

Herald and News

Editorial Page

This Is How It Happens

(North Missourian, Gallatin, Mo.)

A few days ago the editor received a letter from one of his newspaper's readers and advertisers, a substantial booster of this country.

The letter said its author believed in supporting a newspaper that takes a stand on the issues of the times, but that a recent editorial expression differed so far from his thinking that he, in good conscience could no longer support this newspaper. He ordered his advertising stopped.

This is a prime example of how freedom of expression and the exchange of frank opinion has all but ceased in the hometown press of America. This is why so few small-town newspaper editors hazard to express editorial opinion on controversial matters.

They simply cannot afford to irritate and offend advertisers, because there are so few of them left.

It is sad reflection of the times we are in and of the sincerity of purpose of so many self-proclaimed disciples of press freedom.

It all boils down to one simple fact. Many people approve of freedom of expression so long as it coincides with their own thinking. But once the views expressed become contrary to their own, they find that freedom of the press is a burden far too hard and costly to bear.

Budget: What Should Be Cut?

(The Christian Science Monitor)

President Kennedy's \$98,800,000,000 budget has received a chilly reception in Congress. Criticism from Republicans could be expected, but it has been witheringly sharp. And sentiment among many Democrats has ranged from lack of enthusiasm to direct opposition.

Rep. Clarence Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and a member of the President's party, deplors "spending money we do not have for things we could get along without." The disposition to demand reduction in government spending is evidently widespread.

But if retrenchment is to be effective it must be accomplished in specific places in the budget; mere blanket denunciations of spending achieve little.

If members of Congress really wish to pare down the President's budget, and if people at home wish it to do so, they should start section by section.

Defense expenditure is the biggest section by far, and in this is \$2,400,000,000 of the increase from last year. But if Congress is to avoid going even further into the red it will have to restrain some of its own impulses and support Secretary McNamara on the junking of Skybolt, on caution about the RS-70 and Nike-Zeus, and on reorganization of the reserves.

Space exploration accounts for another \$2,000,000,000 of the increase. Least defensible in this is a rapid stepping-up of the man-on-the-moon program. This project should be held to a normal, efficient pace rather than

By this individual's own action he has contributed further to the destruction of a valuable freedom he professed to cherish as if, indeed, it would be possible for one person to see eye to eye with every other person on every issue.

It's like economy. Everybody's for it — especially if it affects somebody else.

Writing thought-provoking editorials is hard work. Trying to achieve peace of mind with some of the things you've felt compelled to put down on paper is not a simple task. Trying to maintain a newspaper in which the community can take pride in the face of rural decline and decay; fighting people who do not really want an editor but a polly-parrot trained to make change, has taken most of the fun out of being a smalltown publisher.

When the time comes that this editor can no longer write how and what he feels about conditions in his own community, without worrying too much about where the money is coming from to meet the bills, a Golden Era will have come to an end in Gallatin. Sadly, it is an era which has already ended in far too many communities in this land.

Further, if the time ever comes when a Gallatin editor has to prostitute the principles of freedom of expression to keep advertising in the paper, we hope he chooses to dig ditches.

a wasteful, "crash" basis, even at the calculated risk of a Soviet spectacular.

Farm programs are expected to decline in cost, but payments still would run near \$6,000,000,000 — which may be part of what Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, a western Democrat, calls "a little discouraging." These costs can hardly be lowered materially without lowering price supports and facing more of a free market.

Foreign aid also comes in for a minuscule cut in the executive estimates. This newspaper has argued strongly for the general policy of foreign aid. But a point has probably been reached where sharp examination of the program would be wholesome and where more of the load should be assumed by other countries.

Education involves several programs. Probably there will be no serious loss if federal aid again runs on the shoals, since major postwar needs have been met. But vocational education seriously needs renovation, rehabilitation, and expansion if requirements for technical skills are to be met.

It is only by getting down to cases, and recognizing that some who urge economy will not like where economy pinches, that significant budget control will be accomplished.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Eisenhower's salty Secretary of the Treasury George Magoffin Humphrey had a favorite saying that, "Economists can't tell you where you're going—they can only tell you where you've been after you get there."

President Kennedy's economic message to Congress and the accompanying report of his Council of Economic Advisers are like that. The report has page after page about where the economy has been since the Democratic administration took over.

