

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Into The Vacuum

Nobody is getting noticeably excited by all the talk in Washington about a tax cut. There are a number of reasons for this, not the least of which are the indications that the states will move in on the taxpayer if the federal government moves out.

Tax Foundation, Inc., a private research group, reports that about 30 states are considering tax increases that would add \$1.5 billion nation-wide to total taxes. Many of these increases are keyed to reductions in the federal rate.

Commerce Clearing House, another private group, reports the same picture, which varies from Maine's proposed sales tax in-

crease to 4 per cent to West Virginia's extension of its horse race tax.

We seem to have reached a plateau in taxes. There is a certain percentage of the national wealth that has to be extracted and disbursed by government because certain things have to be done and only government—national or local—can do them.

The percentage may be a trifle on the high side today, but any net reduction is likely to be slight after local tax hikes are balanced against federal tax cuts.

That's why Joe Citizen is not excited about a tax cut. He sees little difference in whether the money is taken from his right hand or his left hand.

Increase Makes Little Noise

(The Bend Bulletin)

While Washington — and the nation — are rife with speculation about a tax cut in 1963, a \$2 billion tax rise is going through with a minimum of publicity. It will mean a considerable difference in take-home pay for most families. The boost is in the form of Social Security tax rates voted at 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 rise is one per cent. The maximum tax for the year thus goes up from \$150 to \$174, or 16 per cent.

The effect of the rise will be felt most by employees earning substantially more than the base of \$4,800. They will have paid up their 1962 tax early in the year, so the resumption of Social Security deductions amounts in a sense to a double cut in take-home pay.

For self-employed people, the rate will rise by seven-tenths per cent to five and four-tenths per cent. Their maximum tax goes up from \$225.60 to \$259.20.

This is the ninth boost in Social Security tax rates since the system was voted into law in 1935. As rates have increased, of course, so have benefits. The maximum benefit for a worker retired at age 65 will be \$127 a month in 1963.

As the law now stands, further rate rises for employees, employers, and the self-employed are scheduled for 1966 and 1968. And although the rate is approaching the limit the taxpayer will stand for, further rises may be

expected. The medicare plan defeated at the 1962 session of Congress would have raised the rates on employees and employer by one-fourth per cent each and on the self-employed by four-tenths per cent. It also would have applied the entire tax on the first \$5,200 of earnings, a boost of \$400 in the base.

The Social Security omnibus measure of 27 years ago was described at the time as "more complex than any other ever considered by Congress" and as "the most comprehensive single piece of social legislation ever enacted by the legislature of any country." But its status remained in doubt for almost two years. The Supreme Court decision upholding the Social Security Act was handed down in May 1937.

Since then coverage has been expanded regularly. Social Security sweeteners were enacted in five consecutive election years up until 1962. The eventual universal coverage originally intended is approaching.

But Social Security is a good deal more than a vast welfare umbrella. Because the benefit checks are cashed and the money quickly spent, the 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.

Social Security long ago ceased to be controversial, though it remains the target for occasional pot-shots—as for example this one included in a recent business letter: "It (the rate rise) means a \$24 tax boost for employees—a fact which might be pointed out to them in a stuffer enclosed in a forthcoming pay envelope."



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Charge 'Way Off Base'

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

There is nothing sacrosanct about the American press—and it can be demonstrated that the nation's newsmen often have feet of clay. The American press can be prejudiced, and reporters can sometimes forget the difference between crusading and editorializing. They can be taken in by the blandishments of the Kennedy Administration, as a veteran correspondent has shown in a recent Fortune article.

But there is one thing that the American press is not—and repeat: not. Unlike some of the European press, it is not corrupt. You can win a newspaperman's sympathy or support, but you had better not try to buy him. I can count on the fingers of one hand, with a couple left over, the newsmen I have known to be "on the take." So tough is the press corps on this subject that a famous woman correspondent was expelled from the House-Senate press galleries because she had signed a toothpaste advertisement.

It has taken a Jack Paar, a comedian so neurotically sensitive that he will cry on the air if a harsh word is said to him, to accuse the American press of corruption. A mailing piece from Esquire, which has made a considerable profit by combining sex and phony liberalism, bears the glad tidings:

"You can buy the editorial integrity of a large proportion of the press for a bottle of Scotch per column inch. Jack Paar sounds off for Esquire."

is made up of corrupt luses. That such a charge should come from Jack Paar is no surprise. Though he makes more in an hour of chatter than most newsmen make in a year, Jack has been out to punish the press for not loving him enough. He is a glib, sometimes funny, performer whose reputation was made by the wit and talent of guests who were paid the bare minimum allowed by the performing unions.

