

Press-Herald

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Let's Live for Freedom

In all the years since events were first recorded man's freedom is a fairly recent occurrence. It dates back some 3200 years to Mt. Sinai, when Moses received the Biblical Ten Commandments from the Creator of the universe and all therein.

These simply-stated laws were based on god's will that man as an individual was, and ought to be, free and responsible for his own destiny to the extent of his ability. These very desirable ends, however, could be obtained only if mortal man responded favorably to the Ten Commandments, and practiced them.

Consciously or unconsciously, man's inherent desire for power — whether he wishes to use it for good or for evil purposes — brings him into direct conflict with the provisions of the Commandments. When this point of conflict is reached, the individual loses freedom.

Our country's founders were deeply religious men. They know, understood and believed in god's law. They also knew and understood man's desire for power. They put forth their best efforts to prevent this nation's leaders from ever being able to curtail the freedom of its citizens.

In the Constitution, they provided for three divisions of government — the legislative, to make the laws; the judicial, to interpret them; the executive, to enforce them. Each was a check on the other two. To further protect the nation's citizens, the first ten amendments to the federal constitution, which we know as the Bill of Rights, were proposed by the First Congress and adopted Dec. 15, 1791, by the state legislatures. These amendments restrict the federal government from interfering with certain basic rights and freedoms of the individual.

One thing they could not do was to prevent the development of apathy toward their duty to fight to maintain freedom in future generations. Individual freedom creates prosperity. Long periods of freedom and wellbeing cause the individual to become lethargic, and accept this state as normal and his just due.

Millions of Americans have died or been crippled for life to secure and keep freedom for their own and future generations, yet all too few are ready to live for freedom. It would be much simpler and less costly in both lives and goods were each and every citizen to live for freedom every day of his life.

Accept the Ten Commandments and the Bill of Rights as our precepts; assume our responsibility for every level of government, and we will earn the rights and freedom promised to their own and succeeding generations by our founding fathers in the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

If we, as individuals, will not live for freedom, we will either die for these freedoms or lose them. The history of mankind assures this.

GUEST EDITORIAL

The Holiday Shoplifter

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Christmas season, with its religious significance and spiritual uplift, is often marred by human greed and weakness. One of the more serious problems is caused by the despicable sneak thief—the shoplifter.

Each year during the holidays, the "heisters and boosters" step up their forays of theft and pilferage which result in tremendous losses to the public. Their methods are as old as the profession itself. They operate with fake boxes and packages, loose coats and over-size clothing, shopping bags, large purses, and numerous other devices to cover their activities.

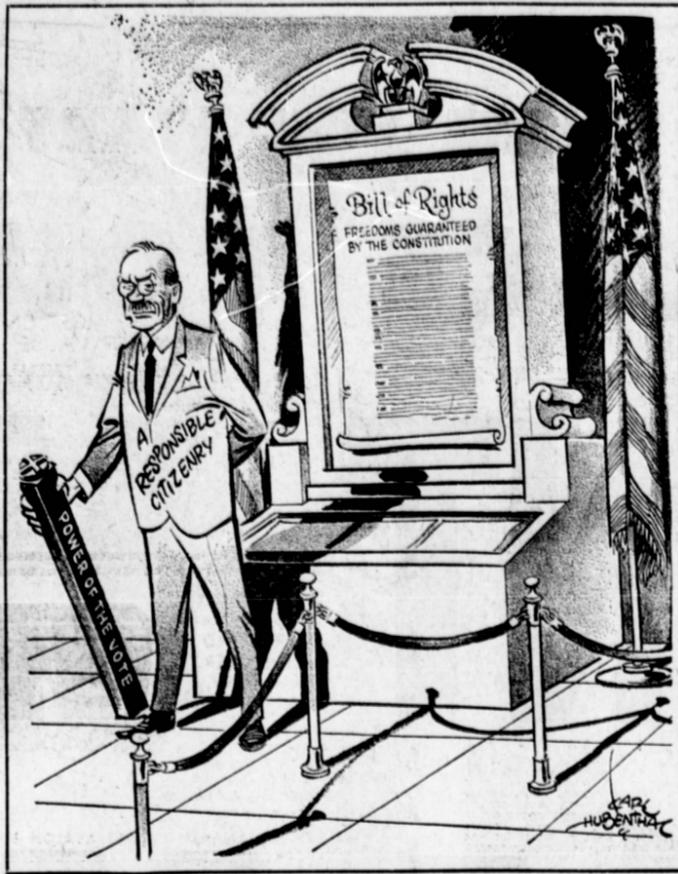
No merchant, from the corner grocer to the exclusive furrier, is exempt from the shoplifter. This thief comes from any station in life. He may be rich or poor, male or female, young or old, and an amateur or professional. Encouraged and unwittingly abetted by bustling crowds and jammed stores, the shoplifter and two of his lawless allies, the purse snatcher and pickpocket, are bold and aggressive.

