

Editorial Page

Out Of School, Out Of Work

Despite long-accumulating and ubiquitous evidence of trouble, the findings of the President's Committee on Youth Employment, released (recently), are appalling.

The present situation is bad enough, with 1962 figures showing 600,000 to 800,000 youths between 16 and 21 out of school and out of work and the unemployment rate among Negro young people double that among whites of the same age.

But the outlook for 1970, unless corrective measures are taken quickly, is even more distressing. The 1960s will see 40 per cent more boys and girls coming into the labor market than during the 1950s. Even if the current rate of youth unemployment remains steady, that means nearly 1,500,000 young people will be jobless at the end of this decade.

There is no assurance, though, that, without remedial action, the youth unemployment rate will not increase. An expanding population of young jobseekers, the report warns, will find no expansion of openings in occupations that historically have been important sources for beginners. The demand for unskilled workers will remain at about its present level and for farm workers will drop some 20 per cent.

Can youngsters now in high school and junior high be induced to go on through four or more years of college to prepare for technical or professional openings, expected to increase 40 per cent by 1970? Can those with less money, aptitude or ambition be persuaded to advance a little beyond high school to qualify as clerical workers or for some of the anticipated 20 per cent increase

in sales, managerial and proprietary jobs? What can be done about those who decline to get as much education as their resources, financial and intellectual, permit?

Most of the recommendations of the President's Committee, aimed at producing positive answers to these questions, are impressive in their scope and common sense. And, naturally, most of them involve planning, action and expenditures by public agencies at local, state and federal levels. They concentrate on improving the quality and quantity of schooling and vocational guidance, special training for drop-outs, better co-ordination at the local level of all agencies concerned with youth and experiments designed to open up more part-time work and study opportunities.

In the private sector, they call upon labor unions to relax barriers to apprenticeships and they ask employers to re-examine hiring, training and promotion policies — particularly as they apply to youths under 21.

All this is fine, as far as it goes. But none of it—even if implemented to the maximum—will bring to the safe harbor of maturity and regular, gainful employment many jobless young people the report says have never acquired the self-discipline needed to hold a steady job, many others who have not learned to find satisfaction and personal fulfillment through work and still others who are wholly unrealistic about the kind of jobs for which they are qualified.

It is easy to say that such problems belong to the home and the church. They do, of course. But they also belong to every adult, whose behavior and values contribute to the standards we call American civilization.

Letters To The Editor

Statement

In the May 3 issue of the "Locomotive Engineer," a monthly bulletin published by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for its members, the goals of the combined brotherhoods of on-train workers have been outlined. Much publicity has been given to the carriers' side in the present dispute and there may be some who would like to know just what the union members are asking for. So to enlighten those who may be interested I would like to quote, in part, the presentation of some of the main issues and the brotherhood's arguments for the stand they take.

The goals they outline are set forth to benefit the membership, the railroad industry, and the general public. They are fair and presented by men well trained and knowledgeable in the needs of those they represent.

The statement is made as follows:

"The work-rules dispute arises directly from the carriers' sweeping demands for sole discretion over the assignment of firemen, helpers in freight and yard service, for sole discretion over other manning requirements, as well, and for the unilateral right to lengthen runs, combine seniority districts, eliminate mileage regulations, and determine crew change points. However, the BLE also has a set of rules, requests pending, and genuine modernization of the wage-rule structure would require that they be implemented in the agreements, while the basic intent of the carriers' demands—to shrink the area of collective bargaining and to impose a greater work load for the same or less compensation—must be resisted.

"The employees' demands for

modernization of the work-rules structure include requests for adequate overtime provisions, shift differentials, premium pay for Sunday and holiday work, compensation for away-from-home expenses, guarantees and improved job protection.

"Perhaps, because of the carriers' multi-million dollar advertising and public relations program to impress the 'featherbedding' image on the public, the employees' goals have been inadequately understood. Productivity figures for rail employees should prove or disprove the 'featherbedding' charges—and they do, but a hostile press has paid little attention to them.

"Output on the railroads is measured in terms of revenue traffic units, a combination of freight-ton-miles and passenger-miles. Between 1921 and 1960, revenue traffic units, per railroad employee, increased 242 per cent. Per rail employee man-hour, the increase in the same period was 263 per cent, better than twice the percentage increase in the overall, non-agricultural sector of the economy which saw an increase for the same period of 127 per cent.

"It would seem impossible that the carriers' 'featherbedding' myth can persist much longer in the face of such figures."

By this you can see that our railroad men are asking, mainly, for benefits received long ago by others in the labor force of our country. On the other hand fighting to keep hard won rights such as seniority which is the main job protection and security that they have.

