

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Zoning Hassle Needs Clarification—II

Among the confused points at hand in the proposed zoning issue is the allegation that there was no opportunity for discussion prior to the hearings now being conducted.

While we do not have the exact schedule at hand, our recollection is that considerable newspaper publicity was tended the several area meetings held in schools and other public buildings during mid-and late-1962. We do not know the degree of attention given the topic by other communications media, but assume that it was ample, by their standards.

In addition, notice was sent by students of the various schools to their parents of the proposed sessions, which had as their objective a detailed explanation of what was to be included in the proposed zoning regulations. It is obvious that not all persons affected have children in school. However, we consider the other efforts at publicizing the meetings as adequate in most circumstances.

It is regrettable, as much as it is a fact, that most persons affected did not take the opportunity to let themselves be heard at these important pre-hearing conferences conducted by the Planning Commission. Had the proper persons taken advantage of this opportunity to inform themselves and be heard, we are cer-

tain that many of the areas of the present controversy never would have developed.

There seems to be a popular misconception that property owners were not accorded the opportunity to be heard, and that they were not asked about their feelings in the matter. As a matter of fact, at all of the meetings held by the Planning Commission, much was made of the attempt to obtain attitudes and ideas—both pro and con—on the matter and degree of zoning.

Another misconception comes from the allegation that zoning will increase taxes in the suburban area, or areas affected. The subject of taxes is always a fuzzy area. But it is not possible to say that zoning, per se, is the cause of any increase in taxes. Taxes in Oregon are determined by the market value of the property involved. In Klamath County, property is assessed for tax purposes at 25 per cent of the market value. The fact that the land is in one zone or another makes no difference in establishing the tax base. It can reasonably be argued that an increase in the market value of a piece of property can increase the tax base. The two might not be reciprocal, but certainly it can be agreed that there is an area of consonance that cannot be overlooked.

## You Have No Social Security Reserve

(The Corvallis Gazette - Times)

While the nation speculates on the chances of a tax reduction in 1963, most people are overlooking a whopping \$2 billion tax boost that is already on the books. It will get almost every working American and every employer. It is, of course, the boost in social security taxes voted during the 1961 session of Congress.

The rise in payroll deduction is from three and one-eighth per cent to three and five-eighths per cent on the first \$4,800 of earnings. This is matched by the employer so the total increase is one per cent. The maximum tax for the year thus goes up from \$150 to \$174, or 16 per cent.

This is the ninth boost in Social Security rates since the system became a law back in 1935. It is a tax boost of \$24 for everyone working who makes \$4,800 a year as well as a tax boost for every employer for the same amount for each employee. It should also be noted rates are scheduled for another hike in 1966 and again in 1968.

If Mr. Kennedy's medicare plan, which is wrongly tied to Social Security, goes through this session of Congress, it is anyone's guess what it will do to the rates paid by employers and employees. No one can make a good estimate of the increases because no one knows how much the program would cost.

Millions of Americans live under the illusion they carry insurance by virtue of their payments into the Social Security fund. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Actual-

ly, there is no guarantee you will ever get back the money you and your employer pay into your Social Security account.

Benefits are not paid out of an accumulation of reserves, as they would be by a private insurance company, but are financed almost entirely out of current tax income. No reserve is accumulated and no element of prepayment is involved.

If a private insurance company ran its finances the way the Federal government runs this program its officers would be jailed for the next 2000 years.

From this little dissertation we don't want people to get the impression we are opposed to Social Security. Not only is it a vast welfare umbrella, protecting to some extent those people who are not able to or won't put aside money for their old age, but benefit checks are cashed and the money is quickly spent. Its effect on the national economy is akin to that envisaged in the old Townsend Plan. The system keeps money in circulation, contributes heavily to consumption of goods and indeed has become a major prop under the economy.

We do object to its not being known as a tax, which it is, we object to the illusion created in the minds of the people that they have their own fund set aside for their old age.

Benefits will be paid only so long as the Federal government is able to pay them out of current taxes. If this is no longer possible, we presume the whole economy and perhaps the government will be kaput anyway.

## THESE DAYS . . .

### What Are Civil Liberties?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

When it comes to civil liberties, or the "liberal" definition thereof, we seem to have a double standard.

To begin, when the supporters of desegregation invaded lunchrooms and chain stores in the Carolinas last year, civil libertarian students in far-distant Providence, R.I., started a scholarship fund for Negro boys and girls who had the misfortune to be expelled from college for taking part in the Southern sit-in demonstrations. And there was a rash of sympathy picketing in the north of chain variety stores which had been following segregation policies in their branches below the Mason-Dixon line.

