

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Major Crime On Increase

There are some U.S. cities where the chances are 1 in 13 that any citizen will be the victim of a serious crime within the next 12 months.
Within zones of high crime incidence in these and other cities, the chances of being victimized are considerably greater.
The citizen's prospects naturally improve when wider circles are drawn. In the United States the ratio is 1 in 100. But in the Pacific states as a group it drops to 1 in 60 and in certain states it is 1 in 45.
This is just one way the FBI measures the impact on the average citizen of today's great and continuing rise in major crime.
The periodic evidence of that upward spiral is duly recorded by the FBI. The latest report shows U.S. crime for nine months of 1962 5 per cent higher than the same period in 1961.
Yet the long-range look tells better what is happening. From 1940 through 1961, the climb in serious U.S. crime was 170 per cent, though population in the same span was rising just 38 per cent.
Much has long been made of the enlarging role youthful offenders play in these increases. Individuals under 18 commit two of every five serious crimes. Most staggering is the fact that last year children under 15 committed 32,000 burglaries and 62,000 larcenies. The latter total was nearly four times that in the 25-29 age bracket.
Some students of crime, law enforcement specialists and psychologists argue that the well remarked increases are more apparent than real. A point frequently stressed is that reporting and tabulation of crime is far more complete and accurate than it used to be.
While conceding the point, FBI authorities question whether it goes very far toward explaining the crime rise.
They put a finger on two big historical changes—the steady growth of urban centers, with resulting heightened population density, and the social instability arising from the con-

stant movements of people from farm to city, city to city and state to state.
In the view of government criminal experts, these changes are creating conditions for crime which never existed in similar measure before.
An important element in these conditions is opportunity, and present-day U.S. urban life vastly magnifies opportunity.
There are more people tightly packed together today, and they can be victimized in crimes against the person. The rise in street assaults and robberies shows this opportunity is being seized.
Likewise, in this affluent country, material standards are still going up. Consequently there is more money and more jewelry, furs, cars, television sets, cameras and other goods to offer temptation.
This abundance, spread from city centers out to swelling suburbs, is too great for any police force to keep close watch upon. FBI men say, too, that many of these tempting prizes are carelessly guarded by their citizen owners.
The agency notes, for example, sharp increases in thefts from parked cars, from residences left unlocked, from shops which know the peril of "lifting." If big banks today are hard to crack, the swiftly multiplying suburban branch banks and savings and loan offices are vulnerable targets. Their safeguards are limited.
Even if these attractions were not steadily proliferating, FBI officials suggest crime rates would be sharply up. Here they turn to the cited social instability: lax parental discipline, weakened neighborhood controls, interracial conflict, the city-ward rush of rural folk ill-equipped to live and hold jobs in the complex urban centers.
The net of all this, it is argued, is to heighten the urge to crime at a period in history when the prospect of acting upon the urge is maximized by the nation's unparalleled growth.

Bureaucratic Bloop

(The Boston Globe)
In World War II, the United States inflicted no greater injustice on any group of its citizens than it did on the nisei, the Japanese-Americans of the west coast. Undiscriminating hysteria dispossessed these people of their homes, in effect destroyed their achievements and investments, and interned them as one might intern enemy prisoners. Now the government, through the internal revenue service, is further tormenting them.
Not until 1957 did Congress act to make reparation to these people for the material losses they suffered, to say nothing of their psychological suffering. Under the Japanese Evacuation Claims Act the government paid

off claimants. Most of the beneficiaries declare they received only one third of what they asked.
Now the internal revenue service is seeking to tax the payments made despite eloquent protests. Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown has denounced the action and appealed to the White House.
The IRS says no immunity from taxation was provided in the bill. The author of the bill says he had no idea the government would ever tax such an award. That the IRS director in San Francisco is unable to distinguish between these awards and those made for land takings in highway building is typical.
Congress should act quickly to undo this unfortunate imposition.

THESE DAYS . . .

