

Herald and News Editorial Page

Revealing The Hidden

There are perhaps 40 million Americans today who are seriously disadvantaged—poverty-stricken, handicapped, ill, forgotten.

Thanks to efforts like Michael Harrington's excellent "The Other America," some of us in this country are perhaps a little more aware now of these unfortunate millions.

They include, of course, migratory workers, the out-of-work in abandoned Appalachian coal fields, aged folk cast aside, the young but unskilled who can't find jobs, and many more.

Certainly our society can never be accounted a success until we find a way to lift such millions out of their half-world of despair and disillusion.

The commentator who called attention to

their plight performed a useful service—which ought to be repeated by one or another constantly.

But he was unrealistic in suggesting that strong words from the president can magically start these people on the road up.

The burden of Harrington's book is that the "other America" is largely hidden in a nation essentially prosperous. And, no matter how loud the President's voice, Congress is not in the habit of legislating about hidden problems.

It acts when they are out in the open, feeding a fire that every lawmaker can feel. On the problem in question, admittedly a grave one, we have barely begun to gather the kindling.

Settlement By Club

(Portland Oregonian)

Management took a severe beating in the Atlantic-Gulf Coast longshore strike, and the federal government swung the club in the person of pro-labor Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon.

This can be the only conclusion from the terms of the settlement, happily accepted by the International Longshoremen's Association and reluctantly agreed to by ship owners under Mr. Morse's threats of a worse beating in Congress after many more weeks of losses on the waterfront. The month-long strike is estimated to have cost \$750 million. The settlement will add an estimated \$28 million in labor costs to a \$145 million annual payroll in New York alone.

Wage and benefit increases, by the Kennedy Administration's own announced policy, should be kept within the bounds of increased productivity, which the government has said is about 3 per cent a year. But on the eastern waterfronts, productivity has declined—by 14 per cent in 10 years, according to the employers. Featherbedding is rampant.

This was a key issue in the dispute. Employers insisted that 17-man gangs could easily do the work of the present 20-man crews. They demanded that other practices which produce on work or limit, for instance, a checker's duties to a certain item or a crew's work to one hatch, be eliminated.

But in the final settlement no consideration was given to this vital issue. Earlier, the Labor Department had got both sides to agree to a non-binding study by a government commission of work practices. Employers have little reason to believe that if the commission finds for them the union will accept the

findings or that the government will pressure it to do so.

Postponement of the featherbedding issue left only wages and fringe benefits for Sen. Morse and the other presidential commission strike settlers to prescribe. How one-sidedly they did prescribe is evident in original demands and offers and the final settlement.

The union had demanded 50 cents an hour over a two-year period, of which 26 cents would be in wages. The employers offered a package of 22 cents. The President's commission gave the union 39 cents by employers' figures, though Sen. Morse denies it will run that high. The Morse commission gave the union 24 cents in wage increases—only 2 cents less than the union demand—15 cents retroactive to last Oct. 1 and 9 cents more next October. Pension contributions were upped by 9 cents over the two-year period and other benefits, such as an extra holiday, were thrown in. The longshoremen now earn \$3.02 an hour, with 67 cents additional in fringe benefits.

Mr. Kennedy was "gratified" by the settlement, the White House announced. How he could be gratified by a violation of his own rules relating to wages and productivity and by a settlement that is bound to disturb price stability and make world trade more costly is beyond our comprehension. Obviously the government-dictated settlement is not within the "framework of living costs," as Sen. Morse said it was.

The image as a friend of business the President has tried to establish since the steel-price rumble is bound to suffer from this bluegonging of an industry into submission to the union.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Kennedy Popularity Jolted

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy is now in the unenviable position of being damned if he does and damned if he doesn't. Whatever domestic or foreign policies he proposes, he gets jumped on by his critics in both parties. And his defenders are few.

Prime example at the moment is the tax program. For over a year practically everyone has been screaming at the President for a tax cut as the only sure cure for recession.

A few dissenters have pointed out that while tax cuts were nice, they couldn't be had without either a cut in government spending, deficit financing or tax reform. Nobody paid any attention.

But now many of the people who last year were demanding tax cuts of every kind, just so they were big enough, have awakened to the fact that both tax reform and deficit financing may be involved. And they are yelling that the President is going to ruin the country. So the demand now is to cut government spending right to the bone to pay for the tax cut.

Meanwhile, opposition to the President's balanced, three-year gradual tax reduction and tax reform program has become practically unanimous. To labor union leaders, low income groups would not be given enough of a tax cut. To business leaders, corporate taxes would not be cut deep enough or fast enough.

