Herald and News

Editorial Page

How Do We Know?

In an informal conversation with one of Oregon's most astute Senators last weekend, he expressed the thought that the people ought to have an opportunity to vote again on the sales tax issue. We agree.

In the House, Rep. Joe Rogers has been leading a rather futile effort to get the sales tax question to a vote of the people. In a recent editorial, the Eugene Register-Guard presented some of the historical background of a previous attempt to vote in a sales tax. The editorial also presents some logical discussion as to why the 1944 situation and our present situation are so different.

HOW DO WE KNOW?

"Rep. Joe Rogers of Independence is about as independent as anybody in the Legislature. He doesn't go along with the folklore that Oregon voters are always turning down a sales tax. He suggests we be given a chance to vote on the sales tax idea in 1964. With that suggestion he likely will get nowhere. But it's an excellent suggestion.

"In 1964 it will have been just 20 years since a general sales tax bill was on the Oregon ballot. Four cigarette tax measures have been turned down in that 20 years, but no general sales tax has been on the ballot—propaganda to the contrary.

"A 1944 vote is hardly meaningful. In 1944 everybody was working. Incomes were high. The income tax rate was low. We had almost nothing to spend money for. The higher education establishment was largely deserted. Welfare was a very minor item. There was no basic school support program then. Building was out of the question. Oregon was at war, and Oregon got along fine that biennium on an appropriation of only $24 million. This Legislature is talking in terms of a $400 million budget, sixteen times the size of that for 1943-1944.

"By 1964 one of two things will have happened. The income tax will be really hurting, if the Legislature digs up as much money as we need. Or state services will not be up to the standard Oregon residents want. Possibly, the two factors will combine to make Oregon voters realize we can't go on this way much longer.

"So politically sensitive is this question and so determined are some politicians to use their anti - sales tax positions for political grandstanding, that a test of popular sentiment seems to be the only way out. And why, by the way, do so many legislators oppose Joe Rogers' suggestion that the people be permitted to express themselves? There is no sound reason right now for thinking that Oregon is wedded forever to our present pattern of taxation."

Review Of Draft In Order?

(From the Milwaukee Journal)

As long as the United States must keep 2.7 million men under arms, compulsion probably will be needed to provide sufficient manpower. Extension of the Draft Act beyond its June 30th expiration date is therefore necessary.

Viewed superficially, the selective service system labors much to produce little. According to Norman Paul, assistant secretary of defense, only 90,000 young men will be drafted in each of the next four years, all of them for the army.

Filling up the army's ranks is only one service rendered by the draft, however. It is also the "hot breath" that sends young men into the air force, navy and marines as volunteers. And it is a symbol of America's determination to stay militarily strong.

Might the armed forces get along without the draft? Maybe, but it would be risky to try. The draft was suspended for 15 months in 1947-48. In spite of expensive efforts, recruiting fell 600,000 men short of meeting the services' requirements, which then totaled only 2 million men.

What troubles many persons about the draft, including those who concede its necessity, is the inequity. Up until now, say the selective service people, "most" young men—over and above the distressingly large number who don't measure up mentally or physically—have discharged their military obligation through the draft, by volunteering, or in the national guard or reserve. The big exempt group has been young fathers.

Now young men are coming of age who were born in the war and postwar "baby boom" years. Many will still serve but the annual classes are so large that an increasing number will avoid military service.

Perhaps service to the nation ought to be universal, with young men not fit or needed for the armed forces discharging their obligation in other appropriate ways. There is little possibility that congress, or the people, would accept such a system. But isn't a thorough review of the draft in order? The present act has been in force with little change for eight years and the Pentagon now proposes a four year extension.

Rather than four, why not just a two year extension, with a civilian commission created to study possible improvements and alternatives? This is in line with a proposal of Representative Kastenmeier of Wisconsin. Young men who must serve deserve every assurance that they are being chosen in the fairest, most democratic way possible.

IN WASHINGTON . . .