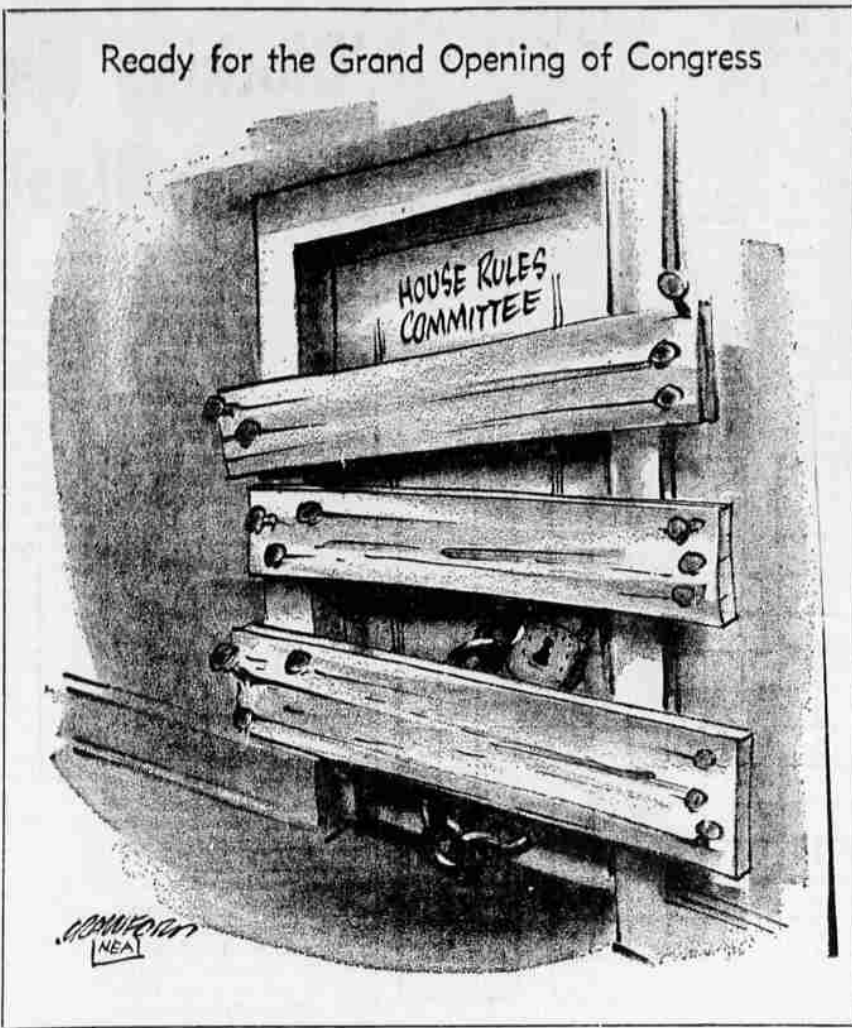
Death Of A Theory?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN
If, as has been assumed in certain quarters, the current rupture between the Moscow and Peking brands of Communism is to become a permanent feature of the international landscape, it means that all the deep theories of the geopoliticians and the "experts" in Marxism have failed us. And, since the foreign offices of all the important western nations ultimately base their policies on advice originating in egghed quarters, this is of more than purely intellectual interest.
The first theory that will have to be thrown into the ashcan, if the Mao-Khrushchev rift becomes irreparable, is Lenin's own formulation of the probable course of world revolution. Stated in rough and epigrammatic paraphrase, Lenin's axiom laid it down that "the road to Washington lies through Peking." Lenin made his famous "turn to the east" when the German Communist Revolution failed to materialize after World War I. Disillusioned with Karl Marx's feeling that Communism would first develop in advanced capitalist countries, the Soviets looked to subverting the colonial areas of the world as a means of encircling the industrialized West. First, China would be brought into the Marxist solidarity. Then, by degrees, the Communist revolution would be exported to tropical Asia, to Africa and to Latin America. This would rob both Britain and the United States of world markets and sources of raw materials—and capitulation of the West would duly follow.

