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THE WASHINGTON POST

Picture of a man: This is the type of leadership in strategic forces

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, Fort Worth, Texas — If this nation ever goes to war again (and the immediate possibilities seem to have declined considerably in the past few months) the main job of carrying the initial attack will fall on the Strategic Air Command. A day spent around one of these big SAC bases, in the company of the men who direct the operation, is a reassuring experience.

Col. Everett W. Holstrom is the commander of one of SAC's key strike wings. He commands an outfit here which is equipped to deliver nuclear warheads anywhere in the world, an amazingly short time after he gets final orders. His outfit has all the manpower necessary to maintain his planes, service them, take care of the crews, and keep those crews in a high state of combat efficiency through a continuous training program.

Col. Holstrom is a Northwest product, although he hasn't spent an appreciable amount of time there since the outbreak of World War II. He was born and reared in Lane county, Oregon, and went to schools in Cottage Grove. He is a graduate, in forest technology, from Oregon State (back in the days when it was a college, not a university). He finished his college work in 1939, and went to work for a forest products company.

He joined the old Army Air Corps a couple of years before World War II broke out, and took pilot training. At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, he was a trained medium bomber pilot (B-25s) and in one of the few bomber outfits in the Air Corps to be both trained and equipped. He was married to a Tacoma girl, and well started on a career.

When the war broke out he and his outfit were sent to Pendleton for initial training. From there they moved to the South, for additional work. They gained a new commanding officer, a lieutenant colonel with the name of Doolittle. At the completion of training they said goodbye to their wives, and headed their planes across the United States for Alameda, Calif. There the planes were loaded onto the aircraft carrier Hornet. From its decks a few days later the planes took off on an air raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities. Holstrom and his crew made it to China, where they bailed out.

(Seventeen of the men on that trip were killed later in the war. And two were executed by the Japanese following their capture on the Chinese mainland. There were 80 men on the mission, and 13 of them are still in the Air Force. All 13 are officers (two are single-star generals).

Holstrom spent 14 months in China with Chennault, then came back to this country and a succession of training and other jobs until the war ended.

At 40 he looks to feel his way

had to make a choice. He could either stay in the service, with the new Air Force which was being created from the one which had fought the war, less those who elected to become civilians. Or he could get out, become a civilian again himself. There was a family to consider — the Holstroms now have two daughters and three sons.

They decided to stay, knowing the promotions were not automatic, and that unless promotions came the financial future was not particularly attractive. Holstrom was a flyer, and stayed a flyer. He still takes his regular duty turn in a B-58, in addition to overseeing the million and one details of running an outfit like his.

Col. Holstrom has had chances to leave the Air Force, some of them at what must have seemed very attractive financial offers. He's an expert on big planes which fly faster than the speed of sound, and there are not many experts in the field. He could have retired a few years ago on partial pay; he chose to stay.

He stayed with the Air Force because he likes the job. And he's good at it. The Air Force kept him on because he's good at his job — his outfit won the service's highest peacetime award last year — the Mackay Trophy — and has been able to grow rapidly in his ability to perform it. In addition the Harmon Trophy, aviation's highest award, was presented by the President to an aircrew in this organization.

Col. Holstrom started flying in the days of the Piper Cub and the Stearman trainer. He has progressed through piston-engined bombers, jet reconnaissance planes, jet bombers, and super-sonic bombers. He's gone from the days when the Norden bombsight was the wonder of the day to a plane which has to carry an electronic computer in order to fly and perform its task.

He's a fine example of the professional core of a professional Air Force.

Quotable quotes

It is a question that we have both come to the conclusion that it was necessary to have good and useful relations between the West and East . . . peaceful coexistence is the best answer to all these problems and that is shared by Mr. Khrushchev. — President Tito of Yugoslavia commenting on his country's improved relations with Russia.

The economy is still exhibiting considerable strength, but some of the latest indicators of business activity show mixed trends. On the whole their message has alerted us to be on guard and to take steps to strengthen our defense against recession. — Undersecretary of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. backing up President Kennedy's plea for a \$11 billion tax cut.

Robert Kennedy forced to alter rights position

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The moment of truth came for the Kennedy administration when Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy appeared on Capitol Hill to plead for a softening of proposed civil rights legislation.

Republicans and Democrats alike have been for years playing politics with civil rights. The prize has been the numerous Negro vote concentrated in the cities of our industrial states. Without that vote in 1960 John F. Kennedy certainly would not have been elected president of the United States.

The acknowledged interest in the great cities has produced the major political parties to make impossible promises in their presidential platform statements of policy.