Mr. Paar achieved considerable fame when, on a junket to Cuba, he gave Fidel Castro to the American people. Castro, if one accepted the Paar testimony—and millions saw Fidel on the show—was a lovable, idealistic, anti-Communist whose most earnest desire was to live in friendship with the United States. And Mr. Paar grew eloquently indignant about those who questioned his word and accused Fidel of having Communist sympathies.

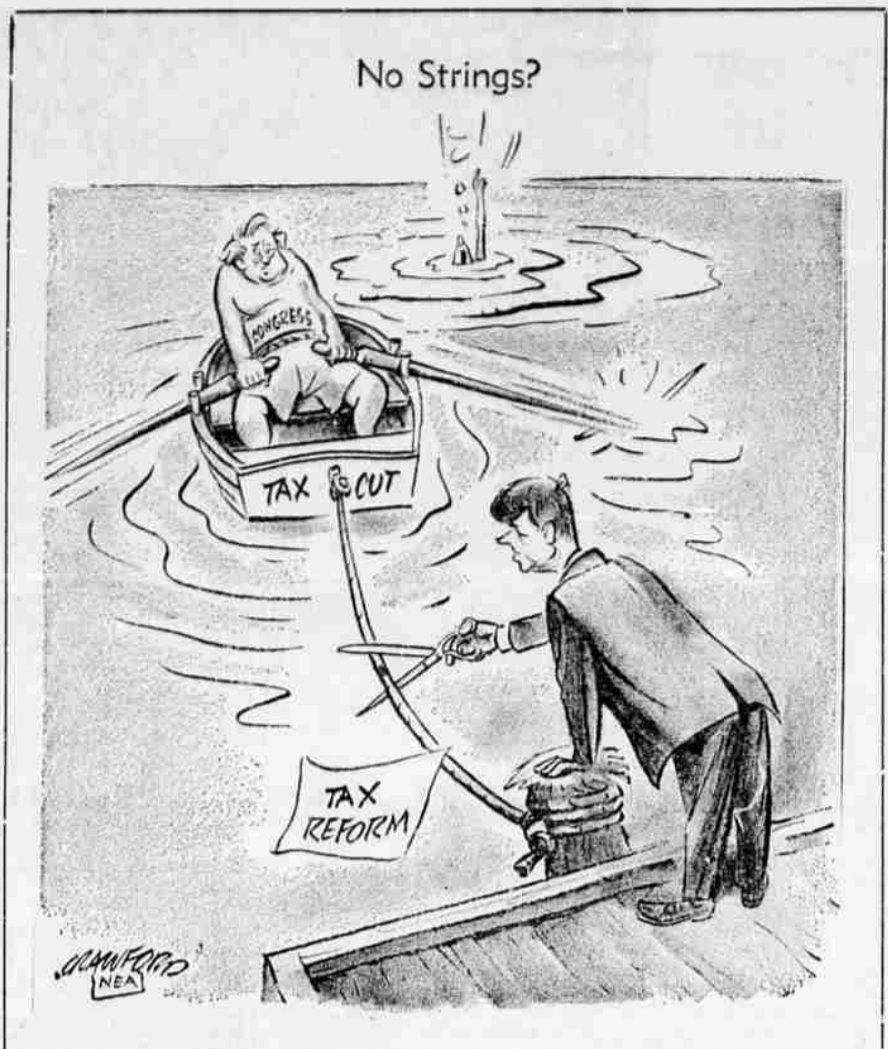
Since then, Jack Paar has considered himself something of a public figure. When he was on nightly, he would deliver himself of opinions on the state of the world—and it must be said in fairness that occasionally a few of his facts were correct. Because a number of radio-TV columnists and other commentators on the show business scene were not overcome by the Paar charm and said so in print, he mounted a campaign against them—using NBC facilities and the publicly-owned airwaves as his medium. When he allowed any rebuttal, it was followed by hours and days of vicious commentary from him or from fawning guests.