In 1964 there were some 184,473 shoplifting cases recorded involving stolen goods valued at almost 5 million dollars. Much of this loot, of course, was taken during the height and rush of Christmas shopping. From 1959 through 1964, shoplifting increased 93 per cent, and it is the fastest growing larceny violation. It should also be noted that purse snatching has increased 82 per cent since 1959 and pocket picking 28 per cent.

Record-breaking retail sales are predicted for the pre-Christmas shopping days. Law enforcement agencies will be overtaxed and enforcement ranks will be thinly spread. The thieves and thugs can be expected to take full advantage of these favorable conditions.

The scourge of shoplifting and similar violations is a community problem. Concerted and realistic action by business and civic groups, news media, police and the general public is needed to halt this costly public burden.

Let us confront the shoplifter with good security and detection measures, quick arrest, and prompt and forceful prosecution. To do less is to condone him. (From the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, December, 1965).



JAMES DORAIS

Postwar Baby Boom Hits The Nation's Job Market

Twenty years ago, immediately following the end of World War II, America embarked on a "baby boom" which did not level off for a full decade.

The boom did great things for manufacturers of infants goods, toys, foods and clothes, as well as for homebuilders and many other businesses. It also caused major headaches for school districts, at first at the elementary school level and more recently in the high schools.

A tremendous problem that economists have been anticipating for years is the effect on the employment market and the economy generally when the first waves of the baby boom contingent began looking for jobs.

That problem arrived in 1965. Last year, approximately 2.7 million Americans celebrated their 18th birthdays. This year, the number increased by a full million, and for the next 10 years, it is predicted the number of new 18 year olds will remain stable at 3.7 million.

According to a recent Wall Street Journal survey, the economy—so far at least—has been equal to the challenge. Unemployment in August was computed at 4.5 per cent of the labor force, down from 5.1 per cent in August a year ago, and down from 6.7 per cent in 1961.

Jobs are being created at a rate few economists believed possible until recently. During the decade 1954 to 1964, employment in the United States expanded by about 900,000 jobs annually. To continue to hold the unemployment rate down, in the face of the sharp rise in teen-age job seekers, the economy must generate 1.5 million jobs annually during the next decade—a goal now considered possible in view of the fact that by the end of 1965 it is expected the new job rate for the current year will have reached the unprecedented figure of 2 million.

There are many "iffy" factors in the situation, of course. Part of the year's bullish performance is credited to the expansion pressures of the 1964-65

cuts in personal and corporate income tax rates.

Escalation of military efforts in southeast Asia is another significant factor. The draft call for November has been announced at 36,450, compared to monthly calls of only 3,000 earlier in the year.

The fact that many more youths are continuing their education in college also is an important consideration. Eight years ago 54 per cent of American teen-age males were in the labor force; this year the rate is only 43 per cent. New federal programs such as the Job Corps affect the situation, too, as participants in these programs are not numbered among the unemployed.

Similarly, the growth of pension plans and other programs encouraging earlier retirement have significantly cut down the proportion of older people in the labor market.

Most surprising and encouraging statistic in the Journal's report indicates that automation, often feared as a killer of unskilled jobs, isn't having that effect at all. The unemployment rate for laborers, which was recorded at 15.7 per cent in 1961, is down sharply to an estimated 7.6 per cent this year.

Opinions of Others

Confidence men approach elderly persons and offer to help them avoid the "logjam" for registration for Medicare benefits. This is a scare tactic, authorities point out, because no registration logjam is anticipated. Unfortunately, a smooth-talking, well-dressed man who poses as a Social Security agent often has little trouble getting a fee when he proposes such bogus services. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has launched an investigation, as has the Senate Committee on Aging. In the meantime, elderly citizens should remember anyone seeking a payoff for any Social Security service is probably a phony and certainly is breaking the law.—Cleveland (Miss.) Bolivar Commercial.