These promises are not limited to Negroes and to civil rights but extend to all areas of interest. It has come to be that the Republican and Democratic presidential platforms are commonly drafted on a something-for-everyone basis to the disadvantage of the generality of voters.

Promises Impossible

Some of these promises are impossible of fulfillment. The difference between promise and performance in American politics is so great as to invite speculation as to what would happen if the voters became aware of the hypocrisy being practiced upon them, and moved to punish the practitioners.

There would be some openings in the top leadership of both political parties if that happy solution were had to the problem posed by this widespread political dishonesty. The morality of American politics is about what used to be the morality of American finance in Wall Street and among the big banks. That was before Judge Ferdinand Pecora and a U.S. Senate committee in the early 1930s focused public attention on the termite in the financial structure.

Out of that investigation came a truth-in-securities act which requires that promises made in furthering the sale of securities be matched thereafter by performance. If the seller makes a dishonest promise, the chances are pretty good that he will go to jail.

Reform Convention Systems

Perhaps we need a truth-in-politics act. A better way, however, would be to reform our political convention system. The conventions now name presidential tickets and write platforms. In the furious competition for delegate votes and the Presidential nomination, candidates are inclined to endorse any kind of phony platform promise, however impossible of fulfillment.

Candidates before and after the nomination endorse whole platforms without really knowing what is in them. This appears to have happened in 1960. The glib voters accept the promises as legitimate and thus presidents are elected. None of the test Bobby Kennedy applied this week to pending civil rights legislation was applied in 1960 to the civil rights section of the Democratic platform. Small wonder that Negroes expect more in the civil rights bill than they are likely to get.

The needed reform would be this:

Let the conventions nominate tickets and adjourn. Thereafter, let the party nominees and a small committee of their choice draft the party platform. The personal responsibility of the nominees for the platform promises would be complete and, we could hope, binding.

Barbs

An Indiana girl had an intoxicated man arrested for hugging her. She really was up in arms.

If you're too busy to get any fun out of life, you're too busy.



Many a man can read his wife like a book, but can't shut her up.

Fall is one of the nicest times of the year if it doesn't remind you of the upcoming bitter cold winter.

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Leading clergymen, laymen uneasy over special position of church in tax laws

By Robert M. Andrews
UPI Staff Writer

"In California a man can grow a beard, get a private religion, build a chapel and operate a business with a 52 per cent advantage."

So complains an unnamed churchman about the liberal tax exemptions that American churches traditionally have enjoyed, especially in business enterprises that have little or nothing to do with religion.

His troubled view is expressed in a thorough study of the controversial issue, just published by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The author is Andrew D. Tanner, a Nashville, Tenn., lawyer and authority on tax exemption litigation.

Tanner cites others — leading clergymen and laymen alike — who express uneasiness over the church's special position in the tax laws.

According to Tanner's report, the most widespread source of criticism is the way churches have entered competitive, profit-making businesses without having to pay the 52 per cent corporation tax on gross in-

Laundries To Hotels

Tanner cites these as "some typical operations":
One New Hampshire church operates a laundry. A major denomination's printing house, while grinding out tracts and Sunday School lessons, also prints supermarket trading stamps for profit. Other churches, or their organizations, own hotels, big-city office buildings, radio and television stations, sports stadiums, department stores and industrial plants. One religious order, because of its tax-free status, owned a television station that sells advertising time 10 per cent cheaper than its chief competition.

Since 1950, all income of a church or association of churches has been tax exempt, whether its source is "related" to religion or not, although most of it supports missionary and welfare work. Other charitable and educational organizations must pay taxes on "substantially unrelated trade or business activity."

Church And State
Arguments for and against

removing or modifying tax exemptions go to the heart of the thorny issue of the separation of church and state.

Those in favor say a tax exemption is a subsidy as real as if the government made a cash gift equal to forgiven taxes. Those against argue that churches should not be taxed because "the power to tax is the power to control."

Tanner himself sides with the view that "tax exemption is necessary to maintain a free church in a free state" and that "any change should be slow and gradual."

As a start, he suggested that churches might volunteer to pay a reasonable amount for municipal services such as police and fire protection.

And, "in view of the attitude of most church leaders," churches should be required to start paying taxes now on business enterprises unrelated to religious activities, Tanner said. The same, he added, should apply to church property not used exclusively for religious purposes, such as meeting halls rented to outside groups.

She's worried about plight of U.S. bachelors

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — One of the ugly blots on the otherwise shining fabric of our civilization is the shameful way we treat our bachelors.