Union Practices Harmful

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

In the United States, the labor force adds up to nearly 70 million persons. Of these, some 14 million are members of the AFL-CIO. Yet President George Meany and Vice President Walter Reuther (whose UAW has suffered a steady decline in membership) claim to speak in the name of every American worker. In defining compulsory unionism—the law of the land except in states which have voted for "right - to - work" legislation — Mr. Meany, Mr. Reuther, and their colleagues insist that they speak for the "majority."

To listen to the AFL-CIO tycoons, American labor is clamoring to sign on the dotted line and to pay its dues to the labor bureaucrats. The exact opposite is true. In fact, the hysterical demands of the labor bosses for compulsory unionism are based on the steady decline of union membership. At every turn, potential union members have thumbed their noses at the labor leadership, declining to kick in their dues in order to keep union officials in luxury. If every dues-payer took an excursion through Washington, visiting the marble palaces that union funds have built on Capitol Hill, there would be little need for arguing with Mr. Meany. The rank - and-file would take care of him.

The question of compulsory unionsim, however, cannot be reckoned in terms of what the labor bosses have gained in plush living, trips to fancy conventions, and expense accounts. In a free enterprise system, it can be argued that they are entitled to everything they can get. It is not, moreover, a matter of majorities and minorities. This is something for the college professors to debate.

But for the man who pays his dues, there is a far more important dollars - and - cents issue. Do labor union members actually profit from it? If they did, then the cynic could say, "You pays your money and you takes your choice." But it is not so simple as that, not by far.

A good case can be made that under certain conditions, union membership hurts the average American worker. Let us say, for example, that you and I belong to a corrupt union. The treasury of this union is being systematically robbed and its officers are signing "sweetheart contracts" which lower pay and make working conditions worse — but which bring graft into the pockets of the leadership.

The normal reaction under those conditions would be for you and for me to resign from the corrupt union and to organize an honest union. But if a union shop — or compulsory union — contract has been signed, we cannot quit. If we do, we automatically lose our jobs. Under a union shop agreement, we are entitled to our jobs only as long as we remain in the union.

If your union decides to spend its funds in support of candidates you are against, then it's too bad. If you resign, you are fired. So you must pay your hard-earned cash to elect candidates you are strongly against. If subversives infiltrate your union and take over its leadership, you still can't quit. And if you try to dislodge the bosses by publicizing their acts, they can toss you out of the union and your job for "disloyalty."

But make it less theoretical. New York City has just ended a disastrous newspaper strike in which a handful of printers kept almost 20,000 other newspaper workers out of their jobs and cost the city a conservative-estimated $200 million. A city of over eight million people was deprived of its news, merchants suffered, and every phase of municipal life slowed down. The printers, let it be noted, have one of the tightest unions in the world.

In a healthy climate, compulsory unionism is not necessary. Workers join and remain in the union because they believe it is to their advantage. This keeps the leadership on its toes. It prevents the signing of contracts which are not to the advantage of the workers. And it makes the union leadership responsive to the will of the membership.

Years ago, as vice chairman of a Newspaper Guild Unit, I reported to some of my "superiors" that several members were dissatisfied and wanted to resign. I was informed that if they did they would have a hard time in the future. "We don't have a Guild shop contract, here," I was told, "but if they should leave this magazine and try to get a job where there is a Guild shop, we'll take it out of their hides."

Side Show

STRICTLY PERSONAL

BY SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal Prejudices: It is easy for us to believe, with Donne, that no man is an island; but each of us privately believes, at the same time, that he ought to be a peninsula, jutting out ahead of the rest of the mainland.

No person has a right to scorn the pomp of the world until he has tasted it and rejected it; the premature cynicism of the young is so unattractive because it has not yet been exposed to the temptations it dismisses with such arrogant idealism.

The only trouble with "enlightened self-interest" as a guiding rule of personal conduct is that in any real crisis the self-interest extinguishes the enlightenment.

How blessed are the comfortable bromides of the ignorant after listening to the strident pronouncements of the half-educated!

When we are forced to ask about a man, "What does he really believe in his heart of hearts?" it is conceivable that he has no heart of hearts, that he cut it out and threw it away early in life. For while we cannot live without a heart, many find a heart of hearts an embarrassing encumbrance as they trudge up the mountain path of success.

