

# The News-Review

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## TV TAX EDUCATION

By Charles V. Stanton

Television quiz shows are having one very favorable effect, they are making citizens conscious of the stifling income tax program resulting from the spending pattern of big government.

When politicians talk about soaking the rich, the fellow with low or average income applauds. He doesn't realize that he is simply being deceived by demagoguery. Taking from the rich to pay the poor has always been a popular theme. Television today has a program based on the life of Robin Hood, a legendary character who defended the English serfs against the oppression of the landed aristocracy in the mid-ages of English history.

But the rich usually have ways of adding their tax costs to the things they make, the things they sell, or the services they perform — the activities that make them rich, in other words — and the tax gets back to the consumer in the form of higher prices. The prices usually are considerably more than the tax.

We have always had the tradition that in this country opportunity was offered for the poor boy to become a millionaire.

But now, following television quiz shows, people are beginning to realize that getting rich today is virtually impossible.

### Doors To Wealth Closed

We look back into our economic history to find many men, including a number of immigrants, who rose from poverty to riches. Many of today's older men avidly read the Horatio Alger rags-to-riches novels in their youth and learned that in the United States the doors of opportunity were open to any and every individual.

But those doors of opportunity have been slammed in the faces of a good many citizens today, and we have seen the fact demonstrated before our eyes.

Candidates in recent quiz shows have advanced into the high money brackets. They have won enough money that, in previous years, they could have lived in comfort throughout the balance of their lives. But when today's TV quiz star wins \$150,000 and gets to keep less than \$30,000 for himself we begin to realize some of the difficulties of becoming a millionaire in the face of today's goofy tax system.

Joe Louis, one of the most popular of our ring champions, earned some \$4 million during his ring career. It is estimated that from his earnings he actually received only about \$800,000. Yet today he owes the federal government more than a million and a quarter dollars for delinquent taxes, principal and interest.

If Joe Louis were to be given the highest paid job in the United States today, he couldn't pay the interest on the debt he owes Uncle Sam. By the time he paid income taxes on his earnings, there wouldn't be enough left to pay the interest on his debt. Joe Louis has lost everything he gained from his ring career. The government even took a trust fund set up for his children. There is no possible way he can ever meet the tax obligation the government has imposed upon him.

### Industry Discouraged

The current tax situation, which makes it almost impossible for a person without money ever to get rich, is evidencing itself in the attitude of our young people.

Young people, once were ready to take chances, to gamble on the strength of original ideas and initiative, in keeping with American tradition. Today they have no incentive to gamble. Youth surveys show that, for the most part, they are more interested in what we mistakenly call "security" than in wealth.

Our tax structure, on the other hand, has advantages for big operators who already have lots of money. It is particularly favorable for big corporations.

While political demagogues prate about the plight of the small businessman and rant against big business and monopoly, mergers and consolidations continue to make big business bigger, because the only chance for big killings lies in capital gains manipulation.

The situation discourages investment in small business. A man who might be willing to gamble his meager capital won't take the chance when, if he makes a profit, the government takes the major part away from him.

Not enough people are aware of this situation. Still more, who are aware, refuse to face facts. The soak-the-rich fallacy still carries an emotional appeal outweighing reason. But TV quiz programs are arousing consciousness, with the result that economy demands are seeping through to Congress.

However, before we can rid ourselves of confiscatory taxes, we must make up our minds to do things for ourselves instead of having everything done for us by a paternalist, socialist government.

## IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from page one)

—somewhat more than a dozen breweries. These breweries provided payrolls for Oregon workers and markets for Oregon raw materials, such as hops and barley. In addition to special taxes, they paid property taxes on their physical establishments, thus helping to spread out the tax burden in the localities in which they operated.

—Then—As so often before and since—There came a tax pinch in Oregon. The Legislature, looking around for new sources of revenue and bearing in mind the ancient maxim that the best tax is the one that gets the most feathers from the goose with the least squawking, decided to increase the barrelage tax on Oregon-brewed beer.

The increase was a sharp one—something like a third more than

Washington's and approximately double California's barrelage tax.

What was the result? It can be told in a few words. The bulk of Oregon's breweries (all but one, as I recall it) moved out of Oregon into Washington and California.

The memory of that incident is peculiarly distinct down here in Southern Oregon. We were then negotiating with several large breweries that were considering establishment of Western branch plants to serve the growing market provided by the eleven Western states. For several reasons, we wanted a big brewery. We grew a lot of brewing barley down here, and it seemed a good idea to have a large local market for it.

But that wasn't our only objective. We produce a lot of cattle in this area. We sell too many of



## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Many people talk of a perfect world. Raymond Roma, a former butler, is perhaps the only one who set out to create a perfect world—inside a taxicab. "Being in a hurry is no excuse for being either uncomfortable or impolite," says Roma, whose cab (he owns it himself) is a butler's idea of heaven on wheels.

