

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Strange Switch In Rules

"While Air Force personnel maintained 24-hour alert deep within their underground ICBM complexes, Army infantrymen streaked through the skies to carry out a surprise strike against enemy forces."

This anomalous situation has never taken place. It is not, however, a crazy episode out of some latter-day Alice in Wonderland. It could, in theory, happen during some crisis only a few years from now, or sooner.

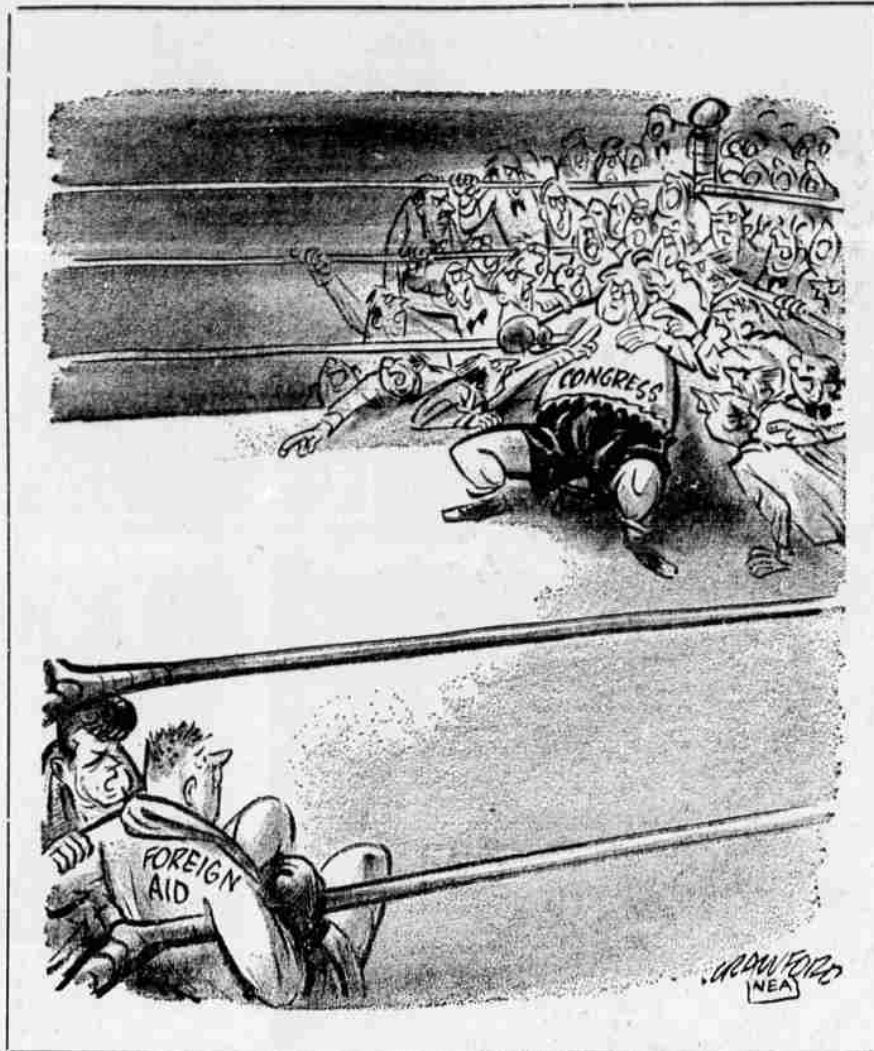
One of the paradoxes of this age of missiles and "brush fire" wars is that at least a part of the Air Force, which controls our intercontinental missiles, has been forced to dig in at missile sites and that a part of the Army is considering going completely airborne.

Largely as a result of lessons learned in the hop, skip and jump war in South Viet

Nam, the Army wants to experiment with a new, airmobile unit called the air assault division. Defense Secretary McNamara, who calls it "revolutionary," has asked Congress for an additional 15,000 men this year to test the idea. He wants a tripling of Army aircraft purchases, mostly helicopters.

The basic functions of the services will not be changed, of course. The Air Force will still handle the major airlifting and long-range flying jobs; the Army, despite the air assault divisions and "air cavalry brigades," will still do its fighting in the mud. The hit-and-run airborne soldiers will be commando-type specialists, limited to operate in limited-war situations, not all-out war.

Hopefully, it is the continued refining of limited-war capabilities which will keep the world out of general war—until it learns to disarm completely.



Publicity And Juvenile Offenders

(Park Rapids, Minn. Enterprise)

For many years law enforcement authorities have debated the question of giving more publicity and press coverage for juveniles charged with felonies, or crimes that call for penitentiary sentences if committed by an adult. It has been argued that the prospect of publication of full details of the crimes, including names of the juveniles involved, would serve as a deterrent to crime.