There seems to be a pretty general misconception that railroaders get tremendous big pay for doing little or no work. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

There is a set limitation on miles in a month's time and this in turn limits earnings which are based mainly on miles traveled while working. So even if a man were willing to endanger his health by working continuously with inadequate rest, he would still be limited in the amount he could earn. And after deductions of taxes, life and hospital insurance, retirement funds, union dues, etc., I can assure you take home pay is anything but tremendous. In fact, many men during the younger, leaner years of railroad service must find additional work or their wives hold jobs to make financial ends meet.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers observed their centennial celebration in Detroit, Mich., the city of its birth, May 3-May 8. High tribute was paid to members of the organization, many of whom gathered from all over the United States and Canada to observe the occasion. Many letters of congratulation and commendation were received, among them letters from Prime Minister Pearson of Canada and President Kennedy. The President's letter reads, in part:

"History defines the debt that this country owes to the men and women who built and who operate our railroads. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, oldest of railroad organizations, can take justifiable pride in its traditions of responsibility and achievement. The last century is a warrant that the future will be characterized by similar contributions to your membership and to the country at large."

We received in this morning's mail a copy of a special magazine section, which was printed in the May 3 issue of the New York Times commemorating the centennial of the BLE. It is too bad it couldn't have had wider publication as it would help people understand more clearly the employees' side in the present negotiations.

The union members must take a firm stand on many issues, mergers that threaten jobs and would further monopolistic rule of the big companies, the cry of poverty by the carriers which has been disproved by facts and figures except in a few cases of small minor lines, and the vast cloud of "featherbedding" charges that overshadow all other points of settlement and which has undermined the pride in doing a necessary job which is the right of all men, firemen included. The working force of train crews has already been cut about 15 per cent by the increased tonnage carried by diesel locomotives over steam power but management would see an additional 40,000 men join the ranks of the unemployed by eliminating firemen helpers in freight and yard service. Still they concede the necessity of having firemen on passenger trains—are they no less needed on trains carrying important freight or on engines switching trains in cities and towns over countless street crossings where traffic plays a hazardous role?

Mrs. D. L. McCaskey



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

In my recent piece on "left-handed thinking," which dealt with our resistance to changes of thought, I mentioned the hard time given to new ideas in science, from Harvey on the circulation of the blood to Freud on the role of the unconscious.

We might expect that Freud would be bitterly opposed, because he, after all, dragged into the light the repressed sexual conflicts of people, and outraged the social conventions as well as the medical convictions of his age.

But why should people—and the medical profession as much as anyone—have objected to William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood? His investigations did not embarrass "morality," nor did his theory have any theological or philosophical consequences, as Darwin's did a few centuries later.

Nevertheless, Harvey could hardly find the courage to publish his results, even after many years of dissecting no fewer than 80 species of animals, including reptiles, crustaceans and insects. When he finally published, he dedicated the book to King Charles, hoping it would receive a more sympathetic hearing—and in the dedication compared the king and the realm to the heart and the body.

It seems almost incredible, but Harvey confided in a letter to a colleague that his theory on the quantity and the source of blood:

... is of so novel and unheard-of character that I not only fear injury to myself from the

envy of a few, but I tremble lest I have mankind at large for my enemies—so much do habit and custom, that become as another nature, and doctrine once sown and that hath struck deep root, and respect for antiquity, influence all men: still the die is cast, and my trust is in my love of truth, and the candor that inheres in cultivated minds."

As Prof. W. I. B. Beveridge remarks: "His fears were well founded for he was subjected to derision and abuse and his practice suffered badly. Only after a struggle of 20 years did the circulation of the blood become generally accepted." (I highly recommend, by the way, Beveridge's book, "The Art of Scientific Investigation," now available in a Vintage paperback for \$1.25.)

The human race, it seems, cannot be reminded too often and too forcibly that our thought processes tend to grow mechanical and habit-forming; that anyone who dares to challenge these processes becomes abused, ridiculed, feared and finally hated. It is worth suffering a thousand crack-pots rather than close our ears to one true genius who calls into question our fondest beliefs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q — Which is the oldest college in the United States?

A — Harvard University. First classes were held in 1638.

Q — What cabinet post did Patrick Henry decline?

A — Secretary of state.

