

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Robbing Peter Not The Answer

It is an ancient political axiom that a tax reduction program—almost any tax reduction program—is dear to the heart of elected public officials, particularly those in legislative office and most particularly those in the national Congress. Here is one major legislative area, the reasoning runs, where it is possible to win the gratitude and allegiance of multitudes, while alienating practically none.

Yet President Kennedy's ambitious tax reduction plan became bogged in the Congressional mires from the word go. The reasons why that is so are varied and in some instances opposed. And there's small doubt that discussions of the plan, pro and con, have fallen into the well of oversimplification.

To begin with, the President coupled tax reduction with what, in his mind, is needed tax reform—the closing of certain tax "loopholes." The cuts were to run to \$13.5 billion, while the reforms were to pick up \$3.5 billion, for a net reduction of \$10 billion. But one man's loophole is another man's necessity, and there was grave doubt as to the Administration proposals in this area. The President has since said that he is willing to abandon the reforms, for the time being, if that is a price of gaining approval for an immediate tax cut. But Congressional minds are pinned on an overhaul of the whole tax system, and many members think that should be step one.

Then, there is the matter of where the emphasis on tax reduction should be laid—that is, to what income groups, and what part of it should be applied to industry. One school, led by the major unions, holds that the bulk should go to the smaller income earners, on the theory that the additional spending power would move at once into the channels of commerce, buying goods and services. The opposition takes the view that increased industrial investment and expansion, a major Administration goal, can only be achieved by a marked

lightening of the tax burden now borne by high-income individuals and by business. Reconciling these two camps is no simple matter.

A further confusion was recently added. The President said, at first, that the tax program was needed to make a good economy a still better one. Now he says that it is needed as antirecession insurance. Many members of Congress regard these positions as being opposed, and want further enlightenment.

More important is the question of tax and fiscal philosophy. The Administration now offers what is called a "planned deficit." Past deficits, the story goes, resulted from accident or emergency or faulty forecasting—that is, from wars, depressions, recessions, and failure of the economy to reach predicted levels of output. But the proposed planned deficit is exactly what the term implies. Even though it is very large, the argument continues, it need not be dangerous nor inflationary, and, in the long run, by stimulating business and solving the unemployment problem, it will lead to a balanced budget. This proposition has found plenty of skeptics both within and without Congress.

Another difficult element is found in the overall tax picture—which is the total take of government, by whatever means. Federal taxes, by way of example, went up substantially this January 1, because of the increase in the Social Security assessment. Every worker and employer feels that, immediately and directly. And it is difficult to find a state, or any other body with the power to tax, that isn't in search of more revenue. It's a case where we can rob Peter to pay Paul.

Finally, great numbers of people, and some of the leading members of Congress, hold that tax reduction is desirable and necessary—but that it must be accompanied by offsetting cuts in nonessential spending. The Administration shows small appetite for this, and the conflict may be the cause of a major show-down. We shall see what we shall see.

Call The Firemen Early

Before World War II, tiny Belgium, standing in the shadow of the growing Nazi war machine, insisted on neutrality and refused all offers of military help from France.

The moment the Germans broke across the Belgian border, the Belgians cried frantically for assistance. It was too late, of course, to protect the frontiers. In fact, the hastily summoned French and British armies never could establish a line. Belgium surrendered in less than three weeks.

We are getting some of the same these days. A discredited Indian politician, Krishna Menon, can make fresh hay out of foolish In-

dian fears that Western air aid—offered in case of renewed Red China attack—might be imposed against India's will.

What is India's will? That a proper air defense be discussed only when the Chinese are driving across the Indian plains?

Actually, the Indian government officially has requested an air defense study. That ought to be an answer to those like Menon, who toy irresponsibly with that nation's safety, for their own political gain.

Freedom already has had too many last-minute rescues. India's independence of spirit hardly requires it to go to the final brink before seeking help.

IN WASHINGTON . . .

McNamara Image Falter



By RALPH de TAPIA
An "image"—that lovely Madison Avenue word so dear to the New Frontiers—is like Humpty Dumpty. Once broken, all the king's men can't put it together again. (The Greek word for "image" is "ikon," from which we get our word iconoclast, or image-buster.)

Well, the image of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara seems to be shattered. In the words of the old pop tune, it "flew down an' go boom."