The most unusual single step you can take in Manhattan is probably the step from the curb into Roma's white and jade cab. You leave instantly a world of noisy hustle and bustle—and enter a world of quiet, serenity and unobtrusive courtesy.

As you sink back into the gold and black upholstery, you are startled to note that the inside of the cab, instead of looking like a dried-up hog wallow, is spotlessly clean. You feel a grateful coolness—and discover the cab is air-conditioned.

"Care for the evening paper, sir?" asks Roma, handing you a copy of the latest edition. "If you wish to smoke, you'll find cigars and cigarettes behind you."

You turn and on the shelf behind the seat you see two glass containers in which are three popular brands of cigarettes, regular and filtered, and two kinds of cigars—domestic and imported.

There are also matches, several kinds of chewing gum, mints, chocolates, small packets of paper cleansing tissues, scotch tape, and a lip pomade.

After lighting your cigar or cigarette for you, Roma asks your destination, and drives you there at a steady conservative pace. If you care to discuss anything, he can talk to you in three languages.

If you murmur, "Gee, I wish I'd shaved," Roma silently hands you back an electric shaver. With perfect tact he explains that he keeps two shaving heads for the razor, and that while one is in use the other is being sterilized in a solution in the trunk of the cab.

When you have finished, he hands you a toilet kit with aftershave lotion and talcum powder. After you leave his cab, Roma, before looking for another passenger, puts the other head in the razor, cleans out the ashtrays, and whisk brooms the imported English rubber door-to-door mat on the floor.

Why does Roma go to all this trouble to please casual passengers? Largely because he likes to see people comfortable, and it pleases him still to practice the little courtesies he learned during 2½ years of butlering here and in Paris for a French General, a perfume manufacturer and a concert pianist.

It isn't all free to Roma himself. When he went to the Remington people with his plan to put in a home-auto hayer, they installed one for nothing. But it cost him \$710 for the air-conditioning, and the smokes, newspapers and refreshments he provides take a modest salary.

Does it pay off in extra tips from pleased passengers, many of whom have written him testimonials?

"No," said Roma, who is always impeccably attired and would almost rather commit harikari than show up for work without his necktie. "I don't get any more tips. But this doesn't disappoint me, as that is not my purpose."

"The other drivers say I must either be a millionaire—or crazy—to put a cab like this on the streets."

"I can say with certainty that I am not a millionaire. But you can be a gentleman in this world—no matter what you do for a living."

"In this country we have everything anyone can ask for except, sometimes, good manners. We can have them too, if we choose."

After you leave his cab, Roma, in his reply Burke said the desirability of such an assignment "as soon as practicable" is recognized by the Navy and is now being considered.

It is planned to temporarily deploy the Nautilus to the Pacific for an extended demonstration cruise during the late spring and early summer of 1957," Burke wrote.

"During the summer of 1958, it is anticipated that two such ships will be assigned permanently to the Pacific fleet."

Burke said the Navy would have liked to have sent the Nautilus to the Pacific sooner but that the move had been delayed by "problems concerning the introduction of new hardware for nuclear-propelled ships into the fleet."

The Navy's third atomic powered submarine, the Skate, is due to be launched May 16 at Groton, Conn. Two others, the Sargo and Seawolf, are scheduled for completion in 1958.

In addition, the Navy has 15 other nuclear powered submarines building or authorized, and is aiming at an eventual rate of half a dozen launchings a year.

## Four Key Labor Witnesses Said To Be Missing

WASHINGTON — Disappearance of four key witnesses in the Senate committee probe of the Teamsters Union was reported Saturday by Chairman McClellan (D-Ark.).

He said the "missing" witnesses, all of Seattle, include Dave Beck Jr., son of the Teamsters Union's international president.

McClellan named the others as Fred Verschueren Sr., a top Teamsters Union auditor; Joseph McAvoy, a nephew of Mrs. Beck Sr.; and Norman Gessert, a cousin of Mrs. Beck.

The committee chairman said Verschueren is the "most wanted" of the four.

Robert F. Kennedy, the committee counsel, told reporters the U.S. marshal in Seattle and committee investigators have sought since mid-January to locate Verschueren, to subpoena him for questioning.

The committee has announced it planned to resume hearings soon on finances of the senior Beck, the union president. Kennedy said these still could go forward without the four witnesses but that "there will be a blank in the testimony, unless, of course, Dave Beck comes in and testifies. If he will explain, we wouldn't need them."

"What I am anxious to point out to this committee is simply this: that as a public official when this matter first came up I was in complete sympathy with the proposals made here. During the period that I have been working in this business I have tried thoroughly to understand what this would mean to the magazine industry. I am personally convinced after seeing the other side of the picture that the magazine industry today is in a most difficult position to absorb very many additional costs in this field without doing some serious damage to it."