In Minneapolis last week the Minnesota State Sheriffs Association conducted an annual convention and had as one of the principal speakers District Judge Lester Loble of Helena, Mont. The fact that so much crime currently is being traced to teen-agers, prompts us to repeat here the experience of Judge Loble as he told it to the sheriffs at their meeting, reported by Herm Sittard, a staff writer for the Minneapolis Star:

"Major crimes committed by juveniles in the Helena, Mont., area have dropped 49 per cent since the 'woodshed was restored' in handling teen-age criminals there."

"After 40 years as a trial lawyer in Montana courts, Lester Loble was named to the Helena district court bench six years ago. He was concerned because more than 47 per cent of all serious crimes in the United States are committed by persons under 18."

"I came to the conclusion," he said, "that secrecy in handling juvenile court cases was the trouble with our system."

So Judge Loble drew up a legislative bill that requires public trial with press coverage for all juveniles charged with felonies, or crimes that call for penitentiary sentences if committed by an adult.

After the Montana legislature turned him

down, Judge Loble stumped the state for two years speaking for the bill. In 1961 the legislature overwhelmingly passed it.

Comparing court records for 18 months preceding the new law, and 18 months after, Loble said, "I've had reductions of 49 per cent in juvenile felony cases, 68 per cent in non-felony cases and 75 per cent in juvenile traffic cases."

"Parents now are beginning to discipline their kids once more. We've had a restoration of the woodshed. The parents say to their youngsters: 'You're not going to drag my name through the newspaper.'"

"In some cities it's dangerous for women to walk alone on the streets at night. In my hometown you can walk anywhere, including the alleys, at night without worrying about being slugged by some young hoodlum."

"The coddlers and so called progressive thinkers say 'This will ruin the youth of the state.' The progressive thinker says 'You're destroying the boy's initiative.'"

"You bet I am. I'm destroying his initiative to commit crime."

Judge Loble told of asking about a teenager in a New York courtroom. "He stabbed a policeman," someone said. "He ought to be punished," Judge Loble commented. "We talk about rehabilitation here," the official replied. "Who's rehabilitating the policeman?" the Judge asked.

He cited the case of a doctor who asked the judge why the doctor's son was in trouble. "I gave him a car," said the doctor. "I gave him \$15 a week; and never asked what he did with the money. What did I do wrong?"

"You just got through telling me," replied the judge.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal Prejudices: In past generations, it used to be hard to be the child of a clergyman, and have to live up to the neighbors' expectations; today, the hardest role, I suspect, is being the child of a psychiatrist and under the neighbors' continual scrutiny for signs of gross maladjustment.

A woman may be candid enough to tell you her age, but she is still vain enough to be annoyed if you do not pretend to feel surprise at the discrepancy between her years and her appearance.

Speeches should have three well-balanced dimensions: breadth, depth, and length; and it is only when a speech lacks the first two, that it over-compensates in the third.

Parents who think they love their own children, but find other people's children annoying or deficient or blameworthy, don't really love their own, except as possessions or as extensions of their ego; for a person who genuinely loves trees might especially favor a tree growing on his front lawn, but would find all trees interesting and attractive, no matter where they grow.

The dullest people have the greatest faith in education; but the fact remains that when a bore acquires a new subject, it does not liberate his mind or

spirit, but simply gives him another area to be boring about.

I have never understood how we can call anything in nature "unnatural"; isn't the so-called "unnatural" simply that part of nature we have not yet apprehended?

Politics is such a dirty business chiefly for the reason given, pungently and accurately, by Richard Whately more than a century ago, when he observed: "Party spirit enlists a man's virtues in the cause of his vices."

A high degree of poise is that quality which every woman desires in herself, and resents in other women.

When the worm turns, it's still a worm, just going in another direction, isn't it?

Most of our problems arise from reacting when we should meditate, and from meditating when we should react; divested of the instincts that serve other creatures so infallibly, mankind suffers from a perpetual confusion between his reason and his reflexes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What South American country is larger in area than the United States?
A—Brazil.

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK

Goldwater Campaign Theme Set

By THE WASHINGTON STAFF

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — Sen. Barry M. Goldwater's contribution to capital comedy is his speech accepting the Alfalfa Club's nomination for presidency—which none of its nominees has ever attained. Here are excerpts:

"This is one of the most exciting things that's happened to me since Walter Reuther made me an honorary auto worker. . . . The White House is now ready and waiting for me since Jackie remodeled it with 18th century decor. . . . They call me a conservative, and in the sense that the word means, 'to conserve,' it fits. The two things I am trying hardest to conserve are gold and water. . . . My platform for this campaign will be just five words: 'Elect Goldwater! Elect Goldwater! Ditto.'"

