky	9.89
Montana	21.3	Oklahoma	9.80
N. Carolina	20.7	Maryland	8.89
Delaware	19.9	Illinois	8.68
Arkansas	18.9	Colorado	8.69
Vermont	17.9	Oregon	7.89
Georgia	16.6	Iowa	7.78
Hawaii	16.3	Washington	7.39
Virginia	15.6	Minnesota	7.15
Indiana	15.2	Missouri	7.0
Mississippi	15.2	Nebraska	6.8
N. Dakota	14.0	Connecticut	6.59
New Hampshire	13.5	Massachusetts	4.96
Idaho	13.1	Pennsylvania	4.9
S. Dakota	12.9	Florida	4.6
New Mexico	12.9	New York	4.3
Louisiana	12.4	Indiana	4.0
Maine	11.8	Michigan	4.0
Utah	10.8	Ohio	3.09
Arizona	10.7	New Jersey	5.77
Tennessee	10.5	Illinois	5.0
Texas	10.4	California	4.8
N. Carolina	10.2	National average	7.0
Nebraska	10.1		

This table would indicate that it is possible but all we say of us to become President.

Still, then, we didn't ask—who would do so?

JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

It's Nice To Get Away -- But It's Nicer At Home

Off Nova Scotia.—We have been traveling my world's largest ship. It should be at 30 knots. The time is now 1:30 a.m. The last of the russet and bronze autumn is dying like an old fire. The jet is at 31,200 feet moving west at 600 miles per hour. The sun is moving west at 1,000 miles per hour.

It has kept us together for a long time. We left London Airport at 7 p.m. and the big bird lifted off, tucked its ruddy legs in and turned west for New York. An hour later, we were 50 miles south of Skibereen, Ireland. On the trip west, the traveler gains five hours.

The time element meant very little when I went by ship. We moved the watch back one hour each day on the westbound crossing. This is different. In a flight of only seven hours, we gain five. The big Alitalia jet leaves London every day at 7 p.m. and lands at Idlewild in New York at 9 p.m.

Confusing? Of course. So was the sunset. It seemed to go on forever. At midnight — we were still on London time—the plane was passing Newfoundland and, as the captain made a slight change to the left, the golden light of the sun flooded the cabin.

Off Massachusetts, as our watches read 1:30 a.m. the last of the light in the west began to fade. To the people far below, the time was 8:30 p.m. We were still playing gin and talking about our trip to Europe as the light flickered on: "No fumare."

Kelly thinks it was the greatest of all trips. So do I. We spent more time in London, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Madrid. It would be impossible to give all our impressions—good and bad—of each place (assuming that anyone would be interested) but the funniest thing that happened occurred in Vienna.

We rented a car and drove to the Danube for lunch. Afterward, dusk got us lost. We found a Viennese man standing beside a parked car. We spoke to German; he spoke no English. It was just potchy. We tried in sign language and at last he divined that we were trying to find the Hotel Imperial. The man told us how to get there, in rapid German.

We no sprecken. So Kelly said that if we could find out where we were now, we could get back by way of the map we had in the car. "How," I said, "are you going to ask him where we are?"

She smiled confidently. "In German, of course." She turned to the man. "Yah," she said, "but vare is dis?"

In Italy, the waiters will not enter a room without knocking and saying: "Permisso?" I used to say "Permisso" back to them, but Mrs. B. found out that the proper reply is "Avante!" She used the one word so well that she was still saying it in Spain, where the waiters thought we were cracked.

