

Editorial Page

Session At Belgrade

One thing can be said of the recent meeting of "unaligned" nations at Belgrade, Yugoslavia. They proved themselves not only unaligned but unaligned. Unaligned, that is, as far as producing any definite program or proposal that might serve to spur the big nations into doing something to ease world tensions.

The neutrals produced a "call for peace," of course. That was to be expected. There were a few strong remonstrances and some hot-fitting regarding Khrushchev's resumption of nuclear testing, but no general condemnation. Instead there was merely issued

a plea for another summit and a weak recommendation for negotiation and compromise. It is not difficult to guess who will be expected to do the compromising, for sentiment at Belgrade appeared weighted on the side of the Soviet Union.

Many have thought the real hope of the world lies with the small nations, for they have as much, if not more, to lose than the great powers in the event of war. United, they could constitute a great third force—a moral force—to act as a balance wheel between East and West. But the leaders of the 25 nations specifically rejected the idea in favor of being a "third voice."

The voice, however, is weak.

Tax Study Boosts Oregon

(Eugene Register-Guard)

To whatever extent local taxes affect the location of industrial plants—to that extent Oregon should be favored among West Coast states by industrialists looking for new plant sites or places to relocate existing plants.

This conclusion—contrary though it is to general impressions about Oregon's tax appeal for industry—comes on what must be considered unprejudiced authority. It comes, in fact, from the California Economic Development Agency.

As quoted in the August issue of Grow, the Oregon Dept. of Planning & Development publication, the California economic promotion agency has learned "that among the four western states compared—California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona—the tax burden on manufacturing industry... is lower for Oregon than any of the other states, except for electrical machinery and instruments manufacturers."

The California report, prepared by a UCLA business administration professor, covered nine different types of industrial plant tax climates. In each, the state and local taxes which would be paid by a million-dollar corporation were compared. Arizona's slightly

better tax rates for electrical machinery and instruments manufacturers were the only exceptions to the rule that Oregon's state and local taxes are least. Arizona has often been referred to as a "tax haven" for industry, but in seven of the nine categories examined Arizona actually collects more taxes than does Oregon.

California's taxes upon industries, according to its own report, run higher than those of either Oregon or Arizona. And, Washington is a poor fourth in these comparisons.

Following are a few examples of the tax comparisons for industries of several sorts, each showing annual state and local imposts on typical million-dollar corporations:

State	Fed.	State	Local	Total
California	\$11,200	\$18,700	\$23,575	\$53,575
Arizona	\$19,541	\$15,363	\$22,536	\$57,440
Oregon	\$14,581	\$14,809	\$17,765	\$47,155
Washington	\$22,304	\$25,794	\$22,859	\$70,957

These figures should be of considerable help to promoters of Oregon's further industrialization. They also show, for thoughtful consideration by Oregon residents, that our state and our local governments obviously are not nearly so demanding as those of neighboring states.

Study Of Sex Offenders

(Salem, Oregon Statesman)

A legislative interim committee is studying the problem of sex deviates. At a meeting in Salem last Thursday the committee, whose chairman is Rep. William J. Gallagher of Portland, heard from the heads of state mental and penal institutions. The committee found out that these experts are by no means agreed on what should be done to handle such cases. Another meeting will be held to hear from others qualified to give testimony.

At present there is no special program in Oregon to treat sex offenders. As violators of the law they are, on conviction, confined in a penal institution, or, if they appear to be suffering from mental illness, they are committed to a mental hospital. In neither institution is there a comprehensive course for special treatment of these persons. A few may be candidates for sterilization.

Periodically when a heinous sex offense is committed, perhaps by a repeater, public indignation mounts and demand is raised for a special institution. The number of such offenders, however, is not large enough to warrant a separate institution. The need then

seems to be to develop a treatment course within present institutions which may be effective.

The committee will find that it is concerned with abnormal psychology, and how to straighten the kinks of twisted minds is exceedingly difficult. Society, however, can't ignore the problem, and the committee certainly is on the right track in conducting an exploration before it attempts to offer a prescription.

