

Khrushchev's Softer Line Doesn't Mean Policy Change, Newspaper Editor Says

New York — [AP] — Lee Hills, editor in chief of the Knight Newspapers, says that it would be a "mistake" to infer that the softer line adopted by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev means a change in Russia's goals.

Hills and three other American newspaper editors arrived here by plane Saturday from Paris after a one month tour of the Soviet Union, which included an interview with Khrushchev.

"I don't think that there is any dilution of what the Communists are trying to do," Hills said, "although they are more flexible and ostensibly more moderate."

"The frightening thing about it is the capacity for self deception of these Communist leaders," he added. "They believe everything they say about the United States."

Comparison Impossible

Hills, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said that it would be impossible to compare the Soviet press, their host on the tour, with the American press.

"Their press is an arm and tool of the government," he said. "It's a government function."

"The Soviet people, from the press, radio and television, get exactly what the government wants them to hear and see, and they have a very distorted picture of the United States and the motives of this country."

Their tour of eight Russian cities included the two and one-half hour talk with Khrushchev. Eight other American editors also were present for the interview.

"Khrushchev is a very witty, cunning politician," Hills said. "He is extremely articulate."

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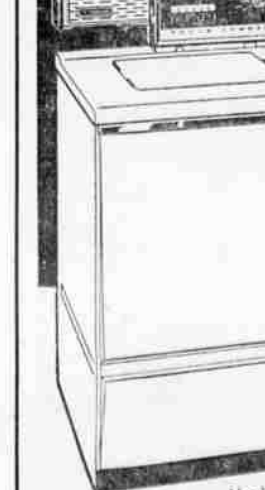
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"He was doing his best during the interview to be amiable. He flared up a couple of times, but he never really lost his temper."

Took Issue

Hills said that he and his fellow editors particularly took issue with inaccuracies in the Soviet translation of the text of their conversation.

"Some of our answers were completely changed around. We couldn't very well argue about these because of the interpreter, but they even changed some of our questions as well as the answers," Hills said.

Hills said he was impressed by the treatment they received. "I got the impression that we got some of the treatment they were going to give Eisenhower."

Former President Eisenhower had been scheduled to visit the Soviet Union in 1960 after Khrushchev visited the United States. The visit was called off, however, after the disclosure of an American U-2 flight over Russia.

Election Victory Predicted

Hills said he believed that Khrushchev would win a free and open election in the Soviet Union "hands down."

Felix R. McKnight, executive editor of the Dallas Times Herald, said that Khrushchev "has a very agile mind. He sat for two and one-half hours with a pad, occasionally tapping a pencil on it, but never took a note."

McKnight said that Khrushchev took 37 minutes to answer the first question. The question, from Hills, pertained to the problems that divide the United States and the Soviet Union and what could be done to solve them.

McKnight said he was "chewed out" by Khrushchev when he asked the Soviet Premier if the Russian people had been informed of the 40 Soviet atmospheric nuclear explosions.

Creed C. Black, executive editor of the Wilmington (Del.) News-Journal, said that there should be a larger program for exchange of Soviet and U.S. tourists to combat misinformation in Russia about the United States.

"They are afraid to inform the people about what is going on in the world," Black said. "Tass carried one paragraph on Telstar."

No Nylon Plant

Black asked about industry in Tbilisi, the capital of the Georgian Republic, and expressed interest in visiting a nylon plant when he was told the city had one.

"But when I tried to set it up for a visit they told me there was no nylon plant there," he said. "We were shown what they wanted us to see."

William J. Woestendiek, editorial director of Newday in Garden City, N.Y., said that in Tashkent he was surrounded by students who asked "Why does Kennedy want war?"

"The frightening thing is they believed this very strongly," he said.



By SYLVIA PORTER
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Your Money's Worth

WHAT THREE-POINT TAX CUT WOULD SAVE YOU

A quick, simple, substantial, across-the-board tax cut plan favored in high administration circles today would reduce tax rates on individual incomes by three points in each bracket and would reduce the tax rate on corporations by either three or five points too.

This would, on an annual basis, save individual taxpayers \$6 billion, for each point in individual tax rates amounts to \$2 billion a year. It would save corporations around \$1.5 billion if the rate were cut from 52 to 49 per cent, or \$2.5 billion if the rate were cut to 47 per cent, for each point in corporation tax rates amounts to about \$500 million over a year. The total tax reduction over a 12-month period would be either \$7.5 billion or \$8.5 billion. The reductions would become effective immediately after passage of the law, on the understanding that this quickie would be replaced next year by a sounder, more comprehensive program of tax reduction and reform.

What would this sort of tax cut mean to your pocket-book? While a total of \$6 billion in tax reduction for individuals sounds impressive on the face of it, what share of the savings would you get?

