

Good, Hard Work

The personal stock-taking that is supposed to accompany the average American's plunge into a new year might well include the question:

Is the individual's capacity-or willingness-to do hard work, even to endure hardship if necessary in performance of duty diminishing in this country?

As to the matter of capacity to endure hardship, Albert Biderman of the Bureau of Social Science Research, Washington, says the evidence indicates the ordinary American has plenty of it.

In a paper given before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a Philadelphia meeting, Biderman said United States prisoners' behavior in the Korean war offers proof.

Despite highly publicized instances of American captives succumbing to suffering and to the pressures of their captors, most United States soldiers, said Biderman, showed a great ability to take it. The wonder may be that so many survived.

Any one of us can perhaps find ample evidence, too, that hard work has not exactly gone out of fashion in the United States.

Dedicated workers abound in our space and defense efforts, in many less spectacular channels of government, in professions like the law and journalism and medicine, in industry, on the farms. The 18-hour day is still a reality in many places.

Yet there are in our life today many, many manifestations of a vastly different attitude toward work and hardship.

As scientific progress has steadily freed us from the back-breaking physical labors once necessary for the barest existence, more and more of us seem to have seized upon this liberation as a kind of permanent pass through life.

Thus some Americans have moved from the excessive ease granted by parental indulgence to snap courses in school, to soft jobs stressing security but not challenge and responsibility.

Crime has many causes-some of them different in different periods of history. Yet one enduring cause is the desire of some to gain the fruits of labor without working. With our great material abundance providing more "fruits" than ever, this particular soft approach appeals to increasing numbers.

What many of the nonworkers seem to want is not only the material benefit but the status that, in this country, goes with having things

The new commissioner of United States education, Francis Keppel, aimed a shaft at such people when a newsman asked him whether teachers in America deserved a higher status. He replied:

"I hold to the old-fashioned view that status should be earned."

Such a comment ought to touch a delicate nerve among Americans who think it can be bought, or stolen, or faked, or achieved by a variety of other shortcuts.

Generally speaking, we Americans no longer need to labor in the salt mines to gain the necessities. But we will be on the downhill road if really large numbers of us should ever conclude that status need not be earned, that men can live well without goals of achievement which require hard, testing, challenging work.

Don't Be A Carrier

(The Los Angeles Times)

Last week, in the southern area of the city, a 2-year-old baby came down with polio, and is still desperately ill.

Anyone who reads this possibly could be to blame. Because any of us could have given polio to that baby.

Polio can be eradicated completely. Medical science today has the know-how to eliminate it.

It only requires that people individually co-operate in the Sabin oral vaccine immunization program. If a majority of the people in Los Angeles County obtain the Sabin polio dosages, polio will not recur here in our generation

There are more than 500 clinics open today in Los Angeles County to give Type II polio vaccine to all applicants. From 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., the Los Angeles County Medical Assn. is making Sabin oral vaccine available all over the county.

There is a clinic within five minutes'

drive of every family in the county. It won't take five minutes to register and receive the vaccine. And it's five minutes back home.

Surely any family can take 15 minutes to make sure that no one in the family group will ever be horribly crippled by polio.

Even more important, the Sabin vaccine makes certain that anyone who takes it is not a "carrier" of polio. Many people are, without knowing it.

Sabin vaccine is given by mouth, on a cube of sugar or in a sip of syrup. No needle is used. The dosage is free, although a 25-cent donation is accepted to help cover costs of the serum

Reflect on this: that 2-year-old baby who came down with polio last week probably got it from a carrier. It could have been anybody who did not take his Sabin vaccine. Anyone who neglected this precaution could have been responsible.

Isn't that reason enough for taking 15 minutes to go to the nearest clinic today for a free, painless immunization against polio?

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) - Presi-dent Kennedy's belief that tax cuts now will mean "tens of billions of dollars more each year in production, profits, wages and public revenues," is based on what happened after the last big tax reduction in 1954.

That was a \$7.4 billion cut. Five hillion dollars of it came from expiration of Korean War taxes. It repealed excess profits and some excise taxes. It introduced a 10 per cent cut in individual income taxes right across the board. It also adjusted depreciation sched ules and introduced dividend credits benefiting business \$2.4 bil-lion a year. With individual in-come tax receipts reported at \$30 billion for fiscal 1953, the 10 per cent tax cut was \$3 billion. Total tax receipts of \$64.7 billion

in fiscal 1953 dropped a little to \$64.4 in 1954, the year the cut was made. This was followed by a sharp drop to \$60.2 billion in 1955, but that was caused by the post-Korean War recession from July 1953 to May 1954.