Baseball Pilot

ACROSS
1 Sports figure.
4 Tebbetts.
7 He manages the 46 At that time Cleveland.
12 Mountain nymph.
14 Sewing implement.
15 Milk-curdling substance.
16 Greek slaps.
17 Bustle.
18 Air comb.
20 Term of an inning.
21 Entreated.
24 Let the ball.
27 Assemblies.
31 Operatic solo.
32 Biblical boat.
33 Hindu robe.
34 Glade (comb. form).
35 Agriculturists.
40 Otherwise.
41 Legislator.
43 Term in cricket.
46 At that time Cleveland.
47 Meadow.
48 Eluder.
50 Bars legally.
53 Moon goddess.
56 Nautical term (pl.).
57 50 (P.).
58 Thoroughfare.
DOWN
1 Adriatic wind.
2 Angered.
3 City in Nevada.
4 Masculine nickname.
5 Tropic.
6 Prize.
7 Internal portion.
8 Serene.
9 English stream.
10 Unoccupied.
11 Wolfhound.
12 Revere.
13 Scottish.
21 sallyard.
22 Abraham.
23 April (P.).
24 Past.
25 Grate.
26 Verbal.
28 Hurdy-gurdy.
29 Christmas song.
30 Schools of whales.
31 Foot covering.
32 Symbol for tellurium.
37 House course.
38 College cheer.
39 He — his team.
42 Beginning.
43 For fear that.
44 Shore.
45 Cotton bundle.
47 No points scored (tennis).
48 Dueling weapon.
49 Udder (ch.).
51 Low haunt.
52 Suffix.
54 Threefold (comb. form).



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OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

This Week's Advice (WICHITA EAGLE)

Parents already reeling from the barrage of contradictory advice on raising children have been dealt another left hook to the convictions.

An outfit called Psychological Associates has done a survey, and says pampered children do better than others when they leave the family and face the world. The ones who stay on the job, say the associates, are those who are allowed to put their earnings in their own pockets and do with them what they please. And the steady, reliable ones are those whose parents have spent some time making the rounds of museums, art shows and circuses with them.

The associates advise: "Pamper them, let them have money, offer to match the amount they save, and you'll raise up highly-motivated, dependable jobholders."

That, at least, is this week's advice. It is not guaranteed to be in effect much longer than that.

Products Cheaper, Services Costlier

(Wellsville (N.Y.) Daily Reporter)
Two different but related statistics show the trend of costs we can expect for the foreseeable future. Since the 1957-59 period the retail price of refrigerators has declined nine per cent, while in the same period the average cost of a haircut went up 12 per cent.

Automation was responsible for the reduction of costs in refrigerators—but cutting hair still must be done by hand, and it costs more every year. These are not isolated cases. Consumer prices for most other durable goods produced automatically show the same trend.

We don't really expect to see the time our household appliances will be so inexpensive, and our service costs so expensive, that it will pay to throw the appliances away when they break down, rather than have them fixed. But we are headed in that direction.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, May 21, the 141st day of 1963 with 224 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.
The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.
Those born today are under the sign of Gemini.

On this day in history:
In 1832, what is considered to be the first Democratic National Convention got under way at Baltimore.

In 1941, a German submarine sank the U.S. merchant ship *Rob-in Moor* in mid-Atlantic.
In 1948, President Harry S. Truman sent a special message to Congress proposing statehood for Alaska.

In 1962, the American Medical Association labeled President Kennedy's proposed medicare legislation "a cruel hoax."

A thought for the day—English poet Chaucer said: "Boasters by nature are from truth aloof."



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

African Nations Set Summit Conference

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — The first African summit conference to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, May 23-25 is of considerable interest in Washington and all other non-African capitals throughout the world. They will be watching to see what comes out of it.

The heads of 32 independent African nations—all of them except South Africa, which was not invited because of its racial policies—have said they will be there. The list includes Nasser, Nkrumah, Toure, Adoula, Ben Bella, Tuhman, and others less well known.

No outside observers will be admitted to the conference sessions. They are even excluding representatives of the 19 still dependent territories of Africa—Angola, Mozambique, Basutoland, Southwest Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the smaller colonies.

Emperor Haile Selassie—who as head of the oldest continuous government in Africa will be host to the gathering — has announced three main objectives:

To speed independence for those areas still dependent.
To lay the basic foundations for African unity and to exchange views that will raise living standards for the African people and improve their economic, cultural and political condition.

To formulate a universal African Charter which would bring together those charters which previously have been drafted by the Casablanca, Monrovia and Malagasy groups.

The emperor's list does not mention the Arab League of 13 states, seven of which are in Africa, six in Asia's Near East.

Complete African unity, if it is ever to be achieved, must include, of course, the North African Arab states.

Admittedly one of the greatest obstacles of the Addis Ababa conference will be to reconcile the ambitions of President Nasser's United Arab Republic with the so-called Black Africa south of the Sahara.

Among topics likely to be discussed are mutual defense, tariff and trade between African countries, communications, common currency and exchange, research and economic services for all member states.