And to everyone who now gets a little benefit from some escape clause in existing tax law—like

the people who have been getting dividend tax credits or extra large depletion allowances on mineral resources—the mere thought of denying them these entrenched special privileges is revolutionary.

Little realization is apparent that there never was a perfect tax bill and there never will be. A tax cut which gives everybody everything he wants and then some would not do the job it must do—raise money to pay for defense and run the government. The fact that somebody has to make some hard decisions on these matters and hold them through has not registered.

Much of the same kind of criticism is now being applied to the administration's foreign policy moves.

Since the end of World War II, the principal fault found with the conduct of American foreign policy has been that this country has not taken the position of world leadership to which it is entitled.

There has been too much deference to allied second-rate powers and underdeveloped countries on the foreign aid dole and not enough firm insistence that the American position should determine free world policy in opposition to international communism, since America carries most of the load.

In the past few months, however, the President has led the free world in imposing a blockade on Cuba. He has forced the withdrawal of Russian missiles from Cuban bases. He has insisted that Polaris missiles be substituted for Skybolts to defend Britain. He has taken a strong stand on creation of a nuclear

striking force in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He has called on Canada to live up to its past commitments for nuclear defense. He has cut off foreign aid to Haiti and Ceylon for their unfriendly attitudes.

Instead of taking a certain amount of pride in this softly spoken diplomacy, backed up by wielding of a bigger stick, the burden of the criticism is that the President is wrecking all American alliances and that his foreign policy is a mess.

The same kind of reaction has greeted almost every administration program.

The President is blamed for not having been able to lift the country out of the recession left on his doorstep when he entered the White House.

In the same breath he is criticized because he has tried to do something about this through accelerated depreciation and investment credits to business, through extended insurance benefits for the jobless, by public works and redevelopment programs in depressed areas. The whole purpose has been to reduce the curse of excessive unemployment.

The justification for all this criticism is that it is part of the American political system and tradition. The great game of politics is to destroy every president as soon as he takes the oath. This is what happened to President Hoover, to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, to President Eisenhower, and now Kennedy. The logic, the consistency, and the everyday common sense of such an attitude is hard for the fair-minded citizen to follow most of the time.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

My recent column on names of characters in fiction that have passed into the common vocabulary of English speech has been supplemented by readers from all parts of the country. A few of my oversights were excusable only on the grounds of temporary imbecility.

For instance, I mentioned Dickens' "Fagin," but neglected the far more popular "Scrooge." I credited Shakespeare with "Hamlet," but ignored the equally well-known "Shylock." And somehow I overlooked the adjective "quixotic," which Cervantes contributed by Don Quixote.

One correspondent suggested that "Walter Mitty" belongs in this small and select band of characters, and while it is still too soon to tell, it is probable that James Thurber's endearing dreamer will prove as enduring in the language as Nabokov's "Invitation of a Friend." Medical men speak of the "Walter Mitty syndrome" to describe certain types of repressed and fantasy-laden personalities.

My reference to "Lothario" as being the only remnant of the works of Nicholas Rowe to remain in memory brought from a professor of English in California the reminder that the phrase, "simon-pure," is another strange vestige of an otherwise forgotten work.

A comedy written in the year 1717 by one Susanna Centlivre,

called "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," introduces an impostor who goes by the name of Simon Pure, pretending to be a Pennsylvania Quaker of good repute. Miss Centlivre, her play, and her character, have been long forgotten—but for some inexplicable reason, "simon-pure" has remained in our speech.

And a bacteriologist in New Jersey points out that the word "syphilis" has achieved a dubious immortality through the little-known book of the 18th century, "Syphilis Sive de Morbo Gallico," by an Italian poet and physician. The hero of the book was a man named Syphilis, meaning "friend of swine." His name quickly passed into our medical terminology for the disease.

Of course, hundreds of common words have entered the language from the names of real people—boycott, bloomer, guillotine, mesmerism, ampere, hallelujah, chauvinism, derrick, dunce, galvanic, macadam, masochism, nicotine, sadism, sandwich, saxophone, silhouette, fuchsia, and innumerable others.

In our own time, one of the few candidates for this linguistic honor is the infamous Vidkun Quisling of Norway, who was hanged in 1946 for betraying his country by collaborating with the occupying enemy. "Quisling" enjoyed a considerable vogue for a number of years, but only time and the needs of language will decide its immortality.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

Other Editors Say . . .
FREELOADING

(Register-Guard, Eugene)

Rep. Richard Eymann, the Lane County Democrat who is both House majority leader and chairman of its tax committee, is interested in getting some tax-exempt property back onto the tax rolls. He suggests that churches, hospitals and organizations of that sort go on the rolls in a small way, eventually paying a tax one-third as great as other institutions of similar value would pay.