Until recently, Mr. McNamara was a symbol on Capitol Hill of just about everything good except motherhood. He was thought to be efficient, hard-driving, accurate, not fooled by those nasty generals, determined to eliminate waste at the Pentagon—a real executive who would give us a dollar's worth of defense for a dollar spent.

It would be difficult to find a corporal's guard on Capitol Hill who would subscribe to this today if given a lie-detector test. (What they may say while Big Brother and Little Brother are listening may be something else again—although some prominent Democrats like Senators Henry Jackson and Stuart Symington are leading the anti-McNamara band.)

What brought about the change? The TFX, a great new experimental plane which will cost some \$6.5 billion. Two companies bid for the job, Boeing of Washington State and General Dynamics of Texas. The Boeing bid was somewhere over \$400 million lower than that of General Dynamics—it's hard to tell exactly, because

the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee keeps on finding mistakes in Mr. McNamara's arithmetic.

The high bidder, however, got the contract. According to some unpleasantly cynical people in the Senate, this came about because Texas will be mighty important in the 1964 Presidential campaign, and \$6.5 billion can make a lot of voters happy. Air Force Secretary Zuckert, however, insisted that the contract had gone to General Dynamics because the specifications of the Texas company were for a superior plane with a greater range.

But what do you know? It develops that four military evaluation boards, having put in 270,000 man-hours studying the Boeing and the General Dynamics specifications, unanimously recommended the Boeing TFX because it was cheaper and better. They were overruled by Air Force Secretary Zuckert and Defense Secretary McNamara. It further develops that Mr. Zuckert, in describing the performance of the more expensive plane, had used the specifications of the cheaper plane.

Senator John McClellan, chairman of the subcommittee, has been looking into the question of political favoritism in the award of the contract to the Texas company. He has avoided the insinuations of some of his Democratic colleagues who tend to drag in the name of a prominent Texan in the administration. And he has repeatedly asked for all the evidence in the case—not what will favor the McNamara decision or support the

charges of Democratic Senator Jackson, who, by coincidence, comes from Washington-Boeing's home state.

Close to a half-billion dollars is a good deal of money and would help in cutting the budget. To toss it into the Pentagon hopper for a plane which careful military authorities find inferior to what the low bidder offered to produce raises interesting questions about Secretary McNamara's executive secretary.

It should be noted that the civilian side at the Pentagon, whose slide-rules and IBM machines are considered better than military know-how, has been privately arguing that the contract was not awarded to Boeing because it "lacked the experience" to produce the TFX. Because of this supposed inexperience, Mr. McNamara and his Whiz Kids felt that the Boeing bid was "over-optimistic."

So far most of the testimony before the McClellan subcommittee is classified. The press receives heavily-censored reports of what is said plus whatever facts it can pry loose from witnesses and investigating senators. It may turn out that the criticism of Secretary McNamara is unfair, that there are sound reasons for paying a half-billion more for the General Dynamics plane. But this will not put the McNamara image together again. It is not the charge of political favoritism that has hurt him. The Senate is accustomed to this. What has left him looking like a shorn lamb in a cold wind has been the ineptness of the Defense Department's answers.

"Every Now and Then I Throw Him a Bone!"



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

At the bridge table the other night, we were performing a post-mortem on a hand, and someone mentioned that his partner had made a "tactical" bid rather than a truthful one.

Then we began to discuss how far truthfulness should be modified in the interest of tact—both at and away from the bridge table—and it was generally agreed that, of all people, the French are best at this delicate task.

One of the players recalled the story about the time Marshal Foch was in this country on a mission during World War I, and was buttonholed by a loud Westerner who began sneering at French politeness. "There's nothing in it but wind," he snorted. "There is nothing but wind in a tire," the marshal answered with true politesse, "but it makes riding in a car very smooth and pleasant."

This reminded another of the time Talleyrand, the French statesman, sat at a dinner between the reigning French beauty and Mme. de Stael, who was as homely as she was brilliant. She turned to Talleyrand and asked: "Tell me the truth—if you, this beautiful woman, and I were in a boat together, and it overturned, which one would you save?"

"Ah, madame," Talleyrand shrugged, "you swim so well." Even French bureaucracy has its own form of graciousness. Secretary Lansing was fond of telling about the French government

official whose job it was to issue passports.

One morning he was confronted with the task of making out a passport for a rich and eminent respectable lady who had only one eye. Not wishing to hurt her feelings, the gallant Frenchman filled out the description: "Eyes, brilliant, brown, and expressive, only one is missing."