It also has a very useful, condensed compilation of what this administration has done to try to make things better.

But when you start looking for what it says about where the country is going in the years ahead, the picking is slim. So much depends on what Congress does in the next six months in relation to what the President says it should do to make things better.

Trying to get at the heart of the 1963 economic report as it is, to simplify its sophisticated language, is not easy.

One approach might be through



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Mexico Reform Backfires

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Alliance for Progress officials are watching with some concern a revolutionary build-up in Mexico. At the core of this movement is the Castro-Communist alliance. At its head is former President Lazaro Cardenas, one of Fidelismo's staunchest supporters in Latin America, winner of the Stalin Peace Prize, and a man who dreams of a return to power.

The issue on which this movement, the Independent Farmers Central (CCI), is making its pitch is "agrarian reform." This is

the big thing among Latin American leftists, and a complete phoney. In most countries south of the border there are vast areas begging for cultivation. The "agrarian reformists," however, prefer to clamor for the division of existing farms and ranches. After all, it takes hard pioneering work to reclaim the wilderness. It's much easier to grab what someone else has developed.

Mexico presents another problem. As one of the most advanced of Latin American nations, it does not have at its disposal these vast undeveloped tracts. Over the

years, it has systematically broken up the big estates, turning over the land to the peasants. The present conservative president, Adolfo Lopez Mateos, has distributed more land than any other Mexican leader in decades.

Mexico, in fact, has reached the point where any further subdivisions would be economically harmful. When land holdings become too small, it becomes impossible to work them profitably. Agricultural machinery, which increases yield and reduces cost, cannot be used on tiny farms.

The Alliance for Progress, however, has made "agrarian reform" one of its major shibboleths—and now the Cardenas-led CCI has scooped up the ball and is running with it. The CCI is encouraging those who already have received farm land from the government to demand more. It is organizing landless peasants into "action groups" which make raids on the larger holdings and battle the police.

The slogans being used are the tired old ones, yet they still seem to appeal to many Latinos. Though most of the bigger farms in Mexico are owned by natives of the country, the rallying cry is "yanqui imperialism"—and the charge is made and repeated that the national agriculture is owned and dominated by the gringos. That more than two million peasants have been settled on community farm holdings and large cooperatives does not seem to matter to those who shout the anti-American and pro-Communist battle cries.

Since 55 per cent of the Mexican population is agricultural, political power has frequently resided in the rural areas. No government can remain in office with any degree of stability if the farmers are opposed to it. The Castro-Communist alliance is aware of this. It also knows that outside of the cities, few people are informed of Cuba's tragic decline under Communism.

So far, the Mexican government has been able to retain the loyalty of most of the country's peasants. But the CCI is growing in strength as its agitators move about the farm areas inventing or encouraging grievances. Senor Cardenas, though he holds no official post with the CCI, has given it direction and the prestige of his name. Working with him is Vicente Lombardo Toledano, his longtime ally and head of a confederation of Communist-dominated unions. Senor Lombardo was once the most powerful labor leader in all of Latin America. He can still mobilize the Communist cadres in Mexico and make serious trouble. He is working behind the scenes with the CCI in the hope of mounting a Leninist "workers and peasants' revolt."

To figure out your tax cut under Kennedy's plan, divide this year's tax by two, add your age, subtract your Social Security number, multiply by what you owe the paper boy—then be the whole thing again Congress passing the bill anyway.

Automation has gone so far, they've now got a book out for computers—on how to understand people.

Eisenhower proposes to limit U.S. Senators to two terms. The idea is to give Democrats equal time in retirement with Republicans.

Under the new expense account rules, the only guy who can prove that a fancy dinner for a potential customer helps his business is the doctor—or the under-laker.

FLETCHER KNEBLE

THESE DAYS . . .

Just What Are We Getting?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The other day Fay Henle, an eg-nepaper girl who as a radio impresario has become accomplished at luring unsuspecting souls (myself included) into her broadcasting web, threw a disconcerting question at me. Aren't modern corporations, she asked, singularly uninnovative and unenterprising when it comes to dreaming up new products for the consumer?

Since I had to fumble for an answer—the only thing that came immediately to my mind was the compact car—I am afraid I did her radio program no good. But could there have been a satisfactory answer?