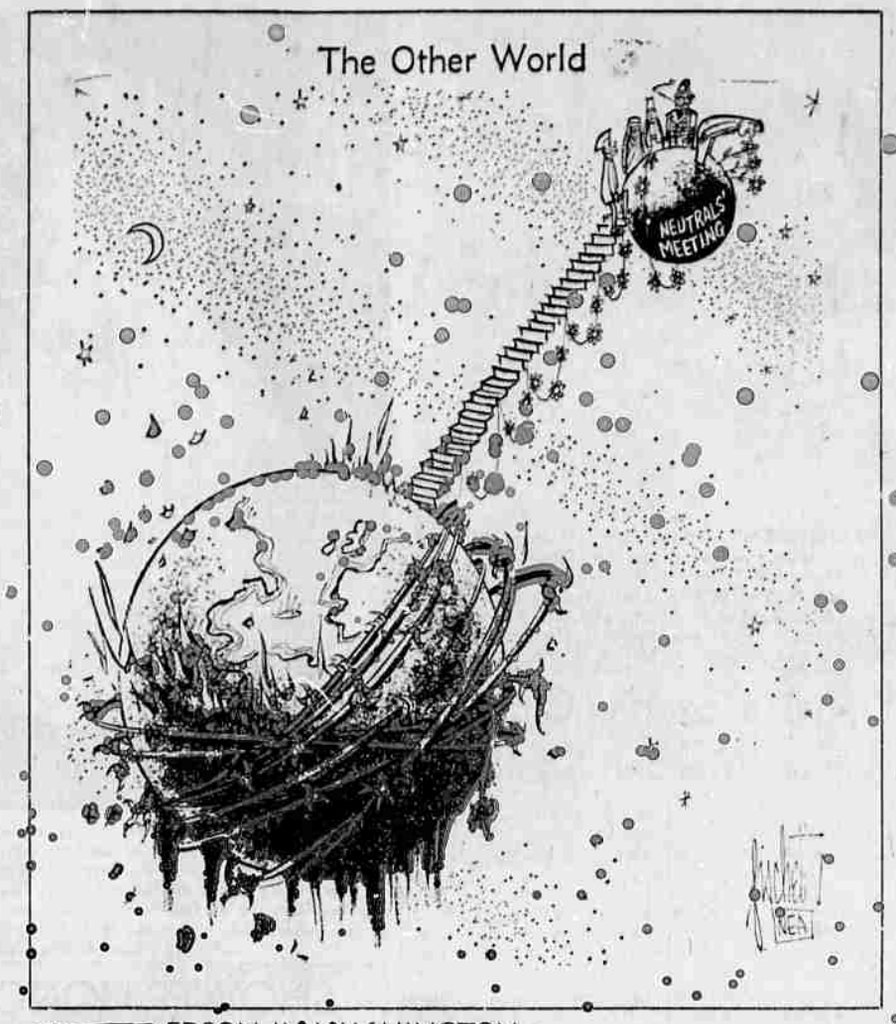
Everybody, including some expatriated American writers, knows that the living is easy in Spain. It's so cheap that I felt ashamed. In Botin's restaurant, for example, with its world's largest roast suckling pig, dinner for us was a dollar each. We had a whole roast suckling pig, two large vegetables, dessert, soup and wine. Botin's is one of the last places in Madrid.

The bill, with tip, was $6.00. We rode from the Ritz Hotel, on one side of Madrid, all the way across the city to the bullring. The taxi fare was, in our money, $1.07. A big bottle of good cognac was $1. A man can pick out a bolt of material and get a suit custom made in 6 hours for $20. I saw an ad in an English language newspaper. It said: "Villa on the edge of the Sea. Fourteen rooms. Five Baths. Completely furnished. Servants quarters. Swimming pool. With servants, $200 a month."

London is expensive. So is Berlin. In Italy, everything from hotels to hats is graded: first class, second class, third class. You pay according to the class you prefer. Heidelberg has the prettiest natural scenery. Rome is the most entrancing city. I've seen it before and I hope to see it again. Rome is an exquisite lady; Paris is a painted striptease.

These things were going through my mind as the light faded from the sky and the big jet turned down its fans and began to settle through the clouds toward New York. The DC-8 made its final turn and, like a huge silver bat, headed for the amber necklaces of lights ahead.

Kelly put the cards away and took my hand. "Now we will see the children," she said. Two big ones. Two little ones. That's why it's always so good to get away, and such a joy to get home . . .



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Belgrade Conclave Voting Reflected Extent Of Aid

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — From the American point of view, the speeches, votes and resolutions of the 100-odd so-called neutral or "nonaligned" countries in the Belgrade, Yugoslavia, conference can be viewed as reflections on the amounts of aid each new nation has received from the United States and from Soviet Russia.

