

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Unemployment Is A Challenge

According to Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, more productive man-hours were lost in the first 11 months of 1962 through unemployment than in all the strikes of the past 35 years.

The secretary does not discount the seriousness of strikes nor the need to settle them as quickly as possible. Like his predecessor, Arthur Goldberg, he has personally intervened in labor disputes.

Yet Wirtz believes that the question of unemployment is a fundamentally more important matter than strikes, spectacular as some of them may be.

A sluggish economy and the growing use of automation have kept unemployment hovering around 5.5 per cent of the total work force for several years. The November figure was unexpectedly swollen by 150,000 teenagers looking for jobs.

Some of this persistent unemployment is "hard core," made up of workers who are not so much unemployed as unemployable. They would be out of work no matter what the state of the economy was.

The balance includes, among others, people whose jobs have disappeared from under them, whether because of recession or because of technological change. It is these the nation cannot afford to let become unemployed.

For their part, some labor leaders have come up with nothing better than urging a 35-hour work week. While this may be a stop-gap measure during a recession, it would, in

the long run, spur the pace of automation all the more. Manufacturers would naturally seek ways to overcome the loss of productivity which would result from having more men do less work. If they did not, they would have to raise prices.

Prosperity cannot be built with a plan that would only spread around available work; it is achieved by increasing the amount of work to be done — by opening up new industries and new areas of employment.

This is what has happened since the industrial revolution began in America. It is happening now. Millions of people are employed making products or performing services that were unknown 20 years ago.

For many older workers displaced by machines or stranded with skills no longer needed, the government's retraining and relocation programs around the country are helping make their period of unemployment one of preparation, not desperation. Industries and unions also conduct similar retraining schools.

For teen-agers who find a blank wall facing them after they leave school, the need is not for retraining but for the right training in the first place. Knowledge and skills, not muscles and availability, are the basic requirements for fruitful employment today.

Unemployment is a challenge to everyone, from grade school teachers to senior senators. The challenge is being met. The question is whether it is being met fast enough.

NATO Turning Point

(The New York Times)

At the Paris NATO meeting, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara again presented to our allies the American objectives: A larger number of divisions between the Alps and the Baltic, and a closely integrated nuclear deterrent. These objectives are sound, but the Kennedy administration's achieving them leaves almost as much to be desired as did the methods of its predecessors.

The NATO meeting was preceded by an abrupt notification to Britain—our most important ally—that Washington was seriously considering the cancellation of the Skybolt, the air-launched ballistic missile on which the Conservative Government had built most of its military policy and much of its political fortune. The meeting itself, therefore, was overshadowed by this development, a development that could influence the future history of NATO, and particularly the Anglo-American and Anglo-French relationships.

Moreover, Washington's continued insistence that Europe is not doing enough in organizing, training and equipping conventional forces fell on rather deaf ears, since the basic case for 30 divisions as "adequate," as com-

pared to the present 25, is still not clear to many Europeans. The willingness of the United States to "aid"—though how much was never specified—the development of a European nuclear deterrent represented some advance over the more or less stand-pat negativism of the past. But NATO noted that Mr. McNamara — still in disagreement with the highly respected Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, General Lauris Norstad, who is soon to retire—stressed the importance of a sea-borne rather than a land-based nuclear deterrent.

The Paris meeting, therefore, really posed more problems than it solved. NATO members collectively and individually must now face realistically in private discussions what is clearly a turning point in the history of NATO. A restudy of present objectives, a determination of new ones, and above all a codification satisfactory to all NATO's 15 members of the basic strategic concept of the Alliance is essential. Such a study requires time and contemplation; Washington's past tactics of polite coercion, illustrated by the Skybolt episode, will win no friends and influence no people.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON



New UN Finance Formula

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — There will be a special session of the United Nations General Assembly next spring to consider new ways to finance the world organization's peace-keeping operations. This has been one of the major objectives of American foreign policy at the U.N. It has been one of the most troublesome issues for the U.S. at the U.N., particularly as it relates to financing peace-keeping in the Congo and the Near East.