For all sincere civil libertarians, the author of this column, who happens to be the staunchest sort of believer in the free speech provision of the first amendment, has a great deal of sympathy. Forceful picketing in defense of free expression of opinion should always be supported. But why is it that the passion for civil liberties is seldom extended to those who fall foul of the local police because of anti-Communist demonstrations?

The double standard in the defense of picketers by civil libertarian groups has been very much in evidence ever since 70 right-wing demonstrators were pounced upon on Dec. 15, 1962, for invading Klein's Store in Yonkers, N.Y., with signs that called attention to goods on the shelves that had allegedly been manufactured in countries east of the Communist Iron Curtain. Among the invaders

of Klein's were members of the New York Conservative Party. Although the anti-Communist demonstrators were, by all reports, dignified and orderly in their march on Klein's, detectives failed in a couple of instances to handle the invaders gently. Eight of the demonstrators were held for an hour and a half and arraigned later in the day on charges of disorderly conduct. A couple of days later the charges were amplified to include allegations of profanity and molestation of the Klein shelves, although on-lookers had failed to note any evidence of such unseemly behavior.

Well, the trial of the anti-Communist demonstrators was a set for Jan. 7 in Yonkers. Although we live in hopes, we doubt very much that the new national student movement, a coalition of college civil rights supporters, who are busy planning boycotts against companies which discriminate against minority groups in their hiring practices, will take any part in the defense of the eight anti-Communists.

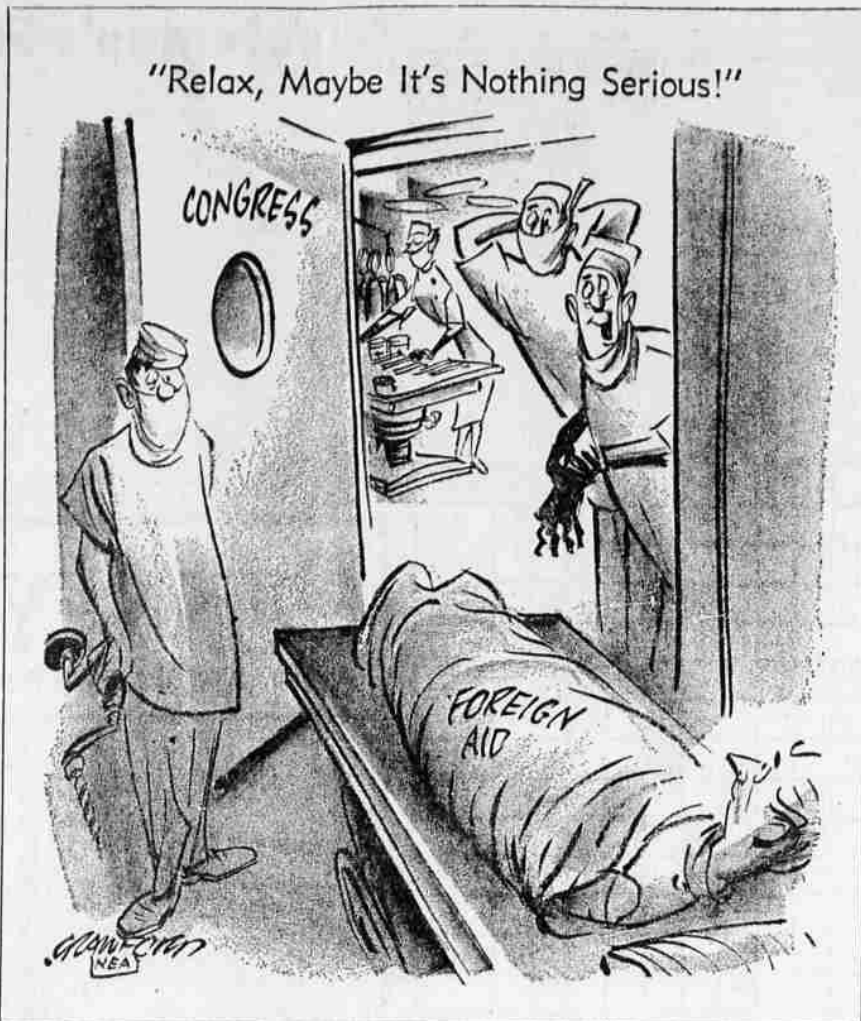
There is, of course, a legal doubt that the first amendment guarantee of the right of free speech can be used constitutionally to cover the invasion of private property. As the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, nobody has the right to shout "fire" in a crowded theater unless there really happens to be a fire. The right to control behavior in a theater belongs to the owners of the premises, who make the rules governing the usage of their own property. Presumably, the owners of the Klein

Store in Yonkers have a comparable right to lay down the "rules of the road" for traffic in their aisles.