A tabulation of all U.S. foreign aid given to 39 of these underdeveloped nations from 1946 through 1960 reveals a total of $8.8 billion. Of this, $7.3 billion has been economic aid. One-eighth of the total, or nearly $1 billion, has been military aid given to seven of these countries.

Total U.S.S.R. aid given to 17 of these countries from 1955 through 1960, latest figures available, is estimated by the U.S. State Department at $300 million.

There is no precise breakdown on kinds of aid. But for all their foreign aid programs, the average has been about one-fourth military, three-fourths economic.

The two countries that have received the most U.S. aid are India and Yugoslavia. India has received over $3 billion, compared with 200 million from U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia has received $1.28 billion U.S. aid, $111 million from U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia also got the most U.S. military aid—$64 million.

Countries that have received more foreign aid than Russia are Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia and Tunisia. Countries that have received no Russian aid at all are the Congo, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somali and Sudan.

Countries that have received more Russian than American aid are Afghanistan, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Syria, Yemen and United Arab Republic. Cost to India alone for received the most Russian aid, $50 million compared to $500 million from the United States.

Two countries have received about equal U.S. and U.S.S.R. aid—Burma at over $90 million, Nepal at over $40 million.

The rebel government of Algeria has received no open aid from either America or Russia. But Communist arms have reportedly been smuggled to the rebels. Some U.S. aid to France went to the colonial government of Algeria for its defense.

The United States has consistently maintained it is in no race with the Soviet Union to see which side can give away the most aid. But Russian aid has been given on a highly selective basis where it would do the Communist cause the most good and the free world most harm.

There has never been any American contention that foreign aid has been given with expectations of unquestioning support for U.S. foreign policies. But it does sit hard with American congressmen and taxpayers to have a leader like Nehru—whose country is receiving most substantial aid for his five-year plans from a consortium of free world nations — support Communist causes and oppose the interests of the Western powers over questions like the Berlin crisis.

One of the most significant facts about the Belgrade conference of these countries is that there was no item on its agenda for debate of a question like, "The Problem of World Communism." It is swept under the table although four of the conference leaders — Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia, Sukarno of Indonesia, Nasser of UAR and Prime Minister Nehru—have had plenty of trouble from both the international and domestic varieties of communism.

The Belgrade conference did come on its agenda questions like, "The Struggle Against Imperialism and Colonialism." That gave the red leaders plenty of opportunity to beat the Western powers over the head, oratorically, and glorify their own roles.

This is why the Russians are again making a big pitch to bring up in the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly their resolution for granting immediate independence to all colonial peoples.

The Communists apparently hoped this will bring them support from the meeting at Belgrade.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Injustice

Your article entitled "Ex-con for a Teacher" points out to me and probably a lot of other people that you are still mentally back in the days when criminals were tattooed so they were forever marked as outcasts, whose lot could never be any better because of the narrow minded society that chose to put themselves a cut above anyone who had ever made a mistake.

When the Creator of us all was here on this earth he came upon a scene where a bunch of do-gooders were about to stone a poor unfortunate "fallen" woman. As the story goes He told them that the one who was without sin was to cast the first stone. Well, the woman in question didn't get a single rock thrown at her and He told her to go and sin no more."

Are we telling this person to go and sin no more? He has made every effort to show our society that he is everything that a good person should be and has worked and studied hard to get where he is. He has taught for one year and everyone has only the best to say for his character and deportment, that is until you get to rattling the keys on your typewriter.

I believe that this person should have every opportunity to show the people of this state and the whole country that a mistake doesn't necessarily mean you are a washed up person and I'm sure he could and hope he gets the chance.

As for my feelings about his teaching my children, if after teaching and living in a little town like Westfall, 750 population, where everyone knows everyone else's business and what they are doing and have done and be liked by everyone, he would be all right for my tax money. For that matter he is probably a lot more on the ball than a lot of teachers we have.

Let's wake up and give this man a break by catching up with the times and if possible help one of our fellow humans to a better life that I'm sure he can have. I'm not the type to condone crime but if someone asked me to throw the first stone there would never be one thrown.

