

Herald and News

Editorial Page

One Thing Certain, At Least

There is obviously a great deal of pressure on legislators in Salem to do something to relieve over-burdensome property taxes. There is (rightly so, it seems) well-substantiated thought that property taxes have reached the saturation point; in fact property owners are getting soaked—and good.

The legislature is considering several bills that seek some measure of relief, but none of them actually promise much. Probably what will happen is that we will retain our high level of property taxes, (to take care of local government costs) and just add another level, or another type of tax to handle our state government load.

Much is being said about "broadening the tax base" and some revisions in the personal and corporate income tax bills would start us on the road in this direction.

There seems to be little question but what elimination of the deduction for federal income tax paid is desirable. Even though this suggestion seems to be levying a tax on a tax (the taxpayer never gets to see that money withheld for federal taxes) this proposal would mean less money going to the federal government (we get a deduction at the federal level for state income taxes paid), and more money going into state tax coffers.

Labor unions and ambitious politicians are effectively fighting efforts to reach too far down the ladder of income tax rungs.

And, it appears politically impossible to impose a sales tax system, even though legislators privately will admit this is the most practical solution to the problem of additional state funds.

We must accept the history of the resistance of Oregon voters to sales tax proposals, but it seems to us that if sufficient assurance could be given that sales tax funds would be used as an offset to property taxes, there would be a great deal more of acceptance.

While there are valid arguments against a sales tax (among which, of course is that it is "regressive" in nature, and "imposes a penalty on those least able to pay it") it appears to be the one tax left that would bring huge amounts of money to the state.

Another way of making the sales tax more palatable is to earmark all or a substantial portion of the receipts to education, which takes the biggest bite in our state funds (in fiscal 1961, education took \$121,190,000 from a total of \$485,081,000 spent).

There seems to be greater unanimity in choice of tax raising objectives between the House and the Senate tax experts this year than in the past. Consideration and comparison of the various tax raising proposals and their merits (or lack of merits) gets quite confusing.

One thing pretty certain is that the taxpayer is going to be relieved of more of his hard-earned cash anyway you look at it.

Sorry Trends

(Eugene Register - Guard)

"The trend of the times is outright defiance of authority and that's what we had last night." Speaking was the chief of police in San Francisco, which had a rough time New Year's Eve. There was also trouble that night in Reno. In both cities there was evidence of the "trend" the San Francisco chief mentioned, and also of another trend.

These riots, on the pattern of the Seaside riot, are all too common. Usually they are the sport of the young, those under 25 or so. But news stories from San Francisco and Reno suggest that this was not so on New Year's Eve. Many of the rioters were older, certainly old enough to know better.

The other trend is the ganging up of unruly citizens upon policemen. This has been commented upon in the East, notably in New York. There a policeman who seeks to arrest a wrong-doer has to take on half the

neighborhood. He may be lucky to escape with his life, not to mention his badge. In both San Francisco and Reno, the public seemed not to be on the side of the police. Yet, for most of us, the policeman is the fellow who stands between us and a breakdown of orderly living.

In both San Francisco and Reno, police made good use of police dogs. These wonderful dogs, used more and more in large cities, are effective instruments of riot control. Unless seriously provoked, they won't do real harm to a prisoner. But if provoked, they could break an arm with their powerful jaws. Few risk provoking them.

San Francisco police, with dogs on leashes, herded the rioters down Market Street "like a bunch of sheep." Maybe Oregon ought to have a supply of dogs, just in case anybody gets any ideas about repeating the Seaside adventure.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Traitors, Or 'Misguided'?

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Every political movement, whatever its nature, attracts to its banners the mentally sick and the vicious. Causes which are in themselves sick and vicious have no difficulty in finding adherents of this kind. So it has been with both Fascism and Communism. And so it is now with Fidelism, that specially nasty brand of Marxism-Leninism planted on the American hemisphere by Nikita Khrushchev.