Up to 1962 the Lenin theory seemed to be working. Peking fell to Mao Tse-tung's band of Marxist ideologues. And, with the Moscow-Peking solidarity seemingly assured, the Communists increased their pressure in places as far apart as Indonesia, Ghana, Guatemala, British Guiana and Cuba. "The law of uneven and combined development," so the Soviets had called this hop-skip-and-jump method of pushing Communism across the face of the globe.
There was only one trouble with the Lenin theory: it did not make any provision for the emergence of a deep quarrel between Moscow and Peking. It had assumed that the "road to Washington that lies through Peking" would always be proof against road blocks. Well, the assumption has now fallen into at least temporary disarray, and it remains to be seen whether the damage can ever be repaired.
The second learned theory that has suddenly become suspect is the one propounded by the influential English geographer, Sir Halford Mackinder. This is known as the theory of the "world island," and it was taken very seriously in the Nineteen Thirties by the German General Staff.
According to Sir Halford Mackinder, Russia and China together form an unbreakable land mass which, under unified control, could be used as a center for world domination. Once in possession of the Russian-Chinese "world island," a conqueror would be in a position to "outflank the oceans." The nations of western

Europe, confined to what amounts to a small peninsula, would be powerless to fend off the attacks of a new Genghis Khan from the solidified and unified East.
Well, Napoleon had tried to dominate the western approaches to the "world island" by marching on Moscow, and he failed. Hitler tried it, in turn, only to lose his armies in illimitable vastnesses. After World War II, however, the "world island" suddenly materialized with the entrance between Stalin and the Chinese Mao Tse-tung. It remained only for the mopping-up phases before Europe could be cowed into submission and the United States could be isolated in the western seas.
However, just as Sir Halford Mackinder's nightmare theory was becoming all too close to being realized, the "world island" split in two: Moscow and Peking, instead of "outflanking the oceans," suddenly started snarling at each other.
According to knowledgeable observers, the differences between Mao Tse-tung and Khrushchev have become too deeply imbedded in mutual distrust and contempt to be easily healed. One can only hope that the observers are right. But Lenin's and Sir Halford Mackinder's theories had so much to recommend them from the Communist point of view that one would normally look for a reconciliation between Moscow and Peking. It could even be that the struggle for reconciliation might provoke the fall of Khrushchev or Mao, or both of them together.

Ready for the Grand Opening of Congress



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Thoughts After January 1

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO
Instead of the usual predictions for the New Year, I am making up a list of things that will not (repeat, not) happen in 1963. This is safer and requires less wear and tear on the crystal ball.
Here goes:
President Kennedy will not in-



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS
Purely Personal Prejudices: Most people live in their expectations rather than in their senses; in fact, they deliberately blunt their senses in order to make more endurable the waiting-period until their expectations "come true"—but by that time, they have rendered themselves sensuously incapable of enjoying the future when it arrives.
As an indication of our deep departure from the ideas held by the men who wrote and ratified the Declaration of Independence, not one modern American in a hundred, reading "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," would understand what was meant by the phrase "created equal," and not one in a thousand would agree that this idea is "self-evident."

All of us live, to some degree, by dogmatism; but we should keep perpetually in mind Santayana's warning: "The more perfect the dogmatism, the more insecure — a great high topsail that can never be reefed nor furled is the first carried away by a gale."
To be utterly reasonable in an unreasonable world is a form of insanity.
When a woman feels forced to ask a man, "Do you really love me?," she already knows that the honest answer is something less than a hearty affirmative.
A simulated indifference can pry out more secrets than a pressing curiosity; there's something about a secret that's dying to be told—as long as it's not urged to.
Parkinson's First Law — about expenditures rising to meet, and outstrip, income—was more tersely and pungently expressed a full century ago by Thoreau, when he observed: "If you wish to give a man a sense of poverty, give him a thousand dollars; the next hundred dollars he gets will not be worth more than ten that he used to get."
The shortest excuse is always the best and most manifold; the first time my boy said, "I goofed," rather than giving some elaborate explanation, he had taken a giant step toward manhood.