Thinking it over on the way home, I tried to make a list of companies in my mind that have prospered in recent years out of their capacity for sheer inventiveness. They seemed to shake down into two categories. One type of inventive company has been very busy creating new equipment for automating every type of industrial and business process. Thus we have had a proliferation of new electric and electronic calculating machines, and new "Thermonax" and other copying devices that enable business offices to reproduce documents without employing whole batteries of stenographers. In the printing business, there are intimations of mechanical marvels that will set type directly from a reporter's typewriter, eliminating all the s/d-out false starts and

even inserting hyphens at the end of lines. And, of course, devices for factory assembly-line automation are being improved every day.

The other type of inventive company is busy dreaming up marvelous new alloys and electronic control devices for use in what the government calls the "aerospace program." Zirconium, titanium, molybdenum, beryllium and other exotically named metals are combined with ordinary chrome, nickel and iron to make alloys that are capable of withstanding the incredible heat released by atom-fired engines and the terrible cold of interstellar space. And transistors have been improved to the point where electronic control and communication will not break down as our new spacemen huddle into and out of orbit.

But as our inventive engineers and businessmen proceed to make industrial and office processes more efficient, and as the government subsidizes a bewildering creativeness in the manufacture of rockets, space capsules and strange new solid fuels, what is being done for the average householder about giving him some new dreamstuff?

True enough, the householder in our affluent suburban communities gets a constant stream of improvements in such things as washing machines, do-it-yourself tools, power mowers and

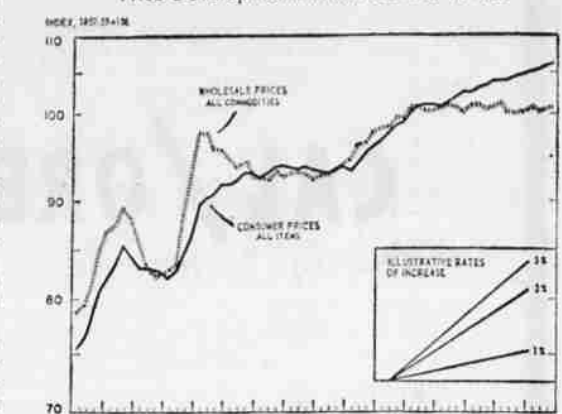
boats with plastic hulls. But he's had these things in some form or other for a long time now.

If I had been quick-witted on that radio question-and-answer program I might have suggested the vast creativeness that has gone into making new toys for children. The new Tinkler Toy and the ingenious plastic Stax sets enable curious 3-to-8-year-old boys to put together the most fantastic things. Out of wheels, sticks and elastic bands they can make realistic merry-go-rounds, complete with mechanical horses, that can be turned with a crank. Or they can rear huge modernistic cities on the living room carpet.

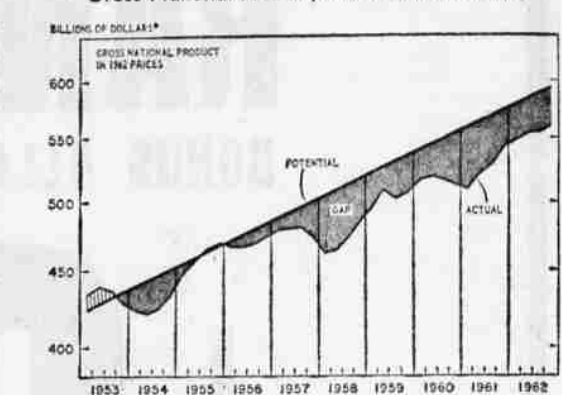
Even in the case of the new toys, however, the ingenuity of the manufacturer has been pitched toward banishing certain existing forms of expense by means of bringing the "do-it-yourself" movement into the playroom. The kid who can make his own fleet of trucks and cars out of bits of wood, plastic or metal will not be in the market for toy replicas of the Buick or the Falcon. Why should a father buy this child a toy steam shovel when he can help the kid make one in its minutes of enjoyable experiment at what used to be the cockpit hour?

Maybe Fay Henle had something when she asked me that question. If businessmen really have some new things for the consumer, let's hear about it.