The moment Fidel Castro began showing signs of success — and cash — he found adherents in this country, some of them recruited from the Communist and criminal elements, to organize committees, stage demonstrations, issue pamphlets and "newspapers," and in one instance even publish a book.

These elements, of course, were in addition to the respectable supporters of Fidel Castro. Jack Paar, for one, gave him millions of dollars worth of publicity, but this is an aspect of his career he would like the public to forget. (Every political movement, in its early stages, also gathers to itself well-meaning individuals who go through life deceiving themselves.)

Electronics has given a new dimension to the appeal of anti-human movements. Turn against your country and you, too, can become a radio personality. Lord Haw-Haw, Axis Sally, and others did it during World War II — so why can't you? In the case of Communist Cuba, the "you" turns out to be three interesting characters.

Since January 1961, Mrs. Barbara Collins has been broadcasting from Havana to the United States. Mrs. Collins, the daughter of a New Jersey minister, described her husband in Miami to take this propaganda job. Another motive was a subpoena from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, then investigating the Castro-financed Fair Play for Cuba Com-

mittee, which Mrs. Collins was seeking to evade.

To her new friends in Havana, she is known as "La Barbara sin barba" (translation: Barbara without a beard, a feeble pun in Spanish), a nickname she seems to enjoy. Mrs. Collins, in her broadcasts, professes that the real danger to this hemisphere is the United States.

Another broadcaster is Ilah Warner, who gives her spiel over CNCA in Havana. Where Mrs. Collins spends most of her time describing Castro's heaven on earth, Mrs. Warner attacks the United States as "the most ferocious class of dictatorship," describes our laws as "fascist," and calls on the American people to overthrow their government.

The prize package, however, is Robert Franklin Williams. Once head of the United Council, N.C. division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he was kicked out for his advocacy of violence as a means to solve race relations.

He helped raise the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In 1961, he kidnapped a married couple and held them as hostages, then fled. The FBI, called in to apprehend him, says that Williams "has been diagnosed as schizophrenic and has . . . threatened violence. (He) should be considered armed and dangerous."

The Castro regime granted Williams "political asylum"—a once-honored term—and he now conducts a service called "Radio Free Dixie" which advocates racial violence in the United States. His message is carried by Havana's 100,000-watt transmitters to most of the Western Hemisphere.

Should these three propagandists of Castro Communism ever return to the United States, they will raise some interesting legal points. Are they traitors, like Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally—both convicted of treason? Or are they to be treated simply as misguided Ameri-

cans exercising the right of free speech? The American Security Council, which has been collecting material on the Fidel-fanatics, holds that the argument that the U.S. is not at war, eliminating a treason charge, has "very nearly vanished."

But it should be pointed out that Americans like William Hinton worked for the Chinese Communists in Red China during actual hostilities in Korea. Yet Mr. Hinton returned to the U.S. and went on a speaking tour in behalf of his former employers. American law and the Constitution are very tolerant of these aberrations. Corrupting the minds of one's countrymen is not yet a crime—even when it is done for money and in the service of the enemy.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, March 25, the 84th day of 1963 with 281 to follow.

The moon is new.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history.

In 1776, the Continental Congress awarded the first medal ever given in the United States to George Washington in recognition of his role in bringing about the evacuation of Boston by British forces on March 17.

In 1911, 147 lives were lost when fire swept the Triangle Shirt Waist Company in New York City.

In 1933, the famed Palace Theatre opened in New York City with Ed Wynn one of the headliners.

A thought for the day: American author Thomas Paine said: "When we are planning for posterity, we ought to remember that virtue is not hereditary."



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Speaking of the inconsistencies and irregularities of the English language—as I was in some recent columns on "nouns of multitude" and different verb-forms in the past tense—I ran across the word "usherette" in a new book the other day.

Why should the feminine of "usher" be "usherette" instead of "usheress"? I suppose it follows the lead of "drum major-ette," which also makes no sense.

The feminine of "poet" is "poetess," and the feminine of "actor" is "actress"—but the feminine of "painter" is not "paintress," and the feminine of "doctor" is not "doctress."