A 21-nation committee will try to work out new formulas for financing such operations in advance of the special assembly. This will be in compliance with resolution adopted by a 76 to 17 vote, with 10 abstentions, at the close of the 1962 session.

It endorsed the World Court opinion that all U.N. members must pay their assessments for peace-keeping operations. This is the key not only to preventing U.N. bankruptcy but also to making the world organization an effective peace enforcement agency.

The nations which did not vote for the General Assembly resolution on financing were 10 Communist countries and Cuba, France, Jordan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syria and South Africa.

As of Jan. 1, 1963, 10 countries will be in arrears on their payments for 1961 and 1962. This could cause them to lose their votes in the coming special session of the General Assembly. If they do not pay something on account before it convenes, seven are Latin-American coun-

tries — Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Paraguay. The others are Hungary, United Arab Republic and Nationalist China.

U.N. accounting is so complicated that the position of Russia is unclear. The Soviet has refused to pay assessments for the Congo, Near East and other special funds.

Russia was \$32 million in arrears for 1960 and 1961. Its assessments for 1962 are about 15 per cent of the total U.N. budget. They include, in round numbers, a regular assessment of \$11 million, a Congo assessment of \$16 million and an emergency fund assessment of \$3 million on a full year basis. The total is around \$30 million, but the record of payments for 1962 is not yet complete.

The Russians would have to become more than \$60 million in arrears for 1961 and 1962 to lose their vote in 1963. It is not considered likely they will allow this to happen. They are expected to pay up enough to prevent being counted out, even though they do not cooperate on U.N. peace-keeping operations.

There has been an increase of such operations in the past year. New U.N. "presences" were established in Western New Guinea, Oman, Yemen and on the Thai-Cambodian border. The Palestine refugee relief operation, which was to have ended in 1963, was extended for two more years with better Arab-Israeli cooperation. The American idea for sending one-man observation missions to

report on conditions in Portuguese Angola and Mozambique was opposed by both Portugal and the Afro-Asians. But at the General Assembly session just ended, the U.S. delegation was able to walk a diplomatic tightrope without angering either side or falling into either camp.

The American delegation's record on colonialism—still one of the most controversial issues before the U.N.—was mixed. Many of the Afro-Asian nations went along with the U.S. proposal to get target dates out of a general resolution supporting freedom and independence for all former colonies. The assembly acted responsibly on Southwest Africa, not so well on Rhodesia.

On an assembly resolution supporting the right of any country to nationalize foreign-owned properties in its territory, the American proposal that there must be just and prompt compensation was softened to a provision that the seizure must be in accord with international law.

But it is the Congo situation and the financing of the U.N. peace-keeping operation that presents the biggest cloud on the U.N. horizon. If the U.N. plan for unification of the Congo succeeds, it will be offered as evidence that no single nation and no other organization could have brought it off.

If the U.N. plan fails, one alternative is that the United States will have to throw its resources into the Congo on a preventive basis to prevent the Russians from trying to take it over as they did in 1960.



Letters To The Editor

Too Late?

For the past several weeks I have watched with mounting amazement the furor over the question of "to zone or not to zone." That there should be a controversy only indicates a lamentable lack of knowledge on the part of the dissenters, augmented by their insistent refusal to concede that one iota of good ever can come from the combined efforts of a great many dedicated and fairly intelligent people. They also are residents of this same suburban area and have given unselfishly of their time without one cent of pay over the past three years to see if something can be done to improve the living conditions in our suburbs.

Here perhaps is the very basic root of our troubles; that the opposition has so very little conception of what a beautiful suburban area we could have had by now had we only started our planning and had the proper zoning forty, or even fifty, years ago.