Donald G. Casparie,
400 Memorie Lane.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Did scientists on their recent expedition to the Himalayas uncover any evidence to support the existence of the Abominable Snowman?

A—No.

'Free-Loaders' Plague Welfare Workers In Establishing Programs

Editor's Note: Are there "free-loaders" on relief rolls? What can be done about it? A leading authority on public welfare programs discusses these controversial questions in the following interview.

By LOUIS CASSELS

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A high federal official acknowledged today that some of the seven million Americans now on relief rolls could be self-supporting.

But he said it will take "practical ingenuity" on the part of local welfare agencies to deal with the problem, on a case-by-case basis. A blanket "get tough" policy, he warned, may harm innocent people without rooting out real free-loaders.

These views were expressed in an interview by Wilbur A. Cohen, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare. Before he joined the Kennedy administration last January, Dr. Cohen was professor of public welfare administration at the University of Michigan. He is widely regarded as one of the world's foremost authorities on social security and welfare problems.

Although he is committed to the concept that adequate public assistance should be available to all who genuinely need it, Dr. Cohen believes that welfare programs should be administered "in a pragmatic as well as a compassionate spirit."

Should Be Self Supporting

"If welfare departments just pass out relief checks, they will perpetuate dependency," he said. "Welfare programs should put more emphasis on rehabilitating people, so they will become self-supporting and get off relief."

Q. Are there many dead-beats and chiselers on the relief rolls?

A. I think the problem has been greatly exaggerated in all the hue and cry stirred up by that highly - publicized "crackdown" in Newburgh, N.Y. Most welfare agencies operate on tight budgets, and are very strict about eligibility requirements. The vast majority of welfare recipients are aged, blind or infirm people, or young children. They could not possibly support themselves, and it is absurd to talk about cutting off their relief checks after 90 days, or any other fixed period, unless you're willing to see them starve to death.

Q. Are you saying that all welfare recipients are dependent on public help through no fault of their own?

Need Special Care

A. No, indeed. There are defects in our welfare program which can and should be corrected. There are some people on relief who could be self-supporting if they got the right kind of help and stimulation from welfare agencies. But these cases have to be handled individually, with a lot of patience and practical ingenuity. You can't deal with the problem simply by adopting a lot of harsh, inflexible rules. That kind of shotgun approach will hurt innocent people and may miss the real free-loaders altogether.

Q. What exactly do you mean by using "practical ingenuity" to get people off relief?

A. Well, let's take a family that is on public assistance because the father has been out of work for six months. Call him in to the welfare office and find out why he isn't working. Maybe all he needs is help in finding a job. You might have to get him into a vocational training school to learn a new trade, or arrange medical care to relieve a minor disability. Maybe he'll tell you that he can't work because he has hocked all of his tools. Okay, call up the Salvation Army and borrow him a hammer and saw, or whatever he needs. The point is, you keep working with him until you help him solve his particular problem and become self-supporting again. That's what I mean by emphasizing rehabilitation instead of permanent relief.

Q. What if this fellow doesn't want to work, and is just making excuses?

Can Be Disconnected

A. If he turns down a suitable job offer, you can cut him off relief. In fact, this is required under the federal program.

Q. Suppose the welfare agency can't find him a job in private industry? Can he be assigned to a public work-relief project?

A. There is no federal regulation which forbids this, no matter what you have heard to the contrary. At present, we have no authority to provide federal matching grants for work-relief projects. But federal assistance grants are frequently supplemented by state or local funds anyway, and there is no reason why the latter cannot be put on a work-relief basis. Some states —New York and West Virginia for example—already have such programs.

Q. What about this "aid to dependent children (ADC)" program? Is it subsidizing illegitimacy as critics charge? How do you feel about the proposal to cut off relief checks to unwed mothers who bear another illegitimate child?