This table shows what it would mean to you as married taxpayers filing joint returns with taxable incomes—meaning your income after all your deductions and exemptions—of the following amounts.

Taxable income	Tax paid now	After 3-pt. cut	Saving
\$ 4,000	\$ 800	\$ 680	\$ 120
8,000	1,680	1,440	240
12,000	2,720	2,360	360
16,000	3,920	3,440	480
20,000	5,280	4,680	600
24,000	6,800	6,080	720
28,000	8,320	7,680	840
32,000	10,000	9,440	960
36,000	11,680	11,320	1,080
40,000	13,360	13,320	1,200
44,000	15,040	15,440	1,320
48,000	16,720	19,920	1,560
52,000	18,400	21,000	1,800
56,000	20,080	22,080	2,040
60,000	21,760	23,160	2,280
64,000	23,440	24,240	2,520
68,000	25,120	25,320	2,760
72,000	26,800	26,400	3,000

Obviously, on a percentage basis, the point reduction across-the-board would favor the lower-income taxpayer. The tax cut for married taxpayers in the \$4,000 taxable income bracket would come to 15 per cent; the cut for married taxpayers in the \$100,000 bracket would come to less than 6 per cent. Although the dollar savings in the lower brackets would appear piddly, even tiny dollar amounts left in the pay envelope of families which spend to the hilt of their income add up to a business spur, for these dollars "multiply." When the retailer gets more business, he in turn buys more from his wholesaler, who in turn buys more from the manufacturers. This can be only theory now, for we haven't yet tried using the tax-cutting device to stimulate a sluggish economy, but it appears valid to argue that consumers will spend more if they get tax cuts and this will give businessmen the incentive to spend more as well.

Simultaneously, corporations would get their own tax rate reduction and, coming on top of the tax savings to be achieved by the long-awaited liberalization of the depreciation rules, this could be of major importance not only from a commercial-financial but also from a psychological point of view.

So complex and confused are the politics of immediate tax cuts at this stage that even the most informed insiders can do no more than guess what might happen, if anything. But one thing is increasingly clear: unless given new stimulus, our economy is likely at best in the months ahead to continue its slow advance.

A full year and a half after this economic expansion began, we still are producing, selling and employing our workers at rates far below our potential.

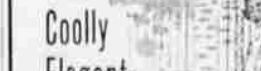
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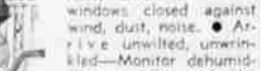
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Lincoln Decides To Free Slaves

By MERTON T. AKERS
UPI Correspondent

Some time in the summer of 1862 President Lincoln decided to free the slaves.

The actual date on which he made up his mind is obscure. But he broke the news to Secretary of State William H. Seward and Secretary of Navy Gideon Welles on July 13, 1862 under strange circumstances.

Lincoln, the two cabinet officers and Seward's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Seward, rode in the Presidential carriage that Sunday afternoon to the home of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton to attend the funeral of Stanton's infant son, James.

Wells told the story in his diary.

"It was on this occasion and on this ride that he first mentioned to Mr. Seward and myself the subject of emancipating the slaves by proclamation in case the Rebels did not cease to persist in their war on the government and the Union, of which he saw no evidence. He dwelt earnestly on the gravity, importance and delicacy of the movement, said he had given it much thought and had about come to the conclusion that it was a military necessity absolutely essential for the salvation of the Union, that we must free the slaves or be ourselves subdued, etc., etc."

First Occasion

"This was, he said, the first occasion when he had mentioned the subject to anyone, and wished us frankly to state how the proposition struck us. Mr. Seward said the subject involved consequences so vast and momentous that he should wish to bestow on it mature reflection before a decisive answer, but his present opinion inclined to the measure as justifiable, and perhaps he might say expedient and necessary. These also were my views."

"It was a new departure for the President, for until this time, in all our previous interviews, whenever the question of emancipation or the mitigation of slavery had been in any way alluded to, he had been prompt and emphatic in denouncing any interference by the General Government with the subject."

Lincoln was pushed into his decision by circumstances. He was an anti-slavery man but not an Abolitionist—the difference was wide. He held the constitutional view that slavery could not be interfered with by the national government within the states where it already existed. But he believed that slavery must be contained within those limits and barred in territories. Once contained, he thought, slavery inevitably would die from economic pressure or by government purchase and freeing of the slaves.

He had tried to convince Delaware to consider buying and freeing its comparatively small number of slaves but that state legislature would have none of it. Border state men from Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland were just as adamant.

Republicans Threaten

Yet the Republican party, to which radical anti-slavery men and Abolitionists had flocked in 1860, was forging ahead of Lincoln on the slavery question and threatening to take the initiative away from him—and the party controlled the Congress. It already had freed the slaves in the District of Columbia, paying \$200 a head to the masters.