Outjockeyed

This actually happened. A Cleveland, Ohio, disc jockey on the spur of the moment announced a contest (anything to fill in between records, you know) in which anyone who sent in \$10 would be sent 25 words or less.

To his surprise, the "contest" drew five entries, each with its \$10 check. He got out of it by returning the checks, saying he wasn't eligible to keep them since the letter he was writing contained a few words over 25.



Russian Flip-Flops A Problem For Red Followers In America

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet flip-flops—there have been some beauties—done with sheer glib and handiness, if unconvincing, sanctimonious explanations. But in each case, as now, Moscow acts without visible embarrassment.

The ones who get embarrassed are the Communist party members outside Russia, particularly American Communists, but only temporarily. When the Soviet line is suddenly changed, they have to quick-step to join the new line.

That's happening now with the American Communists. They've been strangely silent since last week's Moscow announcement that Russia, which for three years suspended nuclear tests and said it opposed them, would resume testing.

When they collect their wits, the American party members will approve as they have approved one Russian shift after another through the years. Take a look at some of the classic flip-flops, by Russian and American Communists:

During the Hitler years up to 1939 Stalin was the enemy of Nazi fascism. In those years American Communists called for a "united front" against Germany. William Z. Foster, American party head who died last Friday in Moscow, was urging the United States to end its isolation and jump into the European power struggle.

In August, 1939, Hitler and Stalin signed their nonaggression pact. Within a month Hitler started World War II and he and Stalin carved up Poland.

Communist party members here and in France and England were stunned. They soon got in line. American Communists began urging the United States to stay out of war, cooked up the slogan "The Yanks are not coming," and opposed American defense preparations.

After the Nazis smashed the invasion pact with Stalin by invading Russia on June 22, 1941, the American Communists reversed overnight to the "united front" against nazism.

In this way the American party members got the word about the new flip-flop. In June 1945 they announced a new "Marxist" policy to bring to an end the "period of collaboration with the current political and economic setup of the United States."

Browder, on the rocks, denounced this as "bohemian anarchism." Foster, Stalin's hand-picked disciple of the new line, denounced Browder as a "bourgeois reformist." The Communists' wartime "political association" voted itself out of existence and once again became the American Communist party.

Foster was named the new party boss—although Eugene Dennis, who died last Jan. 31, became the real one and Browder was thrown out.

But Communist party members everywhere — except perhaps in Red China — had their greatest convulsion on Feb. 24, 1956 when



EDSON IN WASHINGTON... Slight Hope In JFK 'Hold Line' Request

By PETER EDSON
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy's statement opposing a steel price increase is regarded as a hope and a prayer. It is not an order. It is not binding on the steel industry, because the President has no authority to enforce it.

Congress will probably be out of town Oct. 1 when the steel industry puts into effect the wage increase averaging 7.4 cents an hour, authorized by the January 1960 contract.

Calling Congress into special session to pass a price rollback law would not be popular and might not succeed. It would give the Republicans in Congress an opening to argue that the steel industry was being discriminated against.

This would be done in spite of the fact that a group of liberal senators under the leadership of Albert Gore, D-Tenn., is beating the drum to stop a steel price rise before it's announced.

The senators' main argument now is that a steel price boost now would be the start of another inflationary spiral causing all prices to rise, and wages with them. The only remedy Gore and his associates have suggested is moral suasion by the President, which he has now exercised.

All these techniques have been tried before and failed.

Before World War II, before there were price controls, President Roosevelt sent Leon Henderson to tell the steel masters that if prices were raised, Congress would be asked to roll them back. Prices went up. Congress was not asked to roll.

But after the war began, Congress did pass price control and wage stabilization laws. In spite of this, wages went up under the "little steel formula." Prices went with them.

During the Korean War when another economic stabilization law was in effect, the government told industry it could not have price increases to cover wage increases. The steel companies fought it. They got their increase.

Ever since the end of World War II the steel industry has been under attack in Congress by both parties for alleged management of the price structure, controlling prices by market demands without relation to production costs.