It is particularly lamentable that the opposition's chief objection seems to be to the fact that the members of the Planning Commission have had the foresight to ask help from other communities who have met and solved this problem. And that they have asked that a paltry few of our own tax dollars be returned to us by the federal government to enable them to hire an all too slender staff of trained help to assist in digesting the mountain of data that has been gathered in order that we may apply it to our own needs. And, in addition, they object to the fact that it is proposed that we outlaw our slipshod methods of the past which they so fondly call "private planning," and replace it with a carefully worked out plan for the future, for a controlled growth for our city of tomorrow.

Even as I write these words I can hear this vocal minority indignantly shouting, "What's the matter with our suburbs? They are just fine the way they are! We don't want them changed!" Which, of course, is all right for this small minority. But I doubt if most people who live in the suburbs are too happy with the way things are.

Take, for instance, Shasta Way, a thoroughfare to one of our fastest growing better suburban areas, where some of the most vocal of the opposition now live. "What's wrong with it?" they ask. Plenty. The first full mile of Shasta Way after crossing the canal is one long built-in traffic hazard. It is too narrow to carry half its present traffic, let alone the increasing load in years to come. It is lined with deep ditches; pedestrians have to walk in the street; it is bordered by alternate good homes, shacks, barber shops, country grocery stores, more homes, service stations, weed covered lots, trailer houses, good homes and more shacks.

Had there been proper planning forty years ago Shasta Way today could be a thing of pride and joy to both the city and the people who live there. It would be at least 100 feet wide with provisions for four lanes of traffic, sidewalks, side access streets for the better shops and stores that would be glad to be there in specially zoned areas, and far better homes in each of the separate zones which would have been set aside for the low, medium and high cost areas. And when various pieces of property on the street came up for sale, as all property does sooner or later, the owners would be able to sell at the price that they would get one hundred cents on the dollar of fair market value instead of the haggled prices which now so many of them have to settle for.

And if these lovers of "private planning" care to see another choice example of what lack of controlled growth can blossom into, I suggest they take a leisurely drive out Altamont Drive. Here's one of the more choice examples of Private Planning in these United States, an area where the owners of the few remaining good medium priced homes are fortunate if they get seventy-five cents on the dollar for what the same house would get them in most other places. The rest are lucky if they get half that. Note particularly any one of the several auto wrecking yards and junk shops which have been started up in some vacant lot, in the midst of what once were some very desirable homes. Then see how as the years sped on and these blights continued to spread their cancerous growth until the whole neighborhood became, to put it politely, "eligible for clearance and suburban renewal." This, an area which I recall, not so many years ago, as being bright, neat, clean and attractive, one which we were proud to show visitors from out of town.

And as you drive around, swing down Summers Lane and see the blight which already has started to creep in there under the banner of Private Planning. Take a good look, too, at the area in the vicinity of the drive-in theatre. These people had every right in the world to build their theatre there when they did. But now that the town has grown out around them the theatre with its noise, traffic and confusion has become a source of continual irritation to everyone who lives within sight of it—and an admitted nuisance to anyone who owns a home on any of the access roads leading into it. And even the theatre people, now, are at a disadvantage. Had there been zoning and an area set aside for developments of that kind they still would have room to expand today, to add the additional recreational facilities such as bowling alleys, amusement devices and the family recreational areas which are proving so profitable a sideline for drive-in theatres in cities where this need for future expansion

had been seen and provided for. Then, go a little further out Summers Lane and turn down towards Peterson School. You will find that you have driven past hundreds of fine new homes, with more new homes still building. But stop just short of the new Catholic church and take a look to the south. There, only a couple of hundred yards off this rapidly growing street, is a large collection of old weather-bitten pens and buildings. That, my friends, is a slaughterhouse. Fortunately, for the owners of these new homes it has been out of operation these last couple of years. But only recently it was advertised for sale on bids by the bankruptcy referee. And unless the zoning ordinance goes into effect before someone buys it and starts operation, there is not a thing in God's green world to keep it from operating forevermore, with its fragrant odor of manure spreading throughout the neighborhood, and the peace and quiet being disrupted by the noise and confusion of stock trucks and freight trucks coming and going, and the cries of cattle and pigs being brought in for slaughter, filling the neighborhood with their pleasant sounds once more.