Paar's motives can be under-

stood. But I fail to see why Esquire should give houseroom to a group libel of the press. The editors of Esquire have strong political views, to which they are entitled, and the magazine's pages have been employed for a series of attacks against those who are to the right of center. These attacks have, on several occasions, gone over the line of propriety—but why be stuffy about that? Esquire has made false accusations against me, but I have managed to survive.

The smear of a "large proportion" of the press as "on the take" drunks is a different matter, however. Whatever the shortcomings of the American press, it is the cleanest in the world. It is one thing to argue about the political bias of this newspaper or that group of correspondents. But to destroy faith in the basic honesty of the American press plays right into the hands of the totalitarians—Communist or Fascist. I know this was not Esquire's purpose. The mailing piece in question starts out with a "come on" about a nude woman—printed on the envelope—and this, like the Paar diatribe, is designed to sell copies and make money.

There's no harm in that. The profit motive is what makes the wheels go round. But there must be a point of responsibility—even for Esquire. To cast aspersions on a large group of people is serious business and the American Society of Newspaper Editors of Sigma Delta Chi, the journalism fraternity, should look into it—not to censor Esquire or Jack Paar, but to take a strong stand against this kind of nastiness.



Compulsory Unionism Is Issue

By TULLY NETTLETON (Associate Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor)

Is there such a thing as an unqualified right to work for an employer of one's own choosing if the employer's terms are satisfactory?

Or does the very existence of terms and of worker protections which stem from collective bargaining connote the existence of a background of labor unionism to which every employe, union member or not, owes some debt?

These questions pose in substance the controversy over what labor leaders call "union security" and what some industrialists reject as "compulsory unionism."

Illuminating case histories on the subject have been built up during the last year in contests between two major unions, the machinists and the automobile workers, and three leading aerospace companies, Douglas, Lockheed, and Boeing. Two decisions are in the record and two are yet to be arrived at. Contracts have been written at Douglas and Lockheed; a strike against Boeing has been enjoined, and the United States Supreme Court may upset the agency shop provisions in the Douglas contract.

Why do labor officials insist on the union shop—in which an employe, once hired, must join a union if he is to hold his job? Long labor experience has indicated that where a recognized bargaining organization exists, the working condition it obtains will be enjoyed by all employes on the job. To maintain such an organization involves expense, and those who pay the expense (through union dues) generally feel that the cost should be shared by all who share the benefits.

Out of dissatisfaction with cases of "dual unionism" (two unions competing in a single plant or in-

dustry), the Wagner Act in 1935 provided that: "Representatives designated or selected for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employes in a unit . . . shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employes in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

This provision was re-enacted in the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 and is part of the law now administered by the National Labor Relations Board.

Under this exclusive bargaining concept, as was urged by the machinists' union in the Lockheed case, the bargaining agent is required to represent employes who are not members in the same manner as members of the union. At this and other aerospace companies the union has spent considerable sums in arbitration cases and other procedures where substantial numbers of nonunion workers have benefited from the result.

Spokesmen for the International Association of Machinists point out that the aerospace industry, fluctuating with government contracts, has an exceptionally high rate of employe turnover. This not only makes it difficult to maintain a majority membership (which is something of a factor in responsibility for keeping contracts) but keep up their corps of shop stewards. Since new employes automatically enjoy the ready-made benefits of existing contracts and see no reason to join the union unless required to do so.

On the other hand, heads of the Lockheed and Boeing companies take the position that, as one of them stated it, "A basic principle is at stake—American citizens possess certain inalienable rights

which even a majority vote cannot take away from them." One of these, it is argued is the right of association or nonassociation with private organizations.

Concerning the "free rider" or "free loader" argument, Donald R. Richberg, a former labor attorney, says, "Fraternal organizations, churches, and civic and political organizations raise money, organize work, and carry it on for the benefit of a large number of persons who contribute no support." He considers it absurd to empower a voluntary organization to compel all who benefit from it to contribute support.

Yet labor organization spokesmen might argue that the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts have given them a responsibility somewhat beyond that of the usual voluntary association. In designating "bargaining units," within which an organization must represent all or none, has Congress done something akin to what a state legislature does when it authorizes creation of "improvement districts"?

In those an assessment is levied on all whose property is benefited by streets, sewers or other improvements favored by a majority. One who does not wish to pay the assessment has the option of selling and moving out.