But if the case for Klein's in Yonkers be conceded, the same Constitutional dispensation should be accorded the owners of hamburger stands and drug store soda fountains in the South. If there is to be a limitation on the reach of the provisions of the first amendment, that limitation should be the same everywhere.

Contrariwise, if the defense of free speech carries into the interiors of chain stores and coffee shops in North Carolina on the ground that shops and restaurants are "public conveniences," then that defense of free speech should carry inside the portals of Klein's Store in Yonkers. In a democratic republic, what is fair for one is—or should be—fair for all.

Human nature being what it is, it is probably unrealistic to expect our civil libertarians to rise above the parochial perspective of "civil liberties for our side." As they recall it, Voltaire was talking through his hat when he said, "I wholly disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." They think that Voltaire, that sly old fellow, had a mental reservation—and they have consequently amended the Voltairean dictum to read: "I may have mixed feelings about what you say, but if you can prove to me that my ox has been gored I will defend to the death your right to help my side with your insistence on free speech for yourself."



## IN WASHINGTON . . . Freedoms Being Eroded

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Individual liberties are being eroded in this country, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas has warned. He puts the blame on arbitrary government acts, censorship, and the failure of Washington correspondents to swarm all over the Federal establishment in their search for the facts.

(Ironically, a 90-line Associated Press report of these charges devoted the first 65 lines to Mr. Justice Douglas's remarks on the Fifth Amendment, then added two paragraphs on what "much of the interview" stated.)

That the most ultra-liberal member of the high court should so criticize the Kennedy Administra-

tion is an indication of the present atmosphere in Washington. For events of the last 12 months have tended to show that when Robert F. Kennedy told a group of Presidential convention delegates in 1960, "we are a young group that's going to take over the country," he wasn't fooling.

It has become one of the grimmer Washington jokes to warn any critic of the Administration, "You'd better watch out when you file your income tax." Those who thought it amusing to see Roger Blough and the steel companies being subjected to the massive punishment of White House and Pentagon pressure are having some sober second thoughts. Corporations doing busi-

ness with the government have learned to keep their thoughts to themselves. Any complaints over improper actions can lead to cancellation of contracts — or worse.

Muzzling of the military aroused a few intellectuals. It was almost funny to see the high brass humbled by Secretary of Defense McNamara's "whiz kids" and Assistant Secretary Sylvester's blue-pencil brigade. But now the scientists are feeling the sharp edge of that ax. Two eminent physicists, Drs. James Van Allen (discoverer of the Van Allen radiation belt in space) and James Warwick, are complaining bitterly over the treatment they receive from the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Reflecting the thoughts of many scientists, Dr. Van Allen charges that the committee has become such "a big and authoritarian machine that it decidedly intimidates" non-government scientists like himself. He and Dr. Warwick charge that in coming to decisions, the President's Advisory Committee acted "in haste" and under political pressures which had nothing to do with available scientific data. They note that one report of the committee ignores evidence to the contrary of its position.

Although the Pentagon is buttoned up like a submerging submarine, the evidence grows that the President's decision to scrap the Skybolt missile was reached on the advice of Secretary McNamara. Just taking what is on the record, it seems obvious that had the Pentagon applied the same kind of thinking to the missile and space programs, there wouldn't be a single U.S. satellite in space and the Soviet Union would have a preponderant ICBM-IRBM lead over this country.

Early experiments in any highly sophisticated weapons system are expected to turn out a large proportion of failures. (Think of the difficulties we had with liquid-fuel rockets.) But as openly as anything is ever said these days at the Pentagon or the White House, it is being pointed out that the Skybolt decision was made as part of an overall plan to reduce drastically the Air Force and to bring about the eventual disbanding of the vitally important Strategic Air Command. Against the best military advice, the "whiz kids" have decided that manned planes are "obsolete"—and there's nothing anybody can do to change their minds.

The most effective force against these efforts to make the Executive Branch monolithic and all-powerful has been the Congress. But if the Administration has its way, the 80th Congress will become a rubber-stamp for White House proposals. A wave of propaganda has been pouring out of the Executive offices. Its intent is to "prove" that the present legislative process is "outdated" and must be changed so that the Kennedy Administration can move ahead with vigor. Pressure is being put on both House and Senate to scrap rules which have grown out of many years of experience.