Nothing gives one such genuine superiority over another as not having that other's needs; the one who does not need status or popularity or luxury is basically freer and higher than those who desperately covet such things; and is not what we call "sainthood" precisely the superiority of happily doing without what the rest of us so anxiously contend for?

You're not really middle-aged until the prospect of a good short midday nap is more enticing than that of a long night's sleep.

The greatest (and last) skill in playing bridge is knowing when to pass; only the experts have mastered the art of saying nothing at the right time; and so it is in every human pursuit and relationship — for the duffer invariably fails by neglecting the rule of silence.

One of the basic flaws in our national temper was succinctly expressed by Santayana when he remarked, "The American looks upon life as a feast or a spectacle; he has not yet begun to regard it as a predicament." (Even the nuclear age has scarcely changed this view.)

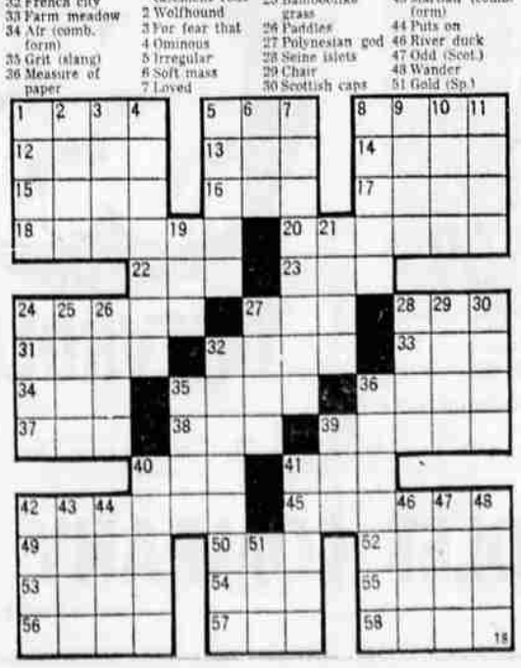
The older I get, the more I become convinced that everybody is either an egg or a chicken — that is, the world is divided into those who are still encased in the shell they were born in, and those who have painfully pecked their way out and look at the world with their own eyes, unblurred by the ancestral casing.

Farmer In the Dell

ACROSS
1 Farm animal
5 Female sheep
8 Animals kept in sties
12 Athena
13 Wife of Aegir
14 Farm's extent
15 Spar
16 Unusual
17 Blow with open hand
18 Penetrates
20 Natural fats
22 Service charge
23 Mimic
24 Fish
27 Three times (comb. form)
28 Devotee
31 Genuine
32 French city
33 Farm meadow
34 Air (comb. form)
35 Grit (slang)
36 Measure of paper
37 Doctors (ab.)
38 Mineral rock
39 Outstrips
40 Regret
41 Logger's boot
42 Walkers in water
45 Speaker
49 Love god
50 Female hog
52 Roman emperor
53 Smooth
54 Before
55 Ancient Irish hall
56 Misplaced
57 Drone bee
58 Bang

DOWN
1 Cast lead casement rods
2 Wolfhound
3 For fear that
4 Ominous
5 Irregular
6 Soft mass
7 Loved
8 Hurry
9 Shield bearing
10 Machine part
11 Enervates
19 Rot flax
21 Whirl
24 British street car
25 Bamboolike grass
26 Paddles
27 Polynesian god
28 Seine islets
29 Chair
30 Scottish caps
32 Coddled
35 Unpleasant
38 Retracts
39 Legal profession
40 Set anew
41 Horse——
42 Water source
43 Martian (comb. form)
44 Puts on
46 River duck
47 Odd (Scot.)
48 Wander
51 Gold (Sp.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle



WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK

White House Guard Gets Told Plenty

By WASHINGTON STAFF
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)— Guards were prodding the usual line of White House tourists to speed up so early preparations could be made for President Kennedy's evening diplomatic reception.