But union activities are often somewhat broader than collective bargaining activities, even if he did not entirely agree with the way they were handled, might not want to contribute to political campaigns or social and economic propaganda also covered in union dues. Or he might deeply disapprove of the union leadership.

Under these circumstances it would seem there should be some way out for the individual and the union. The Lockheed settlement provides that the company will assist the union in placing before new employes its arguments for voluntary membership.

The agency shop would assess the costs of union membership even against nonmembers. On the other hand, an untrammeled "right to work" permits "representation without taxation." Is there not some arrangement by which the agency fee would be limited strictly to representation costs, or by which unwilling participants could designate a charitable purpose for their contribution rather than have it strengthen an undesired leadership?

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Friday, March 1, the 60th day of 1963 with 305 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Mars and Venus.

The evening star is Mars. Those born on this day include American musician Glen Miller, in 1899.

On this day in history:

In 1781, the American colonies adopted the Articles of Confederation, paving the way for a federal Union.

In 1872, a civil rights act provided for Negroes to serve on juries and guaranteed them equal rights in public places.

In 1832, the 20-month-old son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh was kidnapped from his bed.

A thought for the day—The Italian poet Dante said: "There is no greater pain than to recall a happy time in wretchedness."

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for 'Gems' and 'Answer to Previous Puzzle'. Clues include: ACROSS 1 Precious stone, 2 Another jewel, 3 Elude, 4 Wasting, 5 Intellect, 6 Loosened, 7 Terminal, 8 Time of day, 9 Compass point, 10 Yellowish-green stone, 11 Holy Roman Church (ab.), 12 Made horizontal, 13 Other name, 14 Seldom, 15 Coins of Ecuador, 16 Bent, 17 Church dignitary, 18 Cornish town (prefix), 19 Place for sabbatekeeping, 20 goods, 21 Southern state (ab.), 22 Persia, 23 Aeriform fuel, 24 Extremely, 25 minute, 26 Retiring, 27 Indian, 28 Substantial, 29 Paint, 30 Frightening, 31 DOWN 1 Clamor, roar (obs.), 2 Flat, 3 Electric caifish, 4 Measures of length (ab.), 5 Sierra, 6 Frigate (Scot.), 7 Braille, 8 Poned, 9 Creek letter (prefix), 10 Giant (ab.), 11 Interpret, 12 Neither, 13 Dutch measure, 14 Yield of oysters, 15 Flat, 16 Rounded, 17 Stigma, 18 City in California, 19 Shakespearean king, 20 Otherwise, 21 Color, 22 And/or, 23 Chair, 24 Indifferent, 25 Make a mistake, 26 English river.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . . Kennedy-Khrushchev Meeting Considered

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — A second meeting between President Kennedy and Soviet Russia's Chairman Nikita Khrushchev may be in the making.

William C. Foster, U.S. Disarmament Agency director, gave a first hint of this in a recorded interview with Sen. Kenneth Keating, R-N.Y., on the nuclear test ban negotiations.

"Is there likely to be a further discussion of this between the President and Mr. Khrushchev?" the senator asked.

"I would think so," replied Foster. Referring to the exchange of notes between the President and Khrushchev last December, just before the 18-nation Geneva disarmament committee recessed, Foster declared: "These letters certainly indicated that they both have a deep interest in obtaining a dependable agreement to terminate nuclear tests."

"Then you would expect that?" Keating asked. Foster replied: "I would expect at some point it would occur." This exchange took place just before the Russians did another about-face and broke off test ban talks with American and British officials in New York and Washington Jan. 31.

Foster is now in Geneva as head of U.S. negotiators in the disarmament talks.

His aides say that he was referring to both further exchanges of notes and direct talks.

This confirms authoritative reports in Washington that the Russians have been hinting they would like to arrange another Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting.

Since their first and only meeting in Vienna June 3-4, 1961, the President has given no encouragement to holding another. The condition laid down has been that there must be some assurance of being able to formalize agreements already negotiated. There would not be another meeting just to talk.

These conditions apparently dissuaded Khrushchev from coming to the U.N. General Assembly last fall. There would be no point in his coming unless he could also see the President.

Kennedy has tentative plans to

visit Rome and Bonn in late winter or early spring. The White House makes clear no firm dates have been scheduled. London speculation that the President might also see Prime Minister Harold Macmillan is not confirmed in Washington. A European visit would, of course provide an opportunity for a meeting with Khrushchev.