He said the McCall Corp., publisher of McCall's and Redbook, had net profit last year of \$730,000, after paying a \$1,300,000 post-office bill.

Congressman Porter jumped in to point out that Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield had supplied a report which showed that in 1955 the Post Office calculated it cost more than twice what McCall's paid in postage to mail out its magazines, which number some 90 million copies annually. McCall's paid \$1,097,000, and Summerfield said the postal service cost the government \$2,804,000.

It was also pointed out that Treasury Secretary George Humphrey had urged increase in postal rates by telling the committee: "We must all bear our fair share of the load if we are to keep the federal budget down within reasonable bounds."

"We cannot further justify dodging the cost of mail deliveries and passing it on to our children. That is what we do when we fail to put the post office on a pay-as-you-go basis. The postal deficit which has averaged nearly half a billion dollars annually over the past decade had never so far been added each year to the public debt."

Langlie disagreed that his company wasn't paying its own way. "I want to say that I am amazed what two months in the new job have done to this gentleman's opinion of Secretary Humphrey, that he has been ill-informed, and he apparently feels Summerfield is incompetent," exclaimed Porter.

Langlie argued that the collapse of Colliers showed how precarious is the position of the magazine industry. The administration's postal bill calls for increasing second class postal rates (which cover magazines and newspapers) 15 per cent annually for four years, raising first class postage from 5c to 4c per ounce and raising air mail from 6c to 7c. Third class rates, for so-called junk mail, would also go up.

Rep. Chester Gross (R-Iowa) told Langlie that "Redbook magazine labeled me as one of the 20 worst members of Congress, and I have to thank them because my opponent used that in the campaign and I made him eat his words," Langlie replied "I had an experience like that in reverse," recalling the Time magazine cover story last year after which, running for the Senate, "I lost by the biggest majority that I ever lost an election."

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## Major Crimes Increased 13 Per Cent Over 1955, Report By FBI Reveals

By JACK ADAMS

WASHINGTON — The FBI said Thursday major U.S. crimes last year increased by 13.3 per cent over 1955, and nearly 46 per cent of the arrests in such cases in urban areas were of juveniles under 18.

The statistics were made public in the annual edition of the bureau's uniform crime reports, based on police data from all parts of the country.

They showed an estimated major crime total for last year of 2,563,150. This was up 300,700 from 1955 and marked the first time that crimes in this category passed the 2½-million mark in a single 12-month period.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said: "A significant factor in this upsurge of crime is the fact that crimes have increased almost four times as fast as the nation's population since 1950."

Hoover, who has been advocating publicizing the names of youths who commit heinous crimes, made this comment on the juvenile offense statistics: "Arrests of a people under 18 increased 17.3 per cent in urban areas. The number of young people in this age group increased only about 3 per cent in 1956."

In 1,531 cities, police reported 28,035 arrests for auto thefts last year. Of this number, 18,622 of those arrested were under 18 years of age for a percentage of 66.4 per cent.

The 1956 report said that on an overall basis, rural crime rose 15.7 per cent, and there was a 12.7 per cent increase in cities. Exact statistics on arrests in rural communities were not available.

On a national basis, robbery alone dropped off, with offenses in this category down 1.3 per cent for the year.

The report listed these increases for other crimes: Larceny 16.7 per cent; auto thefts 16.1 per cent; burglaries 6.7 per cent; rape 6.3 per cent; aggravated assault 4 per cent; murder and nonnegligent manslaughter 1.8 per cent; negligent manslaughter 0.7 per cent.

"There was a major crime committed every 12.3 seconds during 1956," the FBI said. "Every 4½ minutes, there was a crime of murder, manslaughter, rape or assault to kill."

"There was one major crime committed for each 65 persons in the United States during 1956. . . . There were 263,720 automobiles reported stolen during 1956 as compared with 227,150 during 1955. This was an increase of 36,570."

"Victims of killers totaled 21,620, while 116,730 instances of rape or aggravated assault were reported. Robberies totaled 56,770, while 525,720 burglaries were reported."

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## New Helicopter Landing System Is Perfected

FORT WORTH, Tex. — A new helicopter landing system that permits a pilot to make an accurate blind landing in all types of weather was unveiled here Friday by Bell Helicopter Corp.

The system was demonstrated at the Bell plant near here. It is the result of a year-long research program by Bell and the Pacific division of Bendix Aviation Corp. Bell president Harvey Taylor said the blind flight demonstrations "dramatically prove the helicopter can now make fuller use of its unique flying abilities regardless of weather and visibility."

The new system allows a helicopter to take off from any point within a 100-mile area and make an instrument approach to within 10 feet of the ground regardless of visibility conditions.

Tagged a "self-contained instrument landing system," the new aid combines the Bendix Decca navigational system, Bendix sonic altimeter and an improved altitude display and glide path indicator.

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