The late Sen. Robert A. Taft began this as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. Sen. Estes Kefauver continued it as chairman of a judiciary subcommittee on monopoly.

When the 1960 steel wage contract was signed the business recession of that year was not foreseen. The delayed wage increase authorized was considered in line with expected increases in industrial productivity. That would have tended to help industry absorb the wage increase cost without a price rise.

But productivity went down in the depression. Steel production dropped as low as 45 per cent of capacity and only recently has gone above 70 per cent.

If the current business pickup continues, steel production and productivity will both go up further. Some government economists argue that under these conditions steel will be able to absorb the Oct. 1 wage rise without increasing prices.

Increased government spending is an important factor in keeping this boom going. The stepped-up defense program is not considered a big steel consumer. Most of the money is going for missiles and aircraft which call for light metals, alloys and specialty steels not produced in great volume.

The big bulk of the increased steel business coming from government money will be in public works, highways and housing programs. Full effect of this demand hasn't yet been felt.

There are other conditions within the industry, however, which have considerable bearing on steel price levels.

Tin plate is meeting more and more competition from aluminum and plastic containers, which keeps plate prices down. On the other hand, steel has a near-monopoly on structural shapes, nails and wire. It would be easier to raise their prices.

But here again, U.S.-produced reinforcing bars are meeting increased competition from foreign production, particularly Japanese. That tends to hold down all steel prices.

A final important factor of government action is that the vigorous antitrust law enforcement policies of Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission make any price increases vulnerable to investigation and bad publicity.



THE DOCTOR SAYS... Some Insect Stings Minor, Others Lethal

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

Stinging insects cause more disability and a larger total number of deaths in the United States than do venomous snakes. On this account, a recent study made in New Jersey's rural Hunterdon County merits the attention of every conscientious parent whose children are apt to be stung while at play.

Now there are at least two principal reactions to the stings of flying insects. The simpler is merely the result of the injection of the venom that causes pain, swelling and redness of varying intensity. Always, too, this reaction is accompanied by a certain amount of fright and shock to the youngster. Usually the situation can be controlled by reassurance and the application of ice or cold compresses.

A more serious reaction is of an allergic nature. Then, in addition to the effects of the venom at the site of the sting, the victim may become seriously ill with a rapid pulse rate, difficulty in breathing, a persistent asthmatic type of cough, and stiffness of the nose. Such an attack may further lead to fainting, convulsions and even death.

In the series of 95 cases that were of sufficient severity to be brought to the attention of the staff of the Hunterdon Medical Center, yellow jackets accounted for almost two-thirds, paper wasps for a third and honeybees, hornets and bumblebees for the remainder.

Here are some of the observations made by the Hunterdon group that may help you prevent these accidents to your children:

Swatting the flying insect increases the chances of being attacked. The child should be instructed to stand still when the insect puts in its appearance.

Black, brown and red worsted and flannel clothing seem to attract stinging bees. Apparently white, blue and yellow apparel afford some protection.

Odors, such as body sweat and perfume, attract yellow jackets, paper wasps, hornets, bumblebees and honeybees. Seemingly, freshly laundered clothes are not to their liking.

The garb of the honeybee enters the skin and should be



TIME OF YOUR LIFE The Old Man Won't Retire

By ARTHUR LOUIE

Dear Arthur: My husband should have retired seven years ago. He's 72. He works all day long. He invents things to do. His paint factory can run itself and has for the past 20 years. The office force tolerates "the old man" because he is still boss. Why can't Hugo come home and spend some time with me? Neither he nor I know how to be her forever, you know.

SUSAN

Dear Susan: I would have thought that by now you would have gotten to know your husband, Susan. Some men feel a compulsion to work. Working for them is like child-bearing for many women. It is something they do naturally and with pleasure. It is part of them and, without it, they cannot be happy. Don't interfere with Hugo. He won't not really be himself if he wasn't doing exactly what he's doing. Try and understand him.