And why should the feminine of "aviator" be "aviatrix," and the feminine of "executor" (as in a will) be "executrix"? Likewise, a female Jew is referred to as a "Jewess," but a female Greek is not a "Greekess," and a female Turk is not a "Turkess."

How is a foreigner to know that the feminine of "hero" is not "heroess" but "heroine"? Or that the feminine of "wizard" is "witch"? And while a baron's wife is a "baroness," an earl's wife is not an "earless," but a "countess."

And, in the animal world, while a few females are designated by the traditional "ess" ending—"lioness," "tigress," and so forth—most of them have separate forms of no regularity or consistency.

We have a bull and a cow, a dog fox and a vixen, a billy goat and a nanny goat, a buck hare and a doe hare, a peacock and peahen, a boar pig and a sow pig, a cock swan and a pen swan, a tup lamb and a ewe lamb, a

tom cat and a she cat, a male dog and a bitch, a stallion and a mare, a steer and a heifer, a stag and a hind, a ruff and a reeve spawner (fish in breeding time), a gander and a goose, a drake and a duck, and so on.

For that matter, why should the feminine counterpart of "male" be "female" instead of "maless"? The merman takes a mermaid, but the postmaster's equivalent is the postmistress and the testator's opposite number (in law) is a testatrix.

The confusion in such gender words is pointed up by the story of the French visitor being taken on a tour of a select English college for women. "Notice that lady in front of us," said the guide. "She is the mistress of Ridsley Hall." The Frenchman looked quizzically at the guide. "And who," he asked, "is Ridsley Hall?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

While a ship may symbolize the Navy and an airplane or long-range missile the Air Force, the only completely adequate symbol of the Army is man—the frontline combat soldier.

—Gen. Paul L. Freeman Jr., commander of U.S. Army in Europe.

No annihilation without representation — this is the crux of America's somewhat strained relations with De Gaulle, with Canada and sometimes with my country.

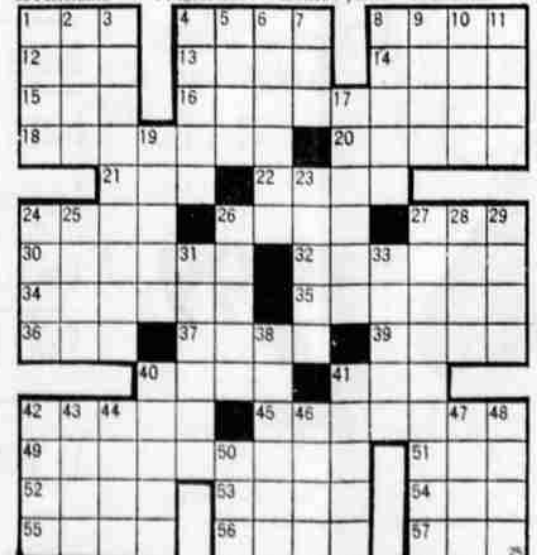
—British historian Arnold J. Toynbee.

Time Study

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Month | 36 Time period |
| 4 Part of a day | 39 Formal |
| 8 Dial of a clock | 40 Tibetan priest |
| 12 Suffix | 41 Encountered |
| 13 Sea bird | 42 Gela |
| 14 Self-esteem (pl.) | 43 Precede in time |
| 15 Distress signal | 44 Swagman (dia.) |
| 16 Troop | 45 Wool weight |
| 17 Portents | 46 Examine |
| 18 Ironie | 47 360 or 366 |
| 19 Discourses | 48 Biblical prophet |
| 20 Patients | 49 Seed containers |
| 21 Day's | 50 Discern |
| 22 Hidesome | 51 Perched |
| 23 Prisoner | 52 NOWN |
| 24 Prison cell | 53 1 Lasse |
| 25 Precipitation | 54 Wild ox of |
| 26 Wintery | 55 Celebes |
| 27 Unit of wine | 56 Day removed |
| 28 Measurement | 57 Listened to |
| 29 Fiery | 58 Shield bearing |
| 30 Wisconsin | 59 (her.) |
| 31 Community | 60 Concord |
| 32 Tied | 61 Regent (ab.) |
| 33 Perturbation | 62 Arrow poison |



- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 34 Native of Latvia | 35 Deny |
| 36 Surrendered | 37 Italian city |
| 38 Attachments | 39 Jovial |
| 40 Crase | 41 Jason's ship |
| 42 Harvest | 43 Hairless |
| 44 Indian weight | 45 Redact |
| 46 Livid | 47 Livid |



STRICTLY PERSONAL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Project

If at all possible, I would like to share this experience with the readers of the Herald and News. It has been on my mind for the last five years.

In 1958, that is, after 20 years of living in this country, I decided to visit my mother in Poland. I took a tour trip. We started out on the Polish vessel from Montreal, Canada, and after 11 days on the sea, we arrived at the Polish port, Gdynia. There, we separated for the next three weeks. Each tourist went to visit his relatives in Poland. After that time, we gathered together again in Krakow, visited a few famous places in Poland, and then we continued our tour through Germany, Italy, and France. From France we flew to New York where our tour trip ended.

I decided to spend three more days in New York in order to see the Statue of Liberty and a few famous places. By the leader of our group, I was given the address to the St. Joseph's Home, conducted by the Sisters, where I could stay for a very small expense.

Right across the street from St. Joseph's Home, I noticed a number of three-story brick buildings, containing small apartments more like cages, where the poor workers' families were living. It was the beginning of August and the summer heat was at its best. I saw the children of those workers trying to play in the front of those buildings. Not one tree, not a speck of grass. Only heat, dust, and busy streets. Watching those children through the window, my mind wandered to the beautiful fields of our Oregon country. The trees, streams, green fields, and plenty of fresh air. Will those children ever have a chance to see the real beauty of this great American country?

Then again, in my mind, I went to Poland, which I had left only two weeks ago. I remember seeing long trains full of children heading toward the summer resorts. Even when I was a young girl living in Poland, I remember hundreds and hundreds of children arriving in our town to spend vacation away from the big cities. It was called "colonia."

Also, while traveling on our tour through Germany, Italy, and France, I can't recall seeing any children wandering or playing by the streets. It is the European way of living to take children away from the cities for the summer. It does not matter how rich or how poor they are.

During the 25 years of my life in this country, I have traveled a number of times across the United States. I took time to stop and look. From what I have seen, I learned that the children of big cities deserve a lot more attention from every one of us than we are really giving to them.

I kept silent during those years, but in my heart and mind I have tried to work out the way to bring those children to the wide open country.

Now the opportunity presents itself. The D.T.I. will be moving to its new location. Before long the present campus will be vacant. The location and conditions are perfect in every way. Now all we need is good will.

The churches and private organizations can get in contact with their members in the big cities. Good-will chartered trains, buses, and planes could bring the children



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Draft Act Disregards Problems Of Youths

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — Extension of the Selective Service law for another four years is breezing through Congress, but with blinders. It is a straight renewal of the act expiring June 30.

Apparently no one sat back and took a look at this as part of the whole "youth" problem. The toughest part of the nation's biggest problem—unemployment—is the unemployment of young people and the disturbing high school and college dropout rates.

The draft act doesn't touch these problems.

Nobody wants a Hitler Youth Corps or a Young Communist League, with every youngster registered and assigned to some service. But short of that, it may take an awful lot of good management to handle the U.S. youth problem of the late '60s. In 1962 there were 700,000 young people out of school and out of work. The number is expected to grow to a million by 1970 unless something is done.

American Farm Bureau Federation, carrying out a 1959 policy resolution, testified this year in favor of drafting men aged 18 to 22 instead of 23 to 26, as is now done. Matt Triggs, AFB legislative counsel, testified this change would cause less disruption.

But an amendment to do this was defeated in the House.

Selective Service now registers about 1.4 million young men a year. Only 120,000 are drafted.