There was a rapid build-up after that. Gross national product of \$365 billion in 1953 dropped \$2 billion in the 1954 recession, but rose to \$397 billion in 1955 and \$419 billion in 1956-a 15 per cent rise for the two years. Tax re ceipts for 1956 rose to \$67.9 bil-

Corporate profits, which were \$38 billion in 1953 and dropped to \$34 billion during the 1954 recession, rose by nearly \$11 billion to \$44.9 billion in 1955.

The unemployment rate, 5.6 per cent, or 3.6 million out of a labor force of 54.5 million in 1954. dropped to a rate of 4.2 per

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cent, or 3.8 million out of a labor force of 67.5 million in 1956. The only two postwar years that the United States has had relatively full employment were 1955 and 1956.

Whether the 1954 tax cut can be given credit for all of this is questionable, for the good effects didn't last. There was a further

Income

\$ 3,000

5,000

7,500

20,000

\$ 3,000

5,000 7,500

10,000

20,000

\$ 3,000

5,000 7,500

10.000

20,000

recession in 1958-59 and a further setback, or at least slow growth, beginning in 1960 and continuing even now.

The Kennedy administration bases its present case on the theory that a tax cut now is what's needed to boost the economy. A tax cut is expected to have a much greater impact now than

HOW A TAX CUT

Single Person

Proposed

Tax

642

1,116

1,668

5,088

\$ 210

488

879

1.284

3,606

\$ 42

296

663

1,068

3,282

Treasury Department table, above, gives income in all cases as annual income before exemptions and deductions. All cases presume a standard deduction.

With No Dependents

With Two Dependents

\$ 318

Dollar

Reduction

\$ 104

176

289

428

90

172

262

352

926

124

214

304

842

\$ 18

S

1,324

in 1954, because of economic growth in the last 10 years. Gross national product of \$554

Percentage

Reduction

24.6

21.5

20.6

20.4

20.6

30.0

26.1

23.0

21.5

20.4

30.0

29.5

24.4

22.2

20.4

cut is in full effect. billion for 1962 is 65 per cent higher than in 1953. Personal income tax payments of \$45.7 bilreaction to any shot in the arm the economy receives from a tax lion in 1962 are 50 per cent higher than in 1953.

So the equivalent of a 10 per cent tax cut now would mean that

cut. Tax experts figure that 93 per cent of consumer income after taxes is spent, 7 per cent going into savings. But experience shows that even where there is a sharp rise in purchasing power, there's always a lag in actual spending. The length of the lag cannot be predicted

\$4.5 to \$5 billion more would be

made available for consumer

spending during the first year the

There is, of course, a delayed

It may take half a year or more after the tax cut is in effect be-fore spending habits change measurably. This makes it difficult to predict when there will be business expansion to take care of the expected increase in demand. Businesses that figure they will

get a certain per cent of the increased spending power generat-ed by a tax cut may start to build up inventories fairly soon, but ex-panding plant capacity to meet the demand is even trickier for businessmen to figure.

An industry now operating at 80 per cent of capacity won't expand immediately. If now operat-ing at high rate, an industry might expand plant capacity more rapidly.

President Kennedy's plan for making the tax cuts apply gradually over a three-year period is intended to limit the impact on the federal budget. If a first-year \$6 billion tax reduction out of a total \$10 billion planned tax cut is approved by Congress, that will be to stimulate business

The increased tax receipts from this new business are then expect-ed "to pay for" the remaining \$4 billion in tax cuts, without increasing budget deficits after the

IN WASHINGTON ... War Against Congress

Frontier, Congress is the town drunk, bully, and gunfighter all rolled into one. Every policy good since January, 1961 is blamed on the men and women who inhabit the offices on Capitol Hill. The failure of unemployment to re-spond to the "cures" concocted by the White House economic pillrollers? Congress is at fault. Re-Social Security? You guessed it.

But it isn't just the legislators who are to blame. The Washington press has suddenly fallen prey to a rash of "interpretive" stories which state openly and flatly that Congress is an "antiquated" institution, a creaking relic of the prejudices and limitations of the Founding Fathers. Why? Because it doesn't give the Administration everything it wants. Because it insists on examining and debating the President's pro posals. Because it occasiona takes seriously its Constitutional duty to hold the parsestrings.

Legislators who have served with distinction for many years (who have lorgotten more about the politics and the economics of the United States than the "young group" in the Executive have yet to learn) are being described as doddering idiots who should cash in their legislative chips and allow those of their juniors who

Richard Russell, As chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he can boast-though he never does-of a greater and more detailed knowledge of America's military and defense problems than any other civilian today. He is highly respected by the Joint Chiefs of Stail and by career Defense Establishment officials. But he disagrees with Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, "Big Bob" to the Pentagon people now trying to give him a jovial image. The Administration would like to push the Richard Russells, the Harry F. Byrds, and the other

al engine by stopping on the gas at every crossroads.

abolished, it would be done in the name of "democracy." This the argument being advanced by those who favor learing up the Constitutional provision which eives the states the sole right to determine qualifications for voting. The New Frontier wants to abolish, by Federal statute, state laws that require literacy tests for voters.

grades of school would be considered literate for voting in Federal elections. His bill would need only a majority vote for passage. in contrast to the constitutional amendment for such purposes offered last year.