Brooks Hays of Arkansas, probably the best story teller in Washington, recites one of his favorites about the man and woman seated next to each other at a Washington dinner:

"You're Mrs. Post? asks the man. "Yes," she replies. "Mrs. Emily Post?" "Yes," she replies. "You're the author of the book on etiquette?" "Yes," she replies. "Well, madam you're eating my salad."

Photographic portraits of President Kennedy hang in government offices all over Washington. You can't tell one from the other. But on St. Valentine's Day there was one with a difference. In an Agriculture Department office an enthusiastic secretary yielded to an impulse that fit the mood of the day.

She made a paper cutout of a pair of rosy lips and pasted the "kiss" to the President's cheek.

When Sigma Delta Chi honored columnist David Lawrence by making him "Fellow" of the national journalistic society, Washington Star editor Benjamin McKelway delivered the eulogy in which he said:

"When David Lawrence was a boy on Christmas Day, 1888, he sat up in his crib and declared, 'There ain't no Santa Claus. And if the liberals continue to support this myth, the country is headed for socialism and ruin.' Whereupon he demanded his typewriter and yelled 'Copy!'"

"He has been doing that ever since."

White House correspondents, overjoyed that the 50-mile hike with presidential press secretary Pierre Salinger in pursuit of physical fitness was called off, presented plucky Pierre with a half-jeroboam of cognac and a message reading "Retired Walkers' Survival Kit."

Salinger's change of heart in his originally scheduled trek up the towpath averted plans of his friends to be at the trail when he started out.

They were prepared to present him with a huge St. Bernard dog carrying a beautiful girl on his



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

In response to an editorial regarding the fact that most of us would rather be engaged in productive enterprise than in idleness, a reader sent in these paragraphs in support of our contention. They are a portion of a sermon by A. Powell Davies, who said:

"The one thing that can keep a human life strong and steady when it is forced with rigorous demands or deprived of happiness is fidelity to duty. With this comes something which, though it be not happiness, is nonetheless a deep inner adjustment which sustains the individual life's resources. The dictionary has no word for it: it is not peace of mind or contentment, although it is nearer to these than to happiness; and it does have something restful in it. Yet it is not calm, not tranquil, not quiet; and nonetheless, in some very final sense, it is repose."

"Duty can be done in unhappiness just as well as—sometimes better than—in happiness. . . . 'Duty' is not a pleasing word to modern ears—but it must become an acceptable one. Better than that, we must learn how greatly duty can transform us and multiply our spiritual resources."

JUNE—I look like a scrap book. They have me stuffed full of clippings from the newspapers. One of the girls got married.

JULY—They put me in a suitcase. Guess we are off for a vacation. Wish I could stay home, for I know I'll have to stay in this suitcase all month.

AUGUST—Still in the suitcase. SEPTEMBER—Back home again and in my old place. Have company. Two "True Stories," four comic books are on top of me. I wish I could be read as much as they are.

OCTOBER—They used me a little today. One of them is very sick. Right now I am all shined up, and in the center of the table. I think the preacher is coming for a visit.

NOVEMBER—Back in my old place. I was looked through for some old papers today. One of the children picked me up and asked, "Is this a scrap book?"

DECEMBER—They are getting ready for Christmas, so I'll be covered with wrappings and packages. WHAT A LIFE!

About the silliest fight that could have developed in the present session of the legislature is the squabble over the governor's right to have special microphones in the House and Senate to carry assembly debate to his office. What possible wrong could there be in the governor hearing the argument on proposed legislation? Of course, we wouldn't want the governor to have the right to "bug" every office in the capitol building, but that was not the point at issue in this wrangle. Legislators were wrong in asking removal of the listening devices.

A Portland legislator is going to (or, maybe he has) introduced a bill banning pinball machines in the state. The legislation is overdue. The idea that pinball machines are operated "for amusement only" is about as amusing a situation as one can contemplate. Of all forms of gambling, the pinball machines are about the most vicious type I know of. They should be outlawed completely and irrevocably.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Executive Branch Controls Growing

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Kentucky's Sen. Thurston Morton is angered by the policy of White House news management. In a brilliant address to the Georgia Press Institute at Athens last week, Senator Morton told the assembled newsmen:

"Your profession and mine have a problem in common these days. We are becoming obsolete. News and legislation are being fully automated. There is a giant new machine that grinds out both commodities; grinds them out, serves them up, ties a bib around your neck, spoon-feeds you, and even sends a doctor around to examine you if the diet happens to disagree with you."

"The newspaperman is expected to pass the package along to his readers. The legislator is expected to pass the package along to his constituents. The linotype machine and the legislative machine, in this grand design, can both be replaced by rubber stamps."

The machine, needless to say, is the Executive Branch of government. And one of its chief operators is Arthur Sylvester, a former correspondent who once taught news management and now defends it.

News, says Sylvester, an Assistant Secretary of Defense, is a weapon in the hands of the government. And it "is an inherent gov-

ernment right, if necessary, to lie to save itself."