A woman in the line bridled at being told to hurry:

"I came all the way from Albuquerque," she said. "If you think you're going to run me through here, you're mistaken! I came to see the White House and I'm going to see it."

A slightly stunned guard could find no words to reply.

Adm. George W. Anderson, Chief of Naval Operations, is being ribbed for his opening remark in a speech to Fordham University alumni at a New York hotel.

The speech was written and handed out in the Pentagon one day in advance of delivery. In this advance text Anderson spoke of some chance remark he "overheard" in the elevator on the next night—that is, the night of the speech.

Around the Pentagon it's now said Anderson has a secret Navy weapon called "advanced hearing."

Donald Harvey, executive director of the House of the Good Shepherd of Utica, N.Y., gave a clue the other day as to how tricky it may sometimes be to get government money.

Speaking to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency in Washington, Harvey said Utica requested $20,000 of the grant money available to get the city's J.D. project rolling.

"We were told our request did not meet the requirements of the President's Committee. So we went back home, devised another plan, returned, and asked for $180,000.

"This time we were informed we had met the committee's requirements, but there was no longer any money to give us."

Pennsylvania's Gov. William Scranton came to Washington to help urge Republicans to pick Philadelphia for their 1964 convention. He was accompanied by a short man not immediately identifiable.

Reporters cornered the man. Asked one, for reasons not clear:

"Are you with the Justice Department?"

The short fellow replied:

"I am the Justice Department."

He was Walter Alessandroni, attorney general of Pennsylvania and Scranton's 1962 campaign manager.

Rep. William G. Bray of Indiana says: "It's a shame Captain Kidd was born two centuries ago. He could have claimed he was a Communist and been given haven instead of being hanged."

On President Kennedy's Costa Rican trip, a newsman decided to do a little in-depth reporting among the native citizens on economic conditions. He approached one and asked:

"What does your country need most?"

The native knew the English for it, and his answer was quick:

"Money."

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

If the response to the brain-twister that was published in this corner last week is any reflection of interest, there are a great many of our readers who enjoy tangling with posers. We received a couple hundred or so answers in the mail, and a few dozen phone calls with the correct answers. Which were, of course:

The Norwegian drinks water.
The Japanese owns a zebra.

Many of the answers carried with them the proper diagrams showing the development to the answer. Not a few of the entries also included some comments, and requests for more puzzlers of this type.

Otto Schaffner of Tulelake dropped a note to the effect that the puzzle was "a few minutes of fun and deductions—even simpler than Form 1040." One Tulelake lady had trouble getting her houses in order until she put herself in the house. Another fellow—from Lakeview—commented that if we could inject as much element of logic into our Coinword puzzles, his Friday frustrations would be ended. A lady from Keno, suspecting a trap, I assume, said in answer to the question: which man drinks water—"they all do."

A Klamath Falls man asked some questions of his own, such as:

"Is a snail considered an animal?"

"How does anyone know the beverage is water rather than some other beverage?"

"How do we deduce the missing animal is a zebra instead of some other animal?"

Then, he went ahead anyway and got the correct answers.

Well, I guess those who played the game had fun, and we'll see if some more turn up in our exchanges or other sources. Maybe you have a pet of your own. If so, send it in.

By 1970 the dollar bill will have its first face-lifting since 1929, if a drive now on in Congress is successful. In 1929 the big economy-size paper dollar was superseded by the present wallet - size bill.

The proposed change would be no thing - of - beauty - for-beauty's - sake operation. The purpose is to retire present $1 bills, backed 100 per cent by silver and called "silver certificates," and replace them with bills backed by a 25 per cent gold reserve and called "Federal Reserve Notes." This would free treasury-held silver, which backs the present notes, for use in making coins.

Present best guess is that the color and bill size would remain the same, but design of the bill would differ greatly, to make the new bills easily distinguishable from the present ones.

Now—if they could just build a little more purchasing power into the new number . . .