The older men are taken first because the armed services don't want draftees competing with the 600,000 volunteers they recruit every year, aged 17 to 22. The draft law acts as an incentive to younger men to enlist and get their military service over.

Also, Selective Service System wants to give men up to 22 every opportunity to complete college. Deferments are given to teachers and skilled technical workers as well.

U.S. Armed Forces are therefore the biggest employers of young men.

The five youth programs proposed by the Kennedy administration would soak up only 40,000 to 50,000 unemployed youths a year.

This won't begin to solve the problem.

The Peace Corps now has about 3,000 volunteer men and women under 25 on its rolls. The number may be 5,000 by the end of the year.

The men will have to report to their draft boards after their two years of service. Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver Jr., wanted it that way so that the organization wouldn't be a draft-dodger haven.

The manpower training and development program now has about 3,000 young people enrolled. This will grow.

Now under consideration by Congress is the Youth Conservation Corps. It would recruit 15,000 the first year.

The proposed National Service Corps — the so-called domestic Peace Corps — would recruit only 500 workers the first year, 3,000 by the end of the third year. Less than half would be young people.

The ratio also would apply to the 40,000 volunteers in the proposed Home Town Service Corps.

All these programs are meeting Republican opposition. Rep. Jerry Ford of Michigan, GOP Policy Committee chairman, and Rep. Peter Freylinghuysen Jr. of New Jersey, speaking for GOP Education Committee members, oppose the Youth Corps because it would cost \$100 million the first year, \$250 million when in full operation.

As alternatives they propose first "a study of laws and regulations restricting youth employment." It sounds a little like seeing if child labor and minimum wage laws will stretch.

Second, they would expand the vocational education program which already costs \$54 million a year.

Third, they would expand the Manpower Retraining act to permit use of more than five per cent of its funds for youth.

Finally, they would expand opportunities for youth employment by the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.

Details haven't been worked out very carefully. But at first glance it looks like just another formula which would cost about as much as the Youth Corps and probably not do much more good.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

New York 'Teacher' Disguised Commie

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A local daily vied for the readers' attention recently with this startling headline: Nuclear Horror is Here Now For Kids.

The accompanying story quoted John Darr, a New York teacher, as saying, "Even if children are not destroyed physically by the bombs, they will be destroyed spiritually by the threat of the bombs."

Darr addressed a convention of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. He told the assembled psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers that many students and nightmares in which they were the only survivors of a nuclear war.

He told of one "bomb-conscious child" in San Francisco who hid under her desk after coming home from school one day and asked her Mother, "Mommy, can't we move somewhere where there isn't any sky?"

Darr, a horn-rimmed young man, told convention delegates there was only one way to rid the children of such fears: universal disarmament. "Support of the policies of nuclear deterrence," he said, "is inconsistent with a con-

cern to realize such (wonderful) hopes for children."

What the article in the Washington Daily News did not say is undoubtedly more important than what it did say. For Mr. Darr is more than just any teacher at New York's Ethical Culture School.

He has been identified as a Communist. The Subversive Activities Control Board in 1956 revealed that Darr was a director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Darr was recently called before the House Un-American Activities Committee, which was investigating Communist infiltration of so-called peace groups. Identified as chairman of the Greenwich Peace Center, Darr refused to answer virtually all questions put to him on grounds of "conscience." The following exchange between Committee Counsel Alfred Nittle and Darr is illuminating:

Q. Did you participate in such activities as the formation of the Greenwich Peace Center in response to Communist directives?

A. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Q. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

A. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Q. I direct you to answer that question.

A. I refuse to answer, sir, for the same grounds.

Q. Were you a member of the Communist Party during the course of your service as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.?

A. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

The above may be of interest to readers who were puzzled to read what "John Darr, a New York teacher," had to say about nuclear testing and the horrible anxiety it left with children.

THEY SAY...

There is wit and there is humor. Humor springs from truth and wit is exaggeration of the truth. Combine the two and you get a clown.

—Ed Skellern.