The most that can be expected

ed from the conference is formation of a Pan-African Union, similar to the Organization of American States.

If a permanent charter cannot be agreed upon at this first African Summit, for later ratification by signatory governments, at least a secretariat and a general headquarters for such a regional organization may be authorized.

U.S. policy is to promote unification in Africa to strengthen the new governments and break up Balkanization of Africa into many weak states that cannot be made self-supporting.

If for no other reason, Africa is important to the United States in the United Nations, where it now has almost a third of the votes.

Africa is by no means economically independent today, though it has vast undeveloped resources. Total foreign aid to Africa from all sources last year was between \$2.5 and \$3 billion.

This included \$700 million from the U.S. government, \$600 million from Russia, more than \$1 billion from Europe, U.N. technical assistance, World Bank loans and private investment made up the balance.

Creation of the new Pan-African organization would not necessarily mean dissolution of the seven smaller regional groups already in existence.

The principal African groupings now functioning are:

Inter-African Malagasy Organization—IAMO: 19 Central African states, the former Monrovia group which met at Lagos, Nigeria, in January.

African and Malagasy Union—UAM: an active group of 13 former French colonies, now independent states.

Council of the Entente: four small west African states which are also members of IAMO and UAM, organized in 1959.

Equatorial States: another sub-regional group of four states which have a common market and external tariff.

Casablanca Charter States: six north African Arab states which first met in January 1961 but which have not met since.

East African Common Service Organization—EASCO: four former British colonies which might eventually federate.

Pan-African Freedom Movement for East, Central and Southern Africa.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Udall Plan Would Curtail Industry



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Stewart Lee Udall, Washington's answer to David Thoreau, has his eye on a little spot near Calhoun Falls, S.C., a wooded retreat 276 miles up the river from Savannah.

But Udall, outdoor enthusiast that he is, does not plan to commute there with nature. He wants, instead, to build a massive chromium-plated federal project called the Trotter Shoals Dam.

A former Congressman who serves now as Secretary of Interior, Udall is piqued that many of his old colleagues are less than enthusiastic about the scheme.

Ohio's Rep. Bill Harsha, who came to Congress when Udall left in 1961, calls the plan an "economic nightmare." He points out that the dam, to cost taxpayers \$78 million, would take 22,000 acres of land off the tax rolls. Only a handful of workers would find permanent employment.

What happens if Udall doesn't build the dam?

1. The Mead Paper Corporation will build a \$40 million plant on the site, employing some 1,400 workers. Good jobs for 650 more would be provided at the mill and 450,000 cords of pulpwood worth \$9 million would be used annually. The pulpwood would put to work another 2,300 men on nearby farms and woodlands.

2. Duke Power Company will build a steamsite at the spot, at a cost of \$210 million, almost two and a half times the federal investment. More than 1,000 men would be employed during construction and 135 more upon completion. The company would spend \$24 million a year for coal. This would be purchased from the economically depressed coalfields of Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia. It would require the use of 38,000 railroad cars a year. The Duke plant would produce 23 times as much power as the federal dam. It would flood only seven per cent as much land as the federal project. It is land, incidentally, now owned by the company.

3. The Mead plant would pay \$2.8 million in local, state and

federal taxes each year. Duke Power would pay another \$13 million. Over a 50-year period, this would amount to roughly \$850 million.

"But this," Congressman Harsha says, "is only the beginning. Experience has taught us that as these plants are built, allied services and industries move into the area providing further investment and more permanent jobs."

"The additional payrolls are additional inducements to new industry. Land and property values around these developments increase, adding more revenues. To feed, house, clothe, educate, transport, provide medical care, hospitalization, and hundreds of other services humans need, would employ additional hundreds of people."

Note: A key solon opposing the Udall Dam is South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond. He tells his assistant, Bill Schulz, that Udall's scheme would "create an industrial desert in the great South-east."

"The secretary wants to flood more than 20,000 acres of valuable land," says Senator Thurmond, "including some of the country's best industrial sites. Not only would he prevent Duke and Mead from building plants and providing jobs but he would prevent other firms, too, who wish to build along the free-flowing water of the Savannah River."

Vice President Lyndon Johnson has been urged by close associates to resign and run for the U.S. Senate all over again.

Longtime advisers have asked him to challenge incumbent Sen. Ralph Yarborough in Texas' Democratic primary next spring.

Johnson and Yarborough, a left-wing Democrat, have battled for years. Only LBJ, the vice president, could be sure of taking care of Mr. Yarborough once and for all.

Johnson insists, however, that he will continue as vice president and run for reelection with John Kennedy in November, 1964.

BERRY'S WORLD



"All systems are 'Go.' Floors, please!"