This is why, increasingly, even the best friends of the Administration are fearful that the new year will bring a state of affairs in which the President's wish is automatically father to the deed.



## STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Everyone knows that words change over the centuries, and even over the decades. But what is puzzling, even to specialists in language, is the way in which some words change to mean exactly their opposites.

I thought of this the other morning, when my little girl remarked at breakfast that something was "crummy." A "crummy" hat or a "crummy" game is one to be despised and disregarded; yet it was not always so.

As late as the turn of this century, a British word-book defined "crummy" as "jolly good." "She's a crummy woman" meant a fine, handsome woman, well-fleshed and amiable. The crummy part of bread is the fleshy or main part; it is the opposite of crusty, meaning hard and ill-tempered.

In his fascinating book, published last year, "Your English Words," John Moore observes that a "casually" was at one time an accident, and now it is used almost exclusively to mean the victim of one "Painful" once meant taking pains; now it means giving hurt.

"Scan," not too long ago, meant to examine minutely, or to look at searchingly; but the word has now turned topsy-turvy, and when asked "Did you read the document?" we reply, "Well, I only scanned it."

One of the most interesting changes taking place right before our eyes, as it were, concerns the word "literally." In the past, "literally" meant the opposite of "figuratively," that is, actual, really, in a quite factual sense.

But nowadays people say "He was literally burned up about it," when they mean "figuratively" burned up about it; and I have little doubt that a few decades hence, literally will have pushed figuratively out of the dictionary. A "tobaccoist" used to mean the smoker, and not the seller of tobacco, as it does today. A "typewriter" when the machine was first invented, meant the typist and not the machine itself. "Pearly" used to mean dignified, now it implies a kind of laughable rudeness; "silly" meant blessed, rather than foolish. And "awful" referred to the majesty of God's works, rather than the modern

sense of "frightful" or "ghastly."

Perhaps the most complete reversal of meaning in the English language, however, is the word "maudlin," which now describes a certain sort of self-pitying drunk. The word comes from Mary Magdalene (pronounced "maudlin" in England) who anointed Jesus' feet. It is worth keeping in mind that most words change for the worst over the years, and that a "cunning villain" used to mean merely a peasant of honest skill.

## POTOMAC FEVER

Kennedy vows to make a tax cut his No. 1 goal. He's getting sick and tired of forking over all his money to that fellow in the White House.

Britain has its worst blizzard in 100 years. One American visitor reports the weather's so bad, it's almost as cold outside his London hotel as it is in.

Things are looking up for the Republicans. They think they may have a 64 candidate who sounds like a record.

In Brazil, inflation is so rousing that Brazilians are boasting they have the finest money paper can buy.

Politics is the art of appearing to do something between elections.

Castro calls Kennedy a "vulgar pirate chief." The Administration just can't trust Castro. Under the agreement, he was supposed to save that kind of talk for the '64 campaign.

FLETCHER KNEBEL

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
Q—What is a distinctive feature of the climbing perch, a native of Asia and Africa?  
A—It possesses special breathing equipment which permits it to leave the water and journey overland in quest of a new place to live.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Farm Bureau Argues For Less Controls

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and American Farm Bureau Federation President Charles B. Shuman started a little argument the other day which is worth keeping alive for a little further research and analysis.

At AFB's annual convention in Atlanta, Shuman delivered a denunciation of organized labor, which is nothing new in this. Because the unions have made numerous attempts to organize farm labor, the big commercial farmers are against them.

Also, organized workers in farm food and fiber processing plants, demanding and getting higher wages and better working conditions, are believed by farm operators to be responsible for raising consumer prices, while higher wages in industry raise the prices of things farmers buy.

The AFB convention then went on record in a series of resolutions against industry-wide bargaining, the union shop, secondary boycotts, featherbedding and all the other things the National Association of Manufacturers have been against for years.

Farm Bureau resolutions also asked for repeal of the wage-hour laws, opposed further liberalization of minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance benefits and railroad retirement. Finally, they asked that unions be brought under the anti-trust laws.

But the Farm Bureau did invite Labor Secretary Wirtz to address them, to get his measure. Three days later he told Shuman and his convention that, "Surely, those interests which unite American labor and American agriculture are much stronger than those which divide them." He went on to say that while there was little possibility of quickly reconciling their conflicting views, the subject should be explored.

One of the first fields which might be explored profitably is who gets the most out of government—the farmers or labor?

From the Farm Bureau's resolutions, there are too many laws on the books favoring labor. But a look at United States Budget analyses indicates that there are far more laws on the books bene-

fitting agriculture than benefiting labor—industrial, organized labor, that is.