Cruelty to bachelors is seldom discussed in polite society, but occasionally you will find someone brave enough to speak out against it.

Such a person is Margaret Mead, the noted anthropologist, who doesn't seem to care what she says as long as it shocks somebody.

Talks Openly

This courageous and forthright lady was here for a lecture recently and at a subsequent news conference she talked openly and frankly about the plight of the downtrodden bachelor.

"We persecute those who don't get married," she said. "We make them feel abnormal and force them to live in an institution — join the Army, the Navy, the Merchant Marine — or we isolate them and make them live alone. We distrust the single life."

Her remarks presumably encompassed spinsters as well as bachelors, but everyone knows that spinsters lead a pampered life compared to the dismal existence of bachelorhood.

I myself have been in the serene and secure state of wedded bliss for so long I couldn't remember how horrible it was to be a bachelor.

So I approached a bachelor friend of mine, Sam Freeloader, and asked whether he felt persecuted.

"It's all true," Freeloader moaned, his chin trembling and water coming into his eyes. "Everybody picks on us bachelors."

"There, there, old fellow," I said, patting his head. "Compose yourself. Do you feel like talking about it?"

Basically Homebodies

Freeloader bit his lip. "Basically," he said, "we bachelors are homebodies. If we had our way we would go to bed every evening at eight o'clock but people conspire to keep us out all night."

"They invite us to dinners, parties, theaters, night clubs, concerts, dances, — anything to disturb our rest. And that isn't all."

"Man is by nature monogamous. But a bachelor is virtually forced to take out different girls. A blonde one night, a redhead the next. It's terrible. It wouldn't be so bad if we could meet plain, simple girls, but bachelors only meet countesses, heiresses, fashion models, movie starlets and other . . ."

Freeloader tried to list other atrocities, but he was sobbing too hard to continue. I wish Margaret Mead had been there to comfort him.

USES REAL BULLETS

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (UPI) — Michael Turner, 4, got a big bang out of his pop gun.

He fired a .45 caliber bullet from the cork gun.

The boy was shaken but unharmed. The toy was shattered.

Washington Merry-go-round

Satellite leaders watching Tito's reception in U.S.

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The most controversial Communist in Europe, Josip Broz Tito, is now the guest of the United States. On the manner in which he is received, whether he is picketed, and whether Senators Proxmire, D-Wis., and Lausche, D-Ohio, let out their usual hate diatribes will depend to some extent the course of communism in Europe. For Tito has great influence in the satellite world.

Queen Frederika of Greece, describing her husband's state visit to Yugoslavia, once told me: "When Tito took off his clothes to go swimming, his body was a mass of scars — wounds from war and the torture chamber."

In 1915 when Tito was a young non-com in the Austrian Army, two Russian Cossacks came up from the rear of the Austrian trench and ran their lances through his body. He was taken prisoner by the Russians, shipped back to Moscow whence to Siberia and spent five years there, most of the time as a prisoner.

At the close of that war, while Tito was still in Russia, I went to his country. I knew it well. Yugoslavia, then hastily thrown together by Woodrow Wilson and only a few months old, was struggling to pull itself out of the most ruthless occupation of World War I.

Its livestock was non-existent, its people starving, its houses in shambles, its railroads rusty ribbons with wheezing locomotives that could hardly make the grade.

Led Ragged Army

While I was still in Yugoslavia, helping to rebuild its villages and replow its fields, Tito came back this time to oppose the monarchy and, twenty years later, to put up the most amazing and resourceful resistance against Hitler of any allied leader.

For three years he maneuvered a ragged army of partisans through the forest and mountains of Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina. How he did it is one of the miracles of World War II. I have ridden horseback through those mountains, in the snow and in the scorching summers. I know how wild and forsaken they are. I know how difficult it is to get grass for your horse, let alone bread for the belly.

Yet while mighty France surrendered to Hitler within hours, and while Belgium, Holland and Scandinavia lay prostrate under the Nazis, Tito kept up his resistance. At no time did the Nazi armies ever control all of Yugoslavia.

"I must say that this old Communist, Herr Josip Broz, has really earned his title of marshal," lectured Heinrich Himmler to a group of senior German officers on Sept. 22, 1944. "When we catch him, we shall kill him at once. You can be sure of that. But I wish we had a dozen Titos in Germany, men who were leaders and had such resolution and good nerves that even though they were forever encircled, they would never give in. The man had nothing, nothing at all. He was always encircled, and he always found a way out."