Everything seems to rub up against a sore finger; and the same is true of a wounded person.
My name will not be removed from the Administration's "drop dead" list. Neither, for that matter, will those of House Republican leader Charles Halleck, Representative Don Bruc, or Representative John Rhodes.
Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara will not say to Representative Earl Wilson, "You were absolutely right about improper defense procurement. By complaining, you saved us a billion dollars last year. Why don't you come on over and show us how to save another \$10 billion?"
Assistant Defense Secretary Arthur Sylvester will not tell the Washington press corps to come and get it (the news, that is) or concede that censorship today is as bad as anything we have ever seen in wartime.
Senator Wayne Morse will not stop talking.
Presidential aide Arthur Schlesinger, if he continues to hold his job, will not swear off writing articles and making statements that antagonize our friends and allies.
Comrade Khrushchev will not desist from talking peace and planning war.
President Tito will not tell Mr. Kennedy that he no longer wants U.S. foreign aid, now that he and Nikita are such good buddies.
President de Gaulle will not invest in a pair of elevator shoes. And Prime Minister Macmillan will not be heard whistling "Yankee Doodle" at No. 10 Downing Street.
Ambassador Aldai Stevenson will not renew his subscription to the Saturday Evening Post. And neither Stewart Alsop nor Charles Bartlett will accept dinner invitations from Mr. Stevenson. (If they change their minds, they'll take along a taster.)
Fidel Castro will not sign to do a razor blade commercial unless he is permitted to give Uncle Sam a very close shave—on camera.
Gov. Nelson Rockefeller will not write an advice-to-the-lovelorn column. Nor will he agree to do a brother act with Senator Barry Goldwater.
If asked, Presidential press secretary Pierre Salinger will not deny (or affirm) that the Soviets have been conducting a floating crap game in outer space.
The value of the dollar will not go up. Neither will the size of the national debt go down.
The jokes about Caroline, Bobby, and Jackie will not get any funnier.
Relatives of the White House palace guard will not be booted from the public trough.
Roger Blough will not agree to turn over U.S. Steel to the Peace Corps, no matter what the Justice Department's anti-trust division says.
The per capita liquor consumption of Washington, D.C., will not decline.
The "Ev and Charlie" show will not go musical with "My Son The Folk Singer," Sherman writing the lyrics, even though it would help.
In short, things will go on pretty much as usual. To be positive about it, Washington will continue to be exciting, frustrating, incomprehensible, and (in the spring) lovely.

POTOMAC FEVER

Internal Revenue boss Caplin announces new expense account rules. You can still live on an expense account — provided you happen to have an expensive accountant.
Jake the Barber gets a Presidential pardon after giving \$22,000 to the Democrats. This shows what can happen when a philanthropist resists the temptation to give to socially unfashionable charities—such as the Republican party.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—To what group does the island of Barbados belong?
A—The Windward group.
Q—How did Delaware earn the title of the "First State"?
A—By being the first of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution.
Jacqueline Kennedy gave her husband an engraved whale's tooth for Christmas. That gives Republicans an idea for next year for the man who has everything—an engraved shark's tooth. FLETCHER KNEBEL



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . . New Farm Program Guidelines Prepared