It is argued that the literacy test is used to prevent Negroes from voting in the South. But there are already Federal powers to compel a state to apply its electoral laws without regard to race. Abolition of literacy laws, however, will give us a Congress far more subject to the kind of pressures which the President can always inspire among the uninformed.

The call for "democracy" has a slightly hypocritical ring coming from an Administration which be lieves in "managed" news. The give - away comes from James MacGregor Burns, who can claim to be the almost-official historian of the Kennedy Administration. In his new book, "The Deadlock of Democracy," Professor Burns lets the cat out of the bag:

"The cure for democracy, people used to say, is more democracy. A half-century of hard experience has shown this cliche to be a danend meaning geroos half-truth. The cure for Thus, whether our basic infirmdemocracy is leadership-respon ity or incapacity, is physical, eco-nomic or social, it is this cleavwible. committed, effective, exuberant leadership." The kind of leadership, perhaps, which doesn't need those stubborn and age that determines our view of ourselves and of mankind-and stupid men on Capitol Hill-or that eventually perverts any real which know what's best for you and me, and will give it to us idea of "brotherhood," which is more of a slogan than a feeling. whether we want it or not? Sour Note under the same threat. Almanac By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Jan. 22, the 22nd day of 1963 with 343 to fel-The moon is approaching its new phase. The morning stars are Venus and Marx. The evening stars are Mars. Jupiter and Saturn. Those born on this day include the English comantic poet. Lord der Ki Byron in 1788. On this day in history: In 1789, the first American nov-el was published in Boston, written by Sarah Morton and called The Power of Sympathy.

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS We divide the world along the grain of our infirmities. Whatever it is that we feel we most lack, or need, becomes the boundary line between Us Here and Those Out There.

Illness - chronic or disabling illness-is the most striking ex-ample of this division. To somewho is really ill, seriously and for a considerable time, all other loyalties and animosities are submerged beneath the sense of separateness between the Sick World and the Weil World.

To the poor-perhaps not so much in America, where econommobility is possible, but in most other countries-the social order is irrevocably divided into the Haves and Have-Nots. The lack of funds, the lack of food, makes every other division seem artificial and meaningless. This, of course, is the great fulcrum by which communism has moved half the world.

And to the Black, especially today, color is the absolute line of demarcation. The world is a color world, sharply and simply; all other distinctions are at bottom. temporary, superficial and in the

vival

When is a nation most "united"? When under attack. The American Revolution united the colonists as peace never could: the Civil War solidified the peoples of the North and South; Naziism gave the British people a sense of solidarity and unanimity not seen since then.

It is one of the profound paradoxes of human nature that separateness creates unity; it is the Other that makes us One. And this concept of oneness comes only in times of crisis, through hate, enmity, deprivation, discrimination, conflict and

Such negative feelings are what engender our positive virloyalty, our heroism, tites-our our unselfishness, our willingness to subordinate the individual interest for the common good. There are few heroes of peace, there are few martyrs of love. Perse-cution held the Jewish people toether for 5,000 years; acceptance might dissolve them in a generation. It is Those Out There who keep Us Here identifiable and ready to fight for our rights. or our wrongs, or simply our sur-

THEY SAY...

THESE DAYS ... Everybody A Winner Here

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN ere three of them. es, all members of the steel had succeeded Philip Murray as president of the United Steelworkunion, to get their share of the pleased when he learned about Ruttenberg's new activity. Around Pittsburgh fae has been quoted as saying that Rottenberg was try-ing to humiliate him, and that Ruttenberg's new advisory company should be called, not Humanation, but "Humiliation, Inc." But in the Pittsburgh area steel fabricating companies, unable to payhigh union wages, kept going out business. And membership in the United Steelworkers of Amer-ica kept shrinking. The facts of life were going against David Mc-

By RALPH de TOLEDANO To hear the talk on the New

fusal of the voters to buy a medi-care program which can wreck Congress again.

Consider the case of Senator

men who have made a career of the Senate out of their positions of influence. Therefore, the big campaign - directed from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and from the Attorney General's office-is to scrap a seniority system which has prevented the hot-heads from destroying the complex Congression

If the seniority system were

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) will introduce a bill under which



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Here's How Proposed Tax Cut Shapes Up

Present

Tax

\$ 422

818

1,405

2,096

6,412

\$ 300.