What the pickets who protest against Tito's visit to the United States and the senators who rail against him don't know is that he performed the military miracle with absolutely no help from Stalin. In radio after radio, Tito appealed to Moscow for help. He got back messages signed "Grandpa," the code name for Stalin, telling him to fight on, but he got no help.

Goulart having trouble walking that tightrope

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

Back in April, 1962, when Brazilian President Joao Goulart paid a state visit to the United States, a Brazilian newsman pleaded:

"Give him a chance. He is trying to be a friend."

During the two years of his presidency, Goulart's chief difficulty has been that in the extremes of Brazilian politics he has been forced to walk a tightrope between right and left. And in the last two weeks there have been definite signs that the rope is becoming frayed.

On both the extreme right and extreme left, Goulart was a man without a friend. Complicating the already chaotic state of affairs in South America's largest nation was the fact that maneuvering already has started for the presidential elections scheduled for October, 1965.

This week Goulart's minister of education, Paulo de Tarso, quit in what was interpreted as a left-wing protest against Goulart's "opening toward the center."

Charges Death Plot

In Rio de Janeiro, capital of Guanabara State, Gov. Carlos Lacerda, militantly anti-Communist and an avowed presidential candidate, accused unidentified authorities "directly linked" with Goulart of plotting to assassinate him.

Lacerda freely has predicted total collapse of the Goulart regime.

Whether or not another man might have done better, it must be admitted that Goulart's position has been an almost impossible one.

When the United States bailed him out early this year with a pledge of more than \$400 million in aid, it was on the promise that an austerity campaign would at least slow down Brazil's galloping inflation and that tax and land reform programs would follow.

Instead, inflation jumped nearly 50 per cent in the first eight months of the year. Labor unions attacked Goulart for his resistance to wage demands, and conservative and right-wing elements in congress effectively blocked land reform.

Loudest Critic

Among his critics, Lacerda has been the loudest.

As governor of Guanabara State, Lacerda has established a good record of building schools, clearing slums and pressing public works. Mandatory wage increases and a "13th month" of extra pay has in general kept workers quiet.

Lacerda expects a swing to the political right and will use his record as governor to help his presidential ambitions.

As for Goulart, there are signs that he is working toward cooperation with the middle-road Social Democrats of former President Juscelino Kubitschek. Kubitschek is an amiable medic who has no personal enemies. It was he who led Brazil into the forced-draft industrialization which plunged it so deeply into debt.

Kubitschek also is a presidential candidate for 1965.

JOINT TRAINING EXERCISE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Eighteen F100 U.S. fighter planes will fly to India next month for a joint training exercise aimed at developing modern air defenses for Indian cities.

The Defense Department said Thursday that British, Australian and Indian air force planes also would participate in the two-week operation, called "Exercise Shiksha."

Golf

ACROSS
1 Wooden golf club
11 Club carrier
13 Lofly
17 Interdicts
23 Noughts
23 Gypsy (var.)
15 Repeat
16 Appearance
17 Fragrant herb
19 Bleemish
23 Cocaine source
26 Cerebral (comb. form)
30 Build up
32 Flower
33 Machine tools
35 Speaks imperfectly
36 Puts into silt
38 For fear that
39 Passes by
42 Oriental porgy
45 Soapstone
46 Presidential nickname
49 Turn
52 Click-beetle
54 Gave unctio to (archaic)
55 Below par strokes
56 Danger
57 Infect

12 Calmed
13 Four-cell group
18 Bute
20 No. 5 iron
21 Verbal
22 Noughts
23 Gypsy (var.)
24 Arabian caliphate
25 Feline animal
29 Otherwise
30 Hints
32 Hops; kill
31 Vend
34 Localized
37 Spring
40 Sly (dial.)
41 Acclaim

DOWN
1 Spirit (Egypt)
2 Legumes
3 Escudite
4 Eucitheon
4 Lubricate
5 Gack name
6 Tin
7 Rudiments
8 Destiny
9 Female name
10 Belgian river

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
RITA MESS FAM
ADAM ADAM OPA
COMBATIVE LAR
KNEEL HELLER
ADE ALOS CASA
RETALI METIC
FLAIR RENT
SLIMSP RODENT
DEW ADES
FONDEST SALVO
TILE BARATHEAS
EGGS BRON INST
EYES BINK BATS

42 Golf hazard verb
43 Top quality (2 words)
44 Passage in the brain (form)
46 Mythical Norse king
47 Copulative verb
48 Previously (2 words)
49 Turk's name
50 Distant (comb. form)
53 Moslem officer