Some American specialists on Communist affairs who are discouraging any further Kennedy-Khrushchev meetings now say that in their first conference, Khrushchev gained the impression that the President was not a strong and forceful leader.

It is claimed this was reflected in Russia's renunciation of the nuclear test ban and the resumption of testing in 1961. It is also maintained that this was a factor in the Kremlin decision to establish offensive intermediate range ballistic bases in Cuba and make that island a center for further Communist aggression throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Khrushchev now may have discovered that Kennedy is a year and a half more experienced than he was in Vienna and definitely no weakling.

In any future meeting the two leaders would therefore be on more even terms and might conduct more fruitful talks.

Not the least of the subjects for them to discuss—in addition to a nuclear test ban and disarmament—is the Cuba situation. Both Kennedy and Khrushchev left this extremely fuzzy after their exchange of notes prior to the Russian missile pull-out from Cuba last October.

Khrushchev promised on-site inspection of the dismantled bases. Fidel Castro has prevented him from delivering on this promise. This nullified Kennedy's offer of a guarantee against an American invasion of Cuba.

But now the President faces a new dilemma in getting all Russian forces and even defensive arms out of Cuba.

The President's last press conference failed to clarify just what pressures are being applied to make the Russians get out of Cuba and stay out. But an agreement to this effect is becoming the first test of Russia's sincerity about wanting disarmament.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . . Commies Teaching In Camps For Kids

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It was front page news eight years ago when a joint committee of the New York Legislature completed an intensive investigation of children's summer camps.

The unanimous conclusion of committee members: Hard-core Communists had turned a startling number of camps into instruments for brainwashing young kids in party doctrine.

The committee probe forced several camps out of business and anxious parents could breathe more easily. Security officials now report, however, that several key figures in the 1954-55 investigation are back at the old stand.

Subscribers to the party-line National Guardian recently received fancy brochures informing them of a "fantastic, forward-looking" camp for children aged 7 to 16, located 75 miles from New York City, at Wingdale, N.Y.

Camp Webatuck, on the shores of Lake Ellis, boasts everything a child could wish — tennis, swimming, boating, arts and crafts, dramatics, hunting and camping.

One of the directors of Webatuck is Norman Studer, of whom the New York State Legislative Committee had this to say in 1955:

"Norman Studer, director of Camp Woodland, in Phoenicia, Ulster County, New York, was identified as a member of the Communist Party.

"His sole occupation is teaching children. In one of his responsive, perhaps unguarded moments, he told the committee in a way to leave no room for doubt, that his philosophic belief could not be separated from his work in training children."

Studer was a little vague in defining his "philosophic belief." He took the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist Party membership.

Manager of Camp Webatuck is Mike Stein, who eight years ago was a counselor at Camp Kinderland, which New York legislators found to be Communist-controlled.

In 1961, Stein journeyed to Moscow as a delegate to the World Youth Forum, representing the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee, which FBI Director

Edgar Hoover calls a Communist operation.

Stein is president of Advance, a New York group against which Attorney General Kennedy has recently moved in an effort to force it to register as a Communist front.

Eight years ago, the New York State Committee found that "the Communist-dominated International Workers Order was organizing, financing and supplying the management of Communist summer camps." A number of Camp Webatuck's directors have been affiliated with the International Workers Order and the now defunct Communist-controlled American Labor Party.

The camp's brochure mailed to National Guardian readers was printed by New York City's Promp Press. Here is what the committee had to say on that score:

"Once a Communist gains a position of control in any phase of American life — even in a summer camp for children—he must by the rigid rules which govern him hire other Communists and use the services of other Communists as printers, caterers, entertainers, etc. In the field of books and records, the prime camp suppliers are Promp Press . . ."

Note: A "Community Sing" for the benefit of Camp Webatuck's "Scholarship Fund" is scheduled March 2 at the Community Church in New York City.

Featured entertainer: Folk singer Pete Seeger, who has been identified as a Communist. The Daily Worker once (May 4, 1949) referred to him as an entertainer for the party.

Pastor of the Community Church is Donald Harrington, whose record is found in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Only last night, Harrington turned over his church to a group urging freedom for Morton Sobell, convicted espionage artist.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which is the largest palace in the world?
A — The Vatican Palace in Rome. It has 1,400 rooms, chapels and halls of which the oldest date from the 13th Century.