Then swing on around and come back down Homedale. This is another very fine residential neighborhood. Except, that is, for one of the largest logging equipment repair yards in the state being nestled right in amongst a group of \$20,000 and \$30,000 homes. Fortunately, the present owner has done everything he can to keep it as neat as possible. But, let's face it; it's still a major repair yard with all the noise and confusion and unsightliness that must be a part of even the best run yards. And what happens next if the present owner should sell out to someone who doesn't care? And most repair yard owners don't.

I wonder if the most militant of the objectors to the proposed new zoning knows that within the last month a local entrepreneur has made inquiries into the possibility of buying a 20 acre tract of land only a very short distance from her own very fine home up in the vicinity of Moyina Heights? For what purpose? The operation of a public trap shoot, a very fine example of free thinking private planning at its best. It is a good site, well laid out for the purpose. And the stray buckshot would not quite reach the cows and chickens and sheep

POTOMAC FEVER

Tokyo chokes on smog for a week. In Japan, they call the stuff Los Angeles incense.

Defense Boss McNamara sends military inspectors to the Congo. Oh well, they gotta go somewhere—and he couldn't get them into Cuba.

Real reason next year's federal budget will jump several billions: JFN figures that when the direct phone line to the Kremlin is installed, ol' burly Khrushchev will start reversing the charges.

Economy deal. One mother says she has to pay the kids to be good, but their father is good for nothing.

JFK has but two choices in 1964. He can either run on his record—or Vaughn Meader's.

FLETCHER KNEBEL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Temperance

All of us in Klamath County should be grateful that people are showing an interest in public affairs such as zoning, the district attorney, deerslaying and the schools. Many have been apathetic too long about these and many more important community affairs. Controversy is good for a community. No progress is ever made without disagreement. Democracy is built upon differences of opinion.

There are three attitudes, however, that can destroy the benefits of controversy. The first is cowardice, the unwillingness to stand up and be counted. Our nation contains such a variety of people, that we tend to avoid arguments at all costs. When we do so, the costs are too great because we lose our freedom by knocking under to an organized minority or to the loudest vocal chords. Silence can be yellow, not good.

The second destructive attitude is to seek, consciously or unconsciously, for private advantage or privilege against the common good.

The third is, that when we disagree we become hostile toward the person with whom we disagree, and attempt to knock down his argument by attacks on his integrity, his person, or his motives. Could we dare to hope that aroused citizens could learn to respect each other's intentions and motives even when disagreeing thoroughly with ideas?

Just for the record, I am strongly in favor of the zoning principle, even though as a homeowner I personally could stand to lose property value from zoning. There is nothing unconstitutional or un-American about governmental control to preserve my neighbors' freedom. The American way says that my freedom ends where my neighbor's freedom (and his nose!) begins. Our argument really should be with specific features of the zoning ordinance, not with whether or not to have zoning.

I am in favor of the present district attorney. Having worked closely with him, I have personal knowledge of his integrity and his intelligence and his concern for improved law enforcement. He cannot be bought. What more do we want? Experience? We don't pay enough for that. Experience comes with years. Most D.A.s begin with no experience.

The Oregon Game Commission is human. It makes mistakes in judgment. So do hunters. Biological control is a highly specialized science, developed by men all over the United States who have had years of interest and experience in forest and field. Natural control—disease and predator—takes does and bucks equally. Why go against nature and take only bucks?

Our school problems will be solved more easily when all of us quit thinking about how much this is going to cost us personally and begin to think about what is the best education for our children. A reorganization for a county-wide school district, grades 1-12, is certainly a step in the right direction, and I believe that the 6-3-3 system has proved itself nation-wide as valuable.

Let's keep on disagreeing, but let's also get more facts and less emotion. Above all, let's begin to trust each other as normal, hard-working, thoughtful fellow citizens, each attempting to develop the best future possibilities of Klamath County.