Already he has bumped into some opposition. Small churches fear this could force them to close. Hospital administrators talk of the rising costs to the patient. And philosophers remember that "the power to tax is the power to destroy."

Local officials have another observation: In many cities, including Salem, Corvallis and Eugene, the greatest freeloader is the state itself. The state occupies many acres of land, uses police, fire and other city service, and yet pays no local property tax. If the Legislature really wants to get at the freeloaders, it will adjust the state's position in relation to local governments.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pet Law

I just came home from the store to find my son's kitten run over and still lying in the middle of the street (under a street lamp).

I live in the first house behind Lucky Lanes Bowling Alley. Early this spring several new light poles were installed in the parking lot because of theft. It is now as bright as day so they couldn't possibly have missed seeing her to say nothing of being able to stop in time provided they were driving at a proper speed.

Every day and night I see and hear "hot rodders," both young and old, gunning their engines, spinning their wheels and racing in and out of the parking lot.

There are many small children in this neighborhood. I see them playing out during the day. Since children have a tendency to dart out in the street without thought I only hope I never look out and see one of them hit.

By the time those cars pass my house they are doing 40 at least and couldn't possibly stop in time.

I have often wondered where the police are, it's only four blocks to the station but then I realize they are very "busy."

I would like to add whoever it was "I'm sure they know who I mean" didn't even have the decency to remove it completely or at least place it to the side of the road to prevent further destruction.

I hope they have a hard time sleeping nights, I know I would knowing I had killed someone's pet.

I hope someday to see it a law to report a cat mishap just as you must a dog now and I'm sure there are others who feel as I do.

Mrs. M. Reeves,
2205 Arthur Street.

Necessary

Zoning laws are as necessary as game laws in preventing unscrupulous persons from abusing their individual rights at the expense of their fellow man.

H. O. McCann,
3838 Alamo Drive.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

A visit for a day or two at the state capitol in Salem is interesting, if rather frustrating. I happened to hit it lucky last week and hit a day when all Klamath County legislators were up to their ears in projects of interest to them and people in Klamath and Lake, so we had some news stories of specific interest. It might be well to put in here a few of the observations made there, inasmuch as most of the topics are hardly up to full-blown comment in the editorial columns.

I do wish those people in Salem and those concerned with putting up highway signs leading to the "capitol" would get around to spelling the word one way. You see it spelled "capitol" some places and "capitol" in others. I prefer the latter form, and my dictionaries lend support to this claim.

I don't profess to know about the innerworkings of the political situation in the state, and my limited contacts with those who claim to know lead me to believe much the opposite much of the time. Nevertheless, for what it is worth, those who should know their way around claim that this present session of the legislature is not so "unusual" at all. While it might get its work done in less than the 150 days freely predicted at the opening, work is proceeding through the various committees in pretty much of a routine manner, I'm told.

An aspect of proposed legislation that disturbs me, and others, is the large number (and increasing with each session) of bills from minority or special interest groups which purport to be setting up controls over other restrictive devices "in the interest of the public safety and welfare." Some legislators, including our own delegation, are mightily disturbed over this trend. Their feeling is that we'll get so many laws protecting our safety, welfare and well-being that we won't be able to turn any direction without violating a law.

Almost any day you go to the

capitol from now until the session is over, you're quite likely to run into one or more student groups being shown through the building. Thousands of students from high schools and grade schools around the state put in a day or more in Salem.

A couple of bills co-sponsored by Sen. Harry Boivin and others really pulled crowds to the capitol Tuesday and Wednesday. One was that pertaining to setting up an interim committee to study game management and the other was the so-called Sunday closing law. Both drew more than 300 persons to testify and listen. Incidentally, don't let that Sunday closing bill throw you. It's not as bad as some people would lead you to believe, even though it would be difficult to enforce.

When it comes right down to it, an observer can learn more by attending committee hearings than he can by attending the floor sessions of either the House or the Senate. Testimony in greater detail comes out in committee hearings than in the case in the assembly. The fact that members of our delegation are members of the most powerful and interesting committees in both the House and Senate adds to the desirability of attending some of the sessions in which they participate in committee activity. If you plan to visit Salem, don't overlook the opportunity to attend one or more committee hearings. They are held in the various committee rooms in the afternoon and evening, after the assembly adjourns for the day.

While there is considerable hot air about economizing and so on, there is considerable evidence that members of this legislative assembly are not practicing economy when it comes to their own working conditions.