Few On Relief

A. First, let's try to get this thing in focus. There has been so much talk that people have gotten the notion that every illegitimate child is on ADC relief, and vice versa. The truth is that 87 per cent of the children born out of wedlock in this country are supported entirely by private means and never get on relief. Only 13 per cent are on the ADC rolls. And, to turn it around, of the 2,600,000 dependent children who are being helped under this program, only 16 per cent are illegitimate. The rest are orphans, or victims of parental desertion, disability or unemployment.

Now, there may be a woman somewhere who will deliberately bear an illegitimate child to collect relief payments. But it sounds like a mighty poor business proposition to me. The average ADC payment is $30 a month, and that's not much money to feed and clothe a child.

Cutting off relief checks to dependent children because of their mother's sins would be a pretty cruel way to combat illegitimacy —and probably would be ineffective as well.

Q. Isn't there some way that society can take care of the children without handing checks to a dissolute mother.

A. Yes. Under a new amendment to the Social Security law passed by Congress a few months ago, it is possible for the first time for federal ADC funds to be provided for a child who has been placed in a foster home by court order. If a mother proves unfit to provide a suitable home for her children, the welfare agency can go into court and ask for an order placing the children in foster care. So far, only four states have taken the necessary steps to put this new program into effect. Thirteen others are preparing to do so. This is a wholesome and workable approach, and I wish every state in the union would adopt it quickly.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Friday, Sept. 8, the 251st day of the year with 114 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1565, a Spanish expedition landed in what is now St. Augustine, Fla., and founded the first permanent settlement of Europeans on the North American continent.

In 1855, the Crimean War ended.

In 1900, a tornado and tidal wave smashed Galveston, Tex., killing 6,000 persons and doing millions of dollars worth of damage.

A thought for today: Greek philosopher Aristotle said: "Reasoning leads us to choose what is useful, moral goodness leads us to choose what is noble."

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Young People And The Draft

(Corvallis Gazette-Times)

No severe tightening of deferment regulations are expected, even though the August draft call has been lifted to 25,000. At a rate of 300,000 or more a year, the draft will begin again to impinge significantly on the thinking and plans of the youth of the country. But for the present, deferments will continue to be given for educational, occupational and hardship reasons.

All young men are required to register with their draft boards on their eighteenth birthday. Under present regulations, they remain eligible for military service until they are 26. But those who apply for and receive temporary deferment are automatically eligible until they are 35. Since the average age of inductees has been 23 and 24, educational or other deferment has seemed a dubious benefit, because it extends the draft age 9 years.

While the chance of escaping military service altogether for a childless man was 5,000 out of 1,150,000 draftees since 1955, or 1 in 230, the college man has a good chance of completing his education before reaching the median draft age of 23 to 24 without a deferment, that adds 9 years to his draft availability. Certainly, there is no reason for high school students to panic and little more for college students. The draft is considerate of both. The country needs to develop brains as well as muscle.

Music Lesson

Answers to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1 Musical voice
5 Note of scale
8 Fringed instrument
12 Italian city
13 Attempt
14 Tropical fruit
15 Inch
16 What music appeals to
17 Male deer
18 Musical direction
20 Etudes
22 Type measures
24 View
25 Amend
29 Applause
33 Hasten
34 Rail
36 Kill a fly
37 Employs
39 Musical quality
41 Age
42 Thaws
44 Harangues
46 Melody
48 Piece of ground
49 Agitated
53 Organ parts
57 Cat music
58 Under (prefix)
60 Western state
61 Wings
62 Distant (prefix)
63 Precise
64 Tear
65 Pigpen
66 Habitat plant form

DOWN
1 Formal party
2 Bewildered
3 Asterisk
4 Music maker
5 Female saint (ab.)
6 Spoken
7 Ancient musical instruments
8 Struggle
9 Quartet member
10 Hot color
11 Listeners
19 Individuals
21 Dry as wine
23 Gael
25 Pal
26 French river
27 Victorian dance
28 Horse's gait
30 Intimidated
31 Peel
32 Musical commands
35 Indigo
38 Spangled
40 Love god
43 Courtesy title
45 Put in musical accord
47 Musical notations
49 Rest
50 Bulrush
51 Persia
52 Song for two
54 Of the ear
55 South African rodent
56 Outbuilding
59 World traveler Nellie