660

1,141

1,636

4,532

\$ 60

Joint Return

420

877

1,372

4,124

Joint Return

finir names were Joseph Scanlon, Clinton Golden and Harold Ruttenberg, and they formed a yeasty and somewhat dissident element in the high counsels of the United Steel Workers of America, Around Pittsburgh they were known as the productivity boys, the ones who wanted the members of the steel union to cooperate with em-ployers in working out amicable cest-cutting programs as the basis for earning higher hourly wages.

For years the Three Musketsors of Productivity preached their gos-pel of "efficiency sharing." For years they tried to mitigate the hurshness of class war feeling when the union was squaring off to make its demands on management. They wanted labor to help napke steel companies so profit able that there would be money to dure between workers and stockholders without raising the ton-

When he was still alive. Presi dent Philip Murray of the United Steel Workers kept the Three Musketcers of Productivity on edge vith a promise. "Some day," he cryptically told Scanlon. But Phil Murray died, and meanwhile the steel union went right on asking for increased wages and high on fringe henefits without regard either to hourly efficiency or the inflationary impact of its demands on the price of steel.

True enough, Joe Scanlon had some minor successes; he worked out a few cost-cutting programs with some small steel fabricators, notably in Ohio. One company, the Adamson Tank Company, put in a plan that enabled its employ-

profits arising from an employed worker efficiency drive. But the high command in the steel union remained privately contemptue of Scanlon's evangelism. Tired of batting his beed against a stone wall, Joe Scanlon resigned from the union and betook himself from Pittsburgh to Cambridge, Mass., where he joined the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Techpology and gave a course in labormanagement relations.

The other Musketeers also felt. the hopelessness of their position. Clint Golden retired to write books: Harold Ruttenberg, after a sojourn in Washington with the War Production Board, became a steel master for Cyrus Eaton in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Well, the years rolled on, and Golden and Scanlon both died. The one remaining Musketeer, Harold Ruttenberg, proved to be a whize in business. He made himself enough money as a steel master to buy a company which made well-drilling equipment for sale all over the world. But the ltch to get back into the business of work ing out labor-management efficiency programs for the steel in dustry was too strong for Harold Ruttenberg. He sold his well-drilling equipment company and put the money into supermarkets, to provide a source of income for his large lamily

Then he formed something called Humanation, Incorporated. and set out to advise employers on working out voluntary programs with workers to the end of achieving "a common objective of increasing productivity. David McDonaid, the man who

Denald. It was not long before McDonald, swallowing his pride, was condescending to ask Ruttenberg to help save some companies that employed members of the steel union. Real cooperation, however, has been hard to achieve in the Pittaburgh region: the shadow of distrust between the stoclworkers and management has gone too drep. But just the other day the Pittsburgh area was electrified to hear that United Steelworker employes of the Kaiser Steel Coporation on the distant Pacific coast had voted to adopt a labor contract calling for workers to receive a share of production cost savings. This, a non-inflationary agreement, is the first of its kind in a basic steel company.

What this signifies is that the old ideas of the Three Musketeers of Preductivity have at last tak-en root. Joe Scanion and Clint Golden didn't live to see it. But Harold Battenberg is alive to sa-vor a victory that should huruliate no one. In this instance labor, management and the consumer all stand to win

have the right kind of vigor to take over the nation's gover-

anyone who has completed six

Our brothers, in point of fast, are only those who share our lacks, who feel our needs, who stand

In 1901, Queen Victoria of England died, ending the reigh of any sovereigh over a civilized nation

In 1917, President Woodrow Wilson - soeking a quick end to World War I-asked for "a peace without victory." In 1002, President Herbert

Hoover enacted into law a measure establishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A thought for the day-The late President Woodrow Wilson ence said: "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight."

The best antidote for nervous. tension and intellectual intemper-ance is physical fatigue. -Heart specialist Dr. Paul Dudley White.

So long as Communist policy is double-faced our response must double-handed. -Lord Home, British foreign secrefary;

Pemple who watch such shows as Ben Casey and Dr. Kildare can be difficult patients on occasion. They learn a little bit about rare diseases ... and they think they know a great deal.

-Dr. Peter Mott, of New York's Bellevue Medical Center.

Religion is strong in America. but a good deal of it is a kind of rather vague religious sentiment. -Arthur Michael Ramsey, Archhishop of Canterbury, after three-week visit,

I reluse to answer the question on the grounds that the answer might tend to incriminate, degrade and get me killed. -Daniel Cohen, reluctant witness in a New York robbery. trial.

I teld Mr. Khrushchev that I didn't intend to talk to him about music, so we discussed the cotion industry in Tashkent.

-Composer Igor Stravinsky, vis-iting Russia for the first time in 50 years.