Lincoln also had reluctantly signed the Confiscation and Emancipation bill on July 17 which freed slaves of masters in rebellion. He must act fast or lose his hold on the party, it seemed.

Another consideration was the value of emancipation as a war measure. It would deprive the Confederacy of at least some of the labor of 3½ million slaves who continued to grow food, build fortifications and drive army wagons while their masters fought.

Even more important, perhaps, would be the effect of stiffening war spirits in the North, now ebbing after reverses on the Peninsula before Richmond.

Also vital were the foreign aspects of emancipation. To make emancipation a twin war aim with preserving the Union would mobilize humanitarian sentiment in Europe.

With those objectives in mind Lincoln drafted the Emancipation Proclamation off and on and in the semi-secrecy of the telegraph room of the War Department with only Thomas E. Eckert, an operator, as a witness.

Eckert recorded that Lincoln would write a line or two and then look off into the distance as if constructing the next sentence in his mind before writing it. Lincoln would work an hour or so he found time and then look his papers in a desk.

The rest of the cabinet learned about the preliminary proclamation on July 22, 1862.

Cabinet Starled

They were startled when Lincoln pulled the document out of his pocket and read its 500 words which went to the point. On Jan. 1, 1863, it read, he, Abraham Lincoln, acting solely on his responsibility as President and commander-in-chief, would proclaim "all persons held as slaves" within any state then in rebellion "shall then, thenceforward and forever be free."

Later Lincoln told the story of the historic cabinet meeting to Francis Carpenter, who painted the scene.

"Things had gone on from bad to worse," Carpenter quoted Lincoln as saying, "until I felt that we had reached the end of our rope. . . I said to the cabinet that I . . . had not called them together to ask their advice, but . . . suggestions . . . would be in order after they heard it read . . . Secretary (of Treasury Salmon P.) Chase wished the language stronger in reference to the arming of the blacks. Mr. (Postmaster General Montgomery) Blair deprecated the policy, on the ground that it would cost the administration the fall elections."

Secretary Seward . . . said in substance, 'Mr. President, I approve of the proclamation, but I question the expediency of its issue at this juncture. The depression of the public mind, consequent on our repeated reverses, is so great I fear the effect of so important a step. It may be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted government. I suggest that you postpone its issue until you can give it to the country supported by a military success. . .'

Struck With Force

"The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force. It was an aspect that, in all my thought on the subject, I had entirely overlooked. . ."

So Lincoln again tucked away the document, "touching it up" once in a while.

Attorney General Edward Bates, a Missourian but Virginia-born, approved the document, especially the part providing for colonizing ex-slaves.

Stanton, who had learned his Abolition at the knee of his Quaker father, quickly approved.

Strangely enough, Chase, an ardent anti-slavery man, did not give his unqualified approval. Welles, who detested Chase, attributed Chase's attitude to jealousy—Lincoln had thought of emancipation first and that put him one up on the treasury secretary who was getting presidential ambitions.

Lincoln would get his military victory and issue the proclamation two months later almost to the day.

Graham Closes Fresno Crusade

Fresno, Calif. — Billy Graham ended his eight-day crusade here Sunday night with a challenge to his audience of 28,000 to prepare for the second coming of Christ.

Although he said that the "coming of Christ could be tomorrow or a thousand years away," the Baptist minister noted that conditions were right at present.

Graham said that five signs preceding Christ's return were, according to the Bible, a time of falling away from the faith, a time of immorality, a time of increased sin, a time when the church does not expect it, and a time when world-wide evangelism is in progress.

He pointed out that the first four conditions had been occurring for quite a while, but current times are the first period of world-wide evangelism.

Graham noted the doctrine of Christ's coming cuts across the plans of "millions of people who want to eat, drink and be merry without interference."

"Death is the end of the world for all of us," he said. "Jesus warned that we are to be prepared for any eventualities."

"Thousands of deaths are sudden and unexpected. We never know when that moment is to come. Are you prepared?"

Graham's eight-day crusade drew 172,000 persons. His staff said that 6,845 persons made "decisions for Christ."

UNKINDEST CUT

Pittsburgh — [AP] — Joseph Colechia telephoned a Wildwood, N.J., ocean resort hotel to confirm his reservation. A hotel clerk said the confirmation had been mailed and remarked about "how slow the post office is sometimes."

CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS

Altavista, Va. — [AP] — Central Baptist church celebrated Christmas with carols and a sermon on Christ Sunday.

"We wanted to celebrate Christmas without tinsel and Santa Claus," explained the Rev. Norman Bennett.

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