Laing W. Sibbel

Oligarchy?

I have been reading all the letters you have printed regarding zoning with amusement. Both pro and con opinions seem quite prejudiced, and my personal observation is: zoning does not seem to be the issue.

I have concluded that the basic question appears to be, Are the majority going to elect to have zoning, or are we becoming an oligarchic state and county?

Herbert Haneline, 2107 Lakeshore Drive.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Not long ago, I took out nine 7-year-old boys for a birthday party given by my son. All the boys behaved well—but the din of their voices was deafening.

Why do young children, on the whole, talk so loudly, and seem incapable of communicating below the level of a shout? Part of it, of course, is due to the exuberance of youth, the superfluous energy that must be discharged in physical motions and exercise of the vocal cords.

But there is another, and perhaps larger, part. Young children are not used to being listened to by adults. They have to repeat and repeat, until finally they adopt the habit of shouting to be heard at all. Few adults really "listen" to what a child is trying to say.

I came home from work the other day, tired and a little cross, and my boy accosted me enthusiastically with a report of some chemical experiment he had been making. I nodded absent-mindedly as he told me about the chemicals he had used, and the results he had achieved. But I wasn't really listening—until he repeated it the third time, in shout-lugger. Then I told him not to be so loud.

Very little children, of 2 or 3, are just learning to communicate. Their words are garbled and imprecise—but they know what they mean. If adults make little effort to understand this embryonic language, then the children sense a kind of "psychic deafness" in us and raise their voices to compensate.

We can see this mechanism working more clearly when we are addressing a foreigner in our language. If he doesn't grasp what we are saying, we speak more loudly—as if the physical volume alone will get the message through. Most of us address foreigners as if they were deaf and dumb, as if sheer force of tone will pierce their minds.

To children, all adults are foreigners of a sort, in that we do not readily grasp what they are saying.

which she keeps in her back yard, but the shoot would be within the easy earshot of not only her place, but of all the many other \$20,000 to \$50,000 homes which rapidly are covering that particular section of foothills.

And if anyone thinks this is a trivial or laughing matter, please drive out to Wocus on any sunny Sunday afternoon (or morning or evening, too) when they are holding a shoot out there and listen to the racket. Or even on days that are not so sunny. They were at it again last weekend, as they are almost every week of the year—which they have a perfect right to do, as there was no zoning when they first built there either.

But the inevitable tragic result has been that what otherwise well could have developed into one of the nicest medium priced residential areas around Klamath Falls has been condemned forevermore to a third rate existence where it is difficult even to give a house away, much less sell it for a decent cash price. Just one more example of "private planning," which is actually another name for "get in there and do whatever you want first; to hell with the other people."

I could cite still more examples, until the newspaper ran out of space, but these few should be enough to bring people's attention back to the fact that this matter of zoning is not a fight against some "foreign ideology" to protect our "constitutional rights."

It is an attempt of private citizens to band together and stop the more reckless of our neighbors from doing unnecessary and harmful things which tear down our neighborhood, destroy our property rights and our rights as citizens to live peacefully in our own community.

And last, but not least, if the opposition chief battle — cry is that we must crusade against zoning because it is a foreign ideology, I wonder if they have ever stepped to think that George Washington or was it Thomas Jefferson sent to Paris for a Frenchman, L'Entant, to lay out Washington, D.C., with the result that it is the most beautiful capital city in the world today, spoiled only by the thousands of acres of slums on the outskirts where Private Planning took over. And if it is foreign ideologies they are against why don't they take up a crusade against those several and very basic fundamentals in our constitution that were borrowed directly from that English document known as the Magna Charta? And why don't they campaign against the Ten Commandments that were handed down to us by a tribe of wandering Jews? And somehow, too, I seem to be under the impression that Christmas, and even Christianity itself, came to us from some small country over on the eastern end of the Mediterranean, which easily qualifies it for the distinction of being a foreign ideology.

I wonder. Are they against that, too?

Don Sloan

Don Sloan