Incidentally, some of those legislators who were not in favor of a pay increase are wondering what effect the new salary will have on the makeup of the legislature in the future. Some are convinced we have entered the era of the professional legislator. More on that later.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

State Department Briefings Shunned

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
Crusty old Steve Young, a Senate liberal whose Washington service dates back to the early days of the Roosevelt administration, is furious at eager-beaver "image makers" in the employ of President John Kennedy.

Senator Young, an Ohio Democrat, was selected recently to represent this country at the United Nations Cultural and Scientific Technical Conference, held in Geneva.

While Young toiled abroad, State Department officials drew up a press release for use by Ohio newspapers, radio and TV stations. Five hundred copies of the release were delivered to the Senator's office and they read in part:

"Sen. Stephen M. Young, of Ohio, proposed that the United States employ roving teams of technical and information experts to help developing nations make the most of challenging, large-scale, international conferences."

When Senator Young saw the release, upon his return, he exploded:

"I made no such suggestion. That would be furtherest from my thoughts. . . I resent the fact that some public relations man, who probably failed to make a good living, or perhaps was fired, as a reporter for some newspaper, attributes something to me I never said."

Moreover, Senator Young said, the whole conference was a farce, a State Department boondoggle that cost U.S. taxpayers plenty. While Young flew to Geneva on a tourist class ticket, delegates from "underdeveloped" nations arrived on first-class tickets paid for in large part by Uncle Sam.

Delegates sat through boring speech after boring speech, few understanding what was being said, then departed for the nightly round of receptions at which drinks "containing almost 100 per cent alcohol were served."

"In the United States," says Senator Young, "we are used to diluting it with a little tap water."

Senator Young came back convinced that a billion dollars can be slashed from the President's foreign aid request. Long an advocate of foreign aid, he now feels such a cut would mean that

"some of these (bureaucrats) can come home and make a gainful living."

Young is by no means the only lawmaker angered by the State Department. Representative Tom Pelly (R., Wash.) has reacted sharply to a State Department invitation for a "closed-door, top secret" Congressional briefing on foreign policy. Pelly replied to Frederick G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State, that he could not in conscience attend any more such briefings. He wrote:

"In all frankness, I must indicate to you my concern with regard to these briefings because it is my impression that in the past the press and members of Congress, and thereby indirectly the public, have been briefed for the purpose of tranquillizing public opinion, regardless of the true facts."

On Sept. 28 of last year, Pelly received from Dutton a one-page summary of U.S. Cuban policy for help in answering constituents' questions. In this summary, the State Department said:

"There is, however, no evidence of any organized combat force in Cuba from any Soviet bloc country. Nor is there evidence of any significant offensive capability, including offensive ground-to-ground missiles, either in Cuban hands or under Soviet direction and guidance."

On the very day that Pelly received that summary, however, William Bundy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, was appearing before a house military appropriations subcommittee. In an off-the-record talk, Bundy informed the members present of the existence in Cuba of an offensive military buildup. He told of the construction of a number of sites for ground-to-ground missiles capable of destroying the Panama Canal, Cape Canaveral, and most major U.S. cities and defense plants.

Congressman Pelly says he agrees with the 1960 statement of candidate John Kennedy that the American people "if they are armed with the truth can be trusted" to make the right decision.

But the truth is not available from State Department salesmen, he says. And for this reason Congressman Pelly will boycott any future Department "briefings."

Tunisia

ACROSS

- 1 Agriculture is Tunisia's —
- 6 — is its capital
- 11 Daring
- 12 Give
- 14 Feminine appellation
- 15 Expunger
- 16 Boy's nickname
- 17 Hope's kills
- 19 Transposers
- 20 Prizes
- 23 European
- 26 Poared
- 30 Soother
- 32 Holding
- 33 It is a —
- 34 City in Washington
- 38 Kind of pearl
- 39 Biscuits is a —

DOWN

- 1 Scorch
- 2 Blood, (comb. form)
- 3 Persia
- 4 Eternity
- 5 Dogs
- 6 Rocky pinnacle
- 7 Girl's appellation
- 8 Cartoonist
- 9 Roman road
- 10 Indian weights
- 12 Dramatic personae
- 13 The Sahara — is on its
- 18 Scatter
- 20 Happenings
- 21 Encounter
- 22 Most rational
- 23 Soap-making frame
- 24 Openwork fabric
- 25 Bewildered
- 27 Sand hill
- 28 Gaelic
- 29 Act
- 31 Location
- 34 Hullabaloo
- 37 Roof final
- 40 One time
- 41 Peruses
- 42 Solar disk
- 43 Boss
- 44 British streetcar
- 46 Anatomical tissue
- 47 Algerian seaport
- 48 Essential being
- 50 Dutch city
- 51 Color
- 53 Deep hole