Sen. Morton pointed to a bit of news management that helped the administration come off creditably in the November elections.

In late October, just a week or so before millions of Americans went pollward, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz released an official report on unemployment. It said that more than 4.5 million Americans were employed than at the start of the Administration. Unemployment, he continued, had been slashed by 2 million since the Republicans left town.

With all the precision of a military maneuver, Wirtz had helped save the Administration from political defeat. When the election had passed, however, the true figures were released.

Total employment had risen not 4.5 million, but 1.2 million, nothing more than par for the course in an expanding economy. Unemployment had been cut not 2 million, but 784,000, less than the President had promised during his successful campaign for election.

Things have changed in Washington, Sen. Morton insists. The people cannot be trusted. James McGreggor Burns, the President's official biographer, calls Congress a "stumbling block to democracy." The President demands that committees of House and Senate be expanded to give him iron-fisted control over the Legislative branch.

The Budget Director has told Congress that its members can't consider the budget properly because they "fragment it" by dividing it into receipts and expenditures. Only the President, he says, can properly view the budget.

The Administration operates on the thesis of Alvin Hansen, professor emeritus at Harvard, that "the marginal tax dollar has a much higher social utility than the marginal pay-envelope dollar. The former goes to schools; the latter into tail fins."

Simple, isn't it, asks Senator Morton. Government is wise. Individuals are foolish.

And in this continuing battle, of the enlightened against the unenlightened, a controlled press is a weapon that must be used, in the words of Arthur Sylvester, because government has "an inherent right to save itself."



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Fallacy Of Tax Reform

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

President Kennedy's proposal for a program of tax reduction and tax "reform" has opened up a Pandora's box — or as they say at the Pentagon, "a can of worms" — for the Administration. People who had suffered in relative silence over the manifest inequities of our tax structure now see an opportunity to sound off. And Congress, which is at the receiving end of all the suggestions, has begun to feel that the best thing would be to scrap the contradictory and confusing setup of our tax statutes and start from scratch.

That wouldn't be such a bad idea. Things have gotten to such a pretty, as Groucho Marx used to say, that they are indeed. Recent efforts to help widows of veterans by increasing their pensions have already led to cuts in their income of hundreds of dollars, simply because the new regulations ran afoul of Social Security regulations.

A provision in the President's tax proposal, knocking off the first 5 per cent of itemized deductions, will cost homeowners in the medium-to-lower-range of income far more than they will receive from a tax cut. It has been estimated that if you own your own home and earn \$8,000 a year, you can kiss away \$400 that you are now able to deduct.

There is general agreement that a tax cut is necessary — and it is possible that the AFL-CIO and the National Association of Manufacturers could come to some compromise as to who gets what

and how. But the so-called "plugging up of loopholes" is what causes the trouble for the embattled members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Why, it is being asked, should the government hit the lower income wage earner hard but allow labor unions to pile up tremendous untaxed treasures? The big unions are today investing in real estate, stocks, and banks. (One of Washington's largest banking institutions is owned by the United Mine Workers.) Labor serves the special interests of a minority of the nation's wage earners. Why should its profits not be taxed?

And what of the foundations? Many of them do a great deal of social good. But at the last count, the Ford Foundation had well over \$3.5 billion in the bank—untaxed—was accumulating funds faster than it could spend them. Can't the Treasury differentiate between those foundations set up to serve a worthy purpose and those which are merely a tax gimmick?

Former Representative Noah Mason, the Illinois Republican who retired last year, has some suggestions which he says will bring in sufficient income to offset a tax cut, yet not penalize individuals. As onetime ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mason has seen tax bills come and go. He cannot understand why tax exemption or benefit is granted if you tag the "mutual" to a business enterprise.

He thinks that savings and

loan associations, mutual savings banks, cooperatives, credit unions, and other such organizations which compete in the open market with other businesses should be subject to the same taxes.

The United Shareowners of America, Inc., a private research and legislative group with a star-studded set of directors from all walks of life, suggests that 120 million Americans have become second-class citizens because they have no powerful lobbies working for them in Washington. That figure may be inflated, but it is a statistical fact that more people own shares in American industry than belong to labor unions.

Yet the shareholders' voice is considered somehow suspect, as if it came from the throat of a 19th Century robber baron.

In all the turmoil over the tax structure, it has been suggested that instead of spending millions on a new bureaucracy to administer aid to education, parents who send their children to college be given tuition deductions. The value or validity of these suggestions is not the point. More important is the sudden conviction among many Americans that a change in the tax structure is possible, that present rates and regulations are not inevitable, and that the Internal Revenue Service was not conceived by the Lord God Jehovah. No one knows what kind of bill will emerge from the Congress. But the exhilarating effects of the debate may have an impact that neither Mr. Kennedy nor his economic advisers anticipated.