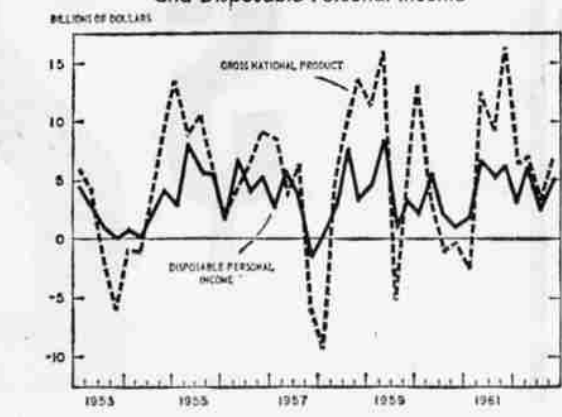
Price Developments in the Postwar Period



Gross National Product, Actual and Potential



Quarterly Changes in Gross National Product and Disposable Personal Income



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

US Moving Backwards In Test Negotiations

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The diplomats who represent this country in disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union have Uncle Sam in danger of losing his nuclear shirt.

Such is the verdict of Congressman Craig Hosmer, ranking Republican on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

"The whipsaw tactics of Soviet negotiators," he says, "have eroded away the U.S. determination to achieve an enforceable treaty with effective machinery" to catch and punish those who violate test ban provisions.

Rep. Hosmer points to Jerome Wiesner, the MIT professor who serves as chief science adviser to the President, as a member of what he calls the treaty-for-treaty-sake school.

Five years ago, when U.S.-Soviet talks first opened, American negotiators held out for a minimum of 20 annual on-site inspections of Soviet soil to investigate seismic signals which could represent clandestine underground tests.

Last week, when Messrs. Khrushchev and Gromyko said the Soviet Union might permit three—but no more—such inspections a year, Wiesner was joyful. We are, he bubbled, "within shooting distance" of a test ban.

The American concession on inspection is only the latest such step backward taken by U.S. negotiators in Geneva and Washington. As secret negotiations take place in the nation's capital, it is imperative, says Rep. Hosmer, that U.S. officials review and compare our position in 1958, when test ban talks first began, with our present position.

1. Then negotiations opened after the U.S. had completed a comprehensive series of nuclear tests and after sufficient analysis of the last Soviet series by U.S. experts to determine whether or not any weapons breakthroughs had been achieved. Negotiations now proceed, however, after an inadequate U.S. test series and without sufficient time for thorough analysis of the last Soviet series, which ended only a month ago.

2. Then a network of 100 seismic stations around the globe was planned to detect secret nuclear tests. Such a plan has now been abandoned by U.S. advisers. Instead a system whereby cheat-

ers would be expected voluntarily to submit seismic evidence is being discussed.

Then nineteen internationally-manned and controlled detection stations were to be dotted across the Soviet Union. Now, a Soviet proposal for three unmanned "black box" seismic devices in the Soviet Union brings shouts of joy from U.S. officials. The tamper-prone black boxes will be shuttled back and forth by Soviet airplanes and installed by Soviet personnel.

3. Then, as mentioned earlier, U.S. negotiators held out for 20 annual on-site inspections of mysterious seismic disturbances. President Kennedy has reduced this to ten; Khrushchev wants but three. "Compromise" is possible, say administration sources.

4. Then investigators could utilize any method desired—including aerial photography, above—and underground surveillance, radiation monitoring equipment, and so on—during on-site inspection. Now, inspection would be hamstrung by Soviet limitations on personnel and equipment.

5. Then inspections would be held at any suspected location. Now inspection teams could be restricted or completely denied entry into suspicious areas on grounds of "danger to the security interests" of the Soviet Union. Teams would travel on Soviet airlines piloted by Russian crews and, according to Premier Khrushchev, be further restricted by "screening of windows in the planes, prohibitions to carrying photo-cameras, etc."

6. Then, concludes Rep. Hosmer, "the negotiations started with the objective of posing such serious risks of getting caught to cheaters that cheating would be deterred. Now negotiations are carried on in a frame of reference encouraging cheating because risks of getting caught would be so nominal."

"In short, negotiations began on a relatively safe basis for future United States security. Now they are being carried on from a relatively unsafe basis. Had President Kennedy exhibited the same ruthlessness in imposing his will as he has in negotiating tables as he has against American businessmen this situation would not have come about."