Political alliance between the labor unions and the administration is paying off, and the free-enterprise system is losing its freedom. Meanwhile, the ideologists in Moscow will rejoice that America may be traveling the road to state socialism.—Storm Lake (Iowa) Pilot-Tribune.

Morning Report:

France, which has not yet mastered the pay telephone, finally got a satellite into orbit. For this, I am happy. Because General de Gaulle said the French are now happy.

Of course, this latest exploit in space somehow downgrades the whole wonder of such enterprises. This could be a good thing for the world down here. Other countries may now be willing to go ahead with new housing projects and sewer systems instead of blasting away millions of dollars from secret launching pads.

Still, some people will say the same thing about us. But we're in a different spot. We have to do everything the Russians do — only better.

Abe Mellinkoff

HERB CAEN SAYS:

'Dragnet' Team to Try Television Show Again

BEN ALEXANDER, who co-starred with Jack Webb in the now historic "Dragnet," is heading back to the TV wars; he and Webb are making a pilot titled "Men Against Evil," which Ben describes as "sort of a Peyton Place for cops." And: his 10-yr-old dghtr, Leslie Alexander, nailed a job in "Carousel," now playing here with Anna Maria Alberghetti as star. . . . Sight-see at Enrico's: Walter Ray Picchinini singing "I Wanna Be a Show Girl" to a bemused Carol Channing! (the song was from her earliest B'way gig, "Show Girl") and Carol finally gasping: "I thought nobody in the world knew the words to that but ME!" . . . Newsweek came a cropper with its item that "Willie Mays will finance a foundation to provide scholarships for Negroes." Not just for Negroes, stresses Willie; for anybody who qualifies. He'll use the money he gets for personal appearances and endorsements — about \$100,000 a year.

ONCE MORE INTO THE BREACH: Silas Spitzer, Holiday Mag's food editor, is back from a Far Eastern tour with the reassuring pronouncement that "for every first-rate Chinese restaurant in Hong Kong there are at least 10 in New York or San Francisco that are as good or better." However, he admits that the fried seaweed in Hong Kong is much tastier than ours

Another oldster demands membership in our exclusive Senior Fathers of America (Cary Grant, Pres.); Comedian Lou Holtz, who, at 71, has a couple of small fry, one born this March. "You don't have a friend who drops in, do you?" Johnny Carson asked him wickedly. "Nope," replied Holtz, "but I DO take a lot of long walks!" If it's a switch when somebody threatens to sue Bellicose Melvin Belli, then this is a switch: the potential litigant is Prof. John Kaplan of Stanford Law School, co-author of "The Trial of Jack Ruby," which cuts Belli to bits. On the air the other night, Belli blasted Kaplan as "a gooney bird who has never tried a case," prompting the Prof. to demand an apology, or else. "Please try to stay within hailing distance of the truth," he ripsostes (as an Asst. U. S. Atty. here, Kaplan tried and won 19 cases).

THE SUPREME COURT'S decision that Communists don't have to register after all will have ramifications all over the place. Freexample some of the town's biggest gamboleers will petition the Court to revoke the \$50 gambling tax stamp — on the not outrageous proposition that "if Communists don't have to register, why do we?"

POISONAL NOTE: I thought "The Knack" was the most overrated picture

of the year, and then I saw "Repulsion" . . . The beautiful new Sierra-Tahoe Hotel would seem to be in hot water, despite its location on Tahoe's icy shores. The Teamsters Union, which put up most of the loot, was threatening to foreclose when riding to the rescue came Miami's Alvin Kroll; he chucked in \$120,000 for 45 per cent, and all is temporarily well . . . Trader Vic, who must be doing SOMETHING right, is opening a branch of his wildly successful Mexican restaurant, Senior Pico, in L.A.'s burgeoning Century City. Also in the 'Vieworks: a waterfront fish house, here . . . Harry Waters, boss of the Huntington, to Cowboy Gene Autrey, ditto of the Mark Hopkins. "Pardon me, but aren't you the gentleman who once decorated the lobby of the London Savoy with horse manure?" Autry: "You have a hateful memory" (Happened when he rode his horse into the hotel in a publicity stunt that backfired).