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — First evidence of reform and reorganization in Agriculture Department's controversial, 9,900-man state and county farm committee system will be apparent when 1963 feed grain and wheat programs are announced early in the new year.
But it will take the better part of the year to simplify and reissue the handbooks and regulations which guide the 3,300 agricultural stabilization committees in administering locally the complex farm programs authorized by Congress at the national level.
It will also take new legislation to effect some of the farm committee reorganization recommendations being made by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.
Most important of all proposed changes, Congress will be asked to amend the law to permit election of the three county committee members by all local committeemen for staggered three-year terms.
The present system calls for annual election of all three county committeemen on one-year terms.
Full effect of the farm committee system changes will obviously not be felt before the 1964 crop year. Whether the changes will satisfy critics of the 30-year-old system is doubtful. It is too convenient a whipping post as an administrative red tape monstrosity set up by Washington.
But demands that American farm programs be run by farmers at the grass roots level has been a maxim of politicians for years. It has been included in both party platforms.
The farm committee system was devised in the Henry Wallace era of the New Deal to meet this demand. At first it was fairly simple. Farmers from each county elected their own committee to administer the national programs locally.
The committee chairman, of whom there might be 10 or a dozen in an average county, elected a county committee. State committees were named by the secretary of agriculture, with Washington setting the qualifications.
But here party politics and patronage crept in and it filtered down to county and local levels



WASHINGTON REPORT . . . Strikers' Demands Appear Unreasonable

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has returned to Washington convinced that there is no end in sight to New York's newspaper strike.
Leaders of the striking International Typographical Union couldn't care less about Wirtz's efforts to halt the walkout. Union President Elmer Brown, reached in Colorado Springs, brushed off Wirtz with this remark: "I haven't been impressed by him."
Brown knows full well that his union can hold out indefinitely until New York publishers accept his demands. Said one striker over a beer in a New York saloon:
"I get \$98 a week from the union as long as the strike goes on. With strike benefits like that, why should we go back to work?"
The fact of the matter is that several thousand new employes may not go back at all.
The strike has had profound effects upon New York, and indeed the country. Seventeen thousand newspaper employes are jobless. Workers have been affected as far away as Canada where newspaper plants have been shut down.
Broadway plays open, and fold, for there are no critics to report what's new on the Great White Way. Christmas sales at many stores were off from previous years.
What do the 1,300 printers who now make anywhere from \$147 to \$157 a week, want?
First of all, an across-the-board pay hike of \$38-\$49 in fringe benefits, \$19 in pay. It is more pay for less work, for they demand a 33-hour week, too.
The newspaper publishers offered a wage package of \$8, equal to one accepted by striking members of the Newspaper Guild last fall. The printers laughed it off.
The publishers, who began negotiating in July, report that agreement had been reached on 87 of the 96 contract provisions when the walkout was called in every clause that was revised, they say, it was the publishers who gave in.
Labor Department figures show the printers to be among the country's highest paid employes.
Their pay has jumped from \$116-\$126 in 1953 to the present \$147-\$157. Under terms of the publishers' proposed contract, that would jump to \$155-\$165 a week.
Two paid holidays were added in the past 10 years, bringing the total to eight a year. This is in addition to three weeks paid vacation after one year's service. The proposed contract would include a fourth week of vacation after 15 years service with a single employer. The union members also receive full pay when on jury duty.
The union has refused to yield what Time Magazine calls "its time-dishonored right to be bogus type." This featherbedding practice involves hand-composing, and then throwing away unused, all advertisements set in mat form.
Featherbedding practices such as these have helped kill newspapers from New York to Los Angeles. The printers couldn't care less.

Almanac

The United Press International.
Today is Thursday, Jan. 3, the third day of 1963 with 362 to follow.
The moon is in its first quarter.
The morning stars are Mars and Venus.
The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.
On this day in history:
In 1777, George Washington defeated three British regiments at the battle of Princeton.
In 1838, the "March of Dimes" campaign to fight infantile paralysis was organized, as an outgrowth of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Warm Springs Foundation.
In 1947, the 80th Congress, first to be controlled by Republicans since 1853, was convened.
In 1959, Alaska became the 49th state to join the Union, when President Dwight Eisenhower signed the document of proclamation.
A thought for the day—American short story writer William Sydney Porter, better known as O. Henry, said: "A straw vote only shows which way the hot air blows."