Dear Arthur: Mom has lived with us for years. She's a regular member of the family. And I'm happy to say that she enjoys having her live with us. A few days ago she started to eat much less than normal. Does this happen to all older people? Mom's 66.

CONCERNED

Dear Concerned: It's true that many older folks cut down on the amount they eat. However, the amount they eat is relatively unimportant. You should pay attention to what kinds of foods Mom eats. Her diet must be well balanced. See if Mom has cut down on her physical activity or is bothered by an emotional problem. Either situation would tend to cause a loss of appetite.

Dear Arthur: I hear so much about how it costs to live after retirement. Samuel and I are an average couple. I suppose

is 67 and I am 63. He will retire on two months and I like to know on how little we can get by.

REBECCA

Dear Rebecca: Assuming that you are as average as you suppose, Rebecca, you should budget somewhere between \$2,600 and \$3,400. This includes food, drink, rent, utilities and other goods and services. To give you an idea of costs around the country, the Department of Labor gave me some average annual expenses for various cities:

Budget \$2,044 for New York, \$2,720 for Atlanta, \$2,341 for Houston, \$3,111 for Los Angeles, \$3,232 for Seattle, \$3,366 for Chicago, and \$3,034 for Kansas City.

Dear Reader: Please send your questions to me, Arthur Louie, in care of this newspaper. Look for an answer to those of general interest in future columns.

Executive's Doctor

ACROSS

- Executive's physician, Dr. _____
- Travel _____
- She is official doctor for the _____ House
- Eludes _____
- Defeated _____
- Austere _____
- Certainly _____
- Widow _____
- Female suit (ab) _____
- Shock _____
- Hurry _____
- Made vigilant _____
- Award _____
- Printing _____
- Mistakes _____
- Trapper _____
- Quicker _____
- Schismatic _____
- Seventh Day _____
- Baptist _____
- Subjugate _____
- Onager _____
- Seed container _____
- Edge _____
- Polished _____
- Farm notion _____
- Passed over _____
- Sampler _____
- Closed car _____
- Periods of time _____

DOWN

- Joke _____
- Assessate _____
- Marine force _____
- Di, ch city _____
- Threefold _____
- Comb. form _____
- Damp _____
- Chapeau _____
- Followers _____
- Trial _____
- Grafted (her) _____
- Caterpillar hair _____
- Conflicts _____
- British money _____
- Of account _____
- Catch _____
- Rounded _____
- Dormice _____
- Mistakes _____
- Jumble _____
- Skin affliction _____
- Cicatrix _____
- Sumatran _____
- Squirrel shrew _____
- Summers (Fr.) _____
- Unlighted _____
- Fell in drops _____
- Blood money _____
- Redact _____
- Imitates _____
- Seas (Fr.) _____
- Girl's name _____
- Number _____
- 24 hours _____
- Polyneesian chestnut _____
- Compass point _____

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Request Help

In its Day's News column the other day, the Herald and News discussed the grave situation confronting our country as a result of the Berlin and other situations facing us, and the writer then asked "What should we do?"

Is it not written that in days of yore, when two cities were to be (and were) destroyed by fire, the question was asked: "If two people could be found who knew God aright, could not the cities be saved?"

We have printed on our money: "In God we trust." Is not that what we should do? Learn of God aright, and then let Him take care of us, as He promises to do if properly called upon.

It seems He created the world and all in it, so it should not be too much of a job to take care of His creation if given the chance.

Elmo Russell

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Sept. 12th, the 253rd day of the year with 110 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1943, Benito Mussolini, former Italian dictator, was kidnapped by German paratroopers from a hotel in Italy where he was being held prisoner by the Italian government.

In 1958, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the appeal of the Little Rock, Ark., school board, for delay in integrating Central High School.

In 1960, Walter Ulbricht became the head of East Germany when the parliament named him chairman of the new council of state.

A thought for today: Greek philosopher Epictetus said: "The product of virtue is tranquility."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—In sports parlance, where is the "hot corner"?

A—Third base of a baseball diamond.