If you take everything that the 1963 budget classifies as Agriculture and Agricultural Resources, funds requested by the President for the fiscal year total \$5.8 billion dollars, or 6.3 per cent of the total budget.

The big item here is \$4.5 billion for farm income stabilization and the Food for Peace subsidies, which benefit farm producers. Other items are \$438 million for land and water resources, \$234 million for rural electrification loans, \$198 million for farm ownership loans and \$360 million for research.

If you look at everything which the Budget Bureau classifies as Health, Labor and Welfare, the total comes to \$5.1 billion, or only 5.5 per cent of the total budget.

But \$2.8 billion of this is for public assistance, which goes to rural as well as urban people, \$1.4 billion for health services and research, which also benefit all the people. The total here is \$4.2 billion not chargeable just to labor.

There is also an item of \$291 million for the school lunch program. City and country children both benefit from this, but farmers get paid for producing the food that goes into it. So this item should probably be charged to the agriculture budget.

What is left is \$354 million for labor and manpower services and \$225 million for vocational rehabilitation—a total of only \$579 million or a little over 1/2 of one per cent of the budget, and about a tenth of what goes for agriculture.

The Budget Bureau makes another special analysis of expenditures which provide aids or services to special groups. It estimates aids to agriculture for this year at \$5.35 billion. It estimates aids to labor at \$31 million, mostly for extended unemployment compensation and \$60 million for manpower training for a total of \$91 million.

Department of Labor also points out that its Employment Service, which places several million farm workers a year, is really paid for by a tax on industrial employers, not by farmers.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

## Longshoremen Seek Philippine Unionism

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Hawk-nosed Harry Bridges, whose word is law on West Coast docks, has entered the export business.

He will export to the Philippine Islands his own peculiar brand of trade unionism. American labor leaders are familiar with that brand: his International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was kicked out of the CIO as Communist-dominated.

Three of Bridges' top aides recently left the islands with grandiose plans to help the "down-trodden" Philippine dock workers.

They returned to Honolulu to advise that since Philippine industry is similar to ours and deals with some of the same people, the ILWU should make an all-out effort to organize Philippine workers.

They said that one Philippine colleague left ILWU could result in 150,000 new unionists in three areas. Philippine newspapers say the ILWU delegation helped spark "politically motivated" dock strikes on the Manila waterfront.

It is by no means the first time that ILWU officials have engaged in "politically motivated" strikes. In 1953, during the Korean War, ILWU officials brought Hawaiian industry to a screeching halt.

On June 13 of that year 50 per cent of Hawaii's pineapple workers, 90 per cent of the territory's sugar workers, and all 1,700 longshoremen walked off their jobs in protest against the Smith Act conviction of Jack Hall, ILWU regional director.

Hall, many times identified as a Communist, was convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government. He remains Hawaiian regional director to this day.

During the 1953 walkout, two Korea-bound U.S. transports were among those ships affected. Referring to this incident, a Honolulu paper reported:

"The dock areas were hardest hit. Longshoremen stayed off the job at Pearl Harbor for three days, the longest shutdown of civilian stevedoring operations ever called at the naval base. Sailors passing cargo from man to man worked two Korea-bound transports at Pearl Harbor yes-

terday and were to continue working the ships until the job is finished."

Bridges talked of another strike in 1959 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He was asked by Committee Counsel Richard Arens if he would call a strike to prevent U.S. supplies from reaching Chiang Kai-shek in event of war between the Communist and Nationalist Chinese. Bridges answered:

"If I felt doing that would keep the United States from going into such a suicidal enterprise and meaning the loss of life in the United States, my position at the moment would be, I think I would."

Such is the man now exporting trade unionism to a valued ally, the Philippine Republic.

Administration lobbyists have won a major convert in their campaign to repack the House Rules Committee. He is Georgia Rep. Phil Landrum who, two years ago, voted against an administration proposal to increase that committee by three members, and give control to the White House.

Landrum, co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, will this year go along with the President on "packing." Reason: He has been offered a seat on the powerful Ways and Means Committee for voting "right."

## Almanac

By United Press International  
Today is Wednesday, Jan. 9, the 9th day of 1963 with 356 to follow.

The moon is full. The morning stars are Mars and Venus. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1788, Connecticut ratified the Constitution.

In 1793, the first successful balloon flight in the U. S. was made by Jean Pierre Blanchard over Philadelphia.

In 1861, Mississippi seceded from the Union.

In 1945, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's promise "I shall return" was fulfilled as American soldiers invaded Luzon in the Philippine Islands.