The Tongue Point hassle (into which our venerable Senator has leaped with both feet) points up a situation in Oregon that might be or might not be good — depending upon your viewpoint. Oregon ranked 47th among the 50 states in the value of prime military contracts received in 1960. We received a total of $23,000,000, or a per capita basis of $13.24. Contrast this to Washington state's per capita total of $248.23—nearly 19 times that of Oregon, and you get some idea of what Boeing means to Washington. Only West Virginia, Arkansas and Nevada had prime contracts less than Oregon's.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Cuba Exiles Resent U.S. Help Cutoff

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It was a tiny band of 12 men who managed to evade the soldiers of Fulgencio Batista and find their way to the Sierra Maestra mountains of eastern Cuba where they proclaimed their revolution to "liberate" Cuba.

That was in December, 1956. Two years later, victory was theirs. The mighty Batista, with 40,000 crack soldiers under his control, had fled, defeated by an "army that numbered a dozen men at first, less than 3,000 at the triumphant end.

The 12 men who began that fight followed the strategy laid down by Alberto Bayo, a veteran Communist who fought in the Spanish Civil War. In the mountains of Mexico they had been trained under his tutelage. They learned to fire pistols, rifles and machine guns; to make bombs; to blow up a barricade, to destroy tanks; to spot and bring down enemy aircraft; to march quietly through jungle brush, to see and hear without being seen or heard.

Throughout Latin America there are now similar bands learning the techniques that must be utilized if another, more terrible tyrant, Fidel Castro, will be overthrown. There are now in Cuba, not 12, but hundreds of guerillas schooled in the techniques of Bayo and Che Guevara, the Argentine-born Marxist whose book, "Guerilla Warfare," is considered almost a definitive work.

These men in recent months have received shipments of those very weapons that Guevara calls indispensable for successful guerilla warfare. Run into Cuba at night, these weapons include the M-1 rifle, the M-14, the FAL (a Belgian automatic rifle), and 9-millimeter machine guns.

The effectiveness of the guerilla campaign can be gauged from the following plea carried recently in Revolucion, official newspaper of the Castro regime:

"We exhort all the members of the Vigilance Committees to intensify their vigilance 24 hours a day, because it is necessary to cooperate to a maximum with the authorities in order to stop the assaults, attacks and sabotage and arrest and convict the agents of Yankee imperialism."

Radio Havana reported March 20 that "saboteurs have increased their activities in recent weeks in Las Villa Province. Traitors paid by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency blew up the railroad lines of the San Francisco sugar mill." Several trains were derailed, causing considerable damage.

The anti-Castro guerillas were adopting tactics used successfully by Castro and Guevara. "Acts of sabotage are very important," writes Guevara in his manual, "and can be developed to a high degree." He urges the use of "tele-explosive mines, set off by radio at great distance from the point where they are located." Such mines, says Guevara, "were French colonial powers."

Using arms smuggled from outside Cuba, anti-Communist guerillas made a recent raid on government forces in Las Villas Province, killing 20 militiamen. But today these acts of sabotage, these raids on Communist militiamen are coming to a tragic end. U.S. agents have been instructed to cut off completely the shipment of arms from Cuban exiles to compatriots inside Cuba.

And 90 miles from the United States, hundreds of Cubans are left to die. "They are trapped," one exile leader told me. "With no more ammunition, they will be tracked down like dogs and killed."

The Administration is convinced that the very techniques which led to the triumph of Fidel Castro cannot possibly lead to his defeat. And why? Because it fears that Premier Khrushchev might retaliate with a nuclear war.

The policy is bitterly resented. "This is the last straw," one exile told the Associated Press. "No invasion, no government in exile, and now no more attacks on Castro. It looks as if Castro has won."

Equally angered are U.S. lawmakers. "A complete contradiction of our national goals," says Florida Rep Paul Rogers, a Democrat. His Republican colleague, Bill Cramer, asks, "Have we given up all hope and thought of an uprising in Cuba?"

Apparently we have.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What was the real name of Boston's famous North Church?

A—Christ Church. It was in the steeple of this church that the signal lights were hung for Paul Revere's guidance.

Q—Did Franklin Roosevelt originate the phrase "The Forgotten Man"?

A—No. "The Forgotten Man" was the title of a public lecture delivered by William Sumner in 1883.