FOOTNOTES, from the irrepressible Bob Orben: "There has to be life on some other planet. It can't be that all God has going for Him is US!" . . . "The Army wants 'em younger and younger. Just alerted for Viet Nam: The 485th Skateboard Battalion" . . . "I feel sorry for LBJ's aides when they write THEIR memoirs. How do you stretch 'Yes SIR' into 600 pages?"

ROYCE BRIER

Shrewdness of Kennedy Shows on Latin Journey

Senator Robert Kennedy is not just another Senator, and his journey through South America is a manifest of it. The play of forces the journey generated is exceedingly complex, and not easily unraveled even by North Americans who have observed the Senator since his brother's death.

The obvious and foreground appearance of the trip is that the Latin Americans have a friendly memory of John F. Kennedy, and transfer this affection to his brother. There is a clear nostalgia in this. They are somewhat dubious of President Johnson since the Dominican trouble, and they like to think Senator Kennedy stands for an era and a man more understanding of Latin American aspirations.

WILLIAM HOGAN

American in Paris Tells Two Decades of History

"Paris Journal 1944-1965" is a collection of superlative reporting in the postwar period by Janet Flanner, "Genet" of The New Yorker. She is a gifted observer whose "Letters" from France have been a staple of that magazine since its inception. She is one of the few writers in English who can make French politics intelligible and interesting. She is equally informed, wise and articulate when writing about the hullabaloo over the "nouveau-vogue" films, for example, or a James Joyce exhibition in a Left Bank bookshop called La Hume.

Or when she describes, in July 1962, the end of the Algerian war as observed from the capital, and the orderly free feasts of the Algerian Arabs in their various and grubby Paris neighborhoods. "After all, they had won — or at any rate, had received what they had been fighting for . . . their independence." This is two decades of

history set down in its most literate form, from a point just after the liberation in 1944. There are big themes and major characters, dominated by Charles de Gaulle. "So far General de Gaulle has no political party," Genet observed following the liberation. "Instead he has popularity . . . his slogan is 'Renovation,' which means reforming France out of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth." And through the Fourth and Fifth Republics, Genet describes how this came about.

But it is the reportage behind the headlines in the nearly 600 pages of this continually stirring book that Genet's special artistry and perception is evident. "The most appropriate decoration on the rare Parisian Christmas tree this year," she wrote in the first week of 1945, "was ribboned tinfoil which American bombers cast into the suburban air when towns like Le Pacq, Acheres, and Poissy were being softened up for the

American feeling than is President Johnson, yet for the long run his attitudes in office were bound by the North American interests which bind Mr. Johnson.

The Latin Americans are not prevalently aware of this, nor are they aware of the Senator's political position in the United States, which is itself rife with complexity, and largely unvoiced elements.

Robert Kennedy has been shrewd in his perception of his situation abroad. He has a defended President Johnson, though freely conceding that he, Kennedy, is not always in accord with the President's decisions, particularly in the Dominican affair. He said "we" have made mistakes, but he did not absolve the Latin Americans from some mistakes.

It was shrewd of the Senator to visit those shack

towns that cluster about the great South American cities. These are the "masses" we talk about, and anyone who has ever visited them at home must be appalled by the prodigious problem they pose, a problem with tenaces reaching across the world to other "masses" no better off than they.

So attention and sympathy from a North American named Kennedy was altogether a good move.

Yet the embassy groups who were charged in the cities with escorting the Senator about, were vaguely uneasy, according to the dispatches. They saw vast crowds acclaim him, but observed that there must be a "morning after," that Kennedy cannot essentially change the North-South situation. At Sao Paulo one embassy man was quoted: "We are aware of the Kennedy-Johnson situation, and we can't too closely associate with Mr. Kennedy's ideas."

A central Kennedy idea is that the Latin American problem is primarily a land problem divorced from cities, and that President Johnson understands a land problem.

Still, the "Kennedy-Johnson" situation is that there is a coolness between the two men which grew inevitably out of past events. They are fundamentally rivals. This will probably not solidify in 1968, but certainly will solidify in 1971 should Mr. Johnson attempt to dictate any successor but Mr. Kennedy in convention. Barring the unforeseen, the Latin Americans might be on Mr. Kennedy's side in such a showdown.

Quote

The people who come here because of this bill won't be bringing money to "Keep California Green." They'll come to get it — State Senator Howard Way on state medicare.

Freedom of speech is wonderful, but where does it end and disloyalty to one's country begin?—Mrs. W. F. Wyer Jr., Lemon