Often the literal truth can give a false impression than a tactful remark. Billy Phelps, the popular English professor at Yale, used to tell the story about the captain of a ship who wrote in his log, "Mate was drunk today."

When the mate recovered, he was angry and chagrined, and requested that the notation be stricken because this was the first time he had ever been drunk on duty. "Sorry," said the captain, "in this log we write the exact truth."

The next week the mate kept the log, and in it he wrote: "Captain was sober today." The exact truth, of course, but how does it read to the official eye?

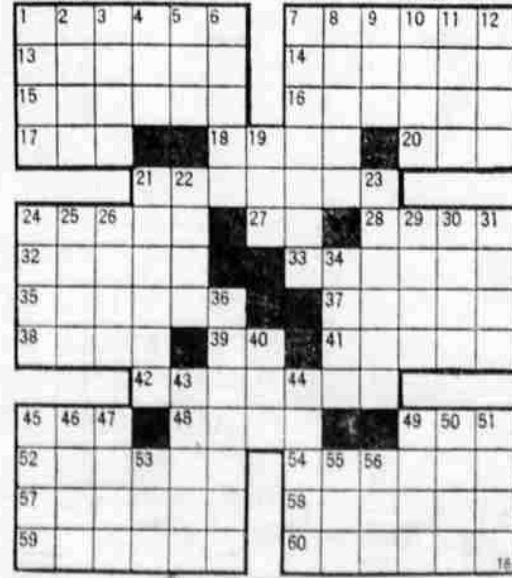
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who started counting time from the birth of Christ?

A—In the A.D. 300s the monk Dionysius Exiguus introduced the present custom of reckoning time by counting the years from the birth of Christ, which he miscalculated four to six years later than the actual date.

Russia

- ACROSS
- 1 Soviet leader.
 - 3 Khrushchev.
 - 7 This nation's capital.
 - 13 Speaker.
 - 14 Printing mistakes.
 - 15 Hindlers.
 - 16 Tskas as one's own.
 - 17 Marine's direction.
 - 18 Trieste wine measures.
 - 20 Soak up.
 - 21 Nimrods.
 - 23 Domesticated.
 - 27 Electrical quantity.
 - 28 Direction.
 - 32 Idiotize.
 - 33 Red —.
 - 35 Recourse.
 - 37 Climbing plant.
 - 38 Against.
 - 39 Musical note.
 - 41 Mud volcano.
- DOWN
- 2 Strait.
 - 4 Indonesian of Mindanao.
 - 8 Icelandic saga.
 - 9 Lincoln's nickname.
 - 10 Gratify.
 - 11 Stanzas.
 - 12 Tattered.
 - 13 Benefits.
 - 14 Closed cars.
 - 15 Woolly.
 - 16 Complication.
 - 17 Angers.
 - 18 Miss Smith.
 - 19 Follower.
 - 20 Rocky pinnacle.
 - 21 Malicious.
 - 22 Lined.
 - 23 Command.
 - 24 Broadway sign.
 - 25 Head coverings.
 - 26 Maudslowe.
 - 27 Stinging insect.
 - 28 Route tab.
 - 29 Kernal.
 - 22 Employer.
 - 23 Continued.
 - 24 Ancient Irish carpal.
 - 25 Arabian gull.
 - 26 Greatest quantity.
 - 27 Asiatic sea in this nation.
 - 28 Male offspring.
 - 29 Large plant.
 - 30 Chertreuse.
 - 31 Barterers.
 - 32 Female.
 - 42 Miss Keller.
 - 44 It has a large — force.
 - 45 Circle parts.
 - 46 Far off (comb. form).
 - 47 Old.
 - 48 Part of it is in —.
 - 49 Sash.
 - 50 Essential being.
 - 51 Hawaiian pepper.
 - 52 Feminine appellation.
 - 53 Operated.



Answer to Previous Puzzle



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Discipline

To the parents and potential parents of KUHS and the KU School Board:

Last year our "staggered session of classes" was clouded with the cry of not enough classrooms! This year the "split session of classes" is being clouded by lack of discipline. Next year something else will be brought before us to "cloud" another issue for irregularity in this high school schedule.

I have a few suggestions to submit both to the parents and the school board:

1. Student control in the halls: How does it work? Select a boys' club, such as the "K" Club which this particular one consists of the athletes of KU who have the supervision of one or more of the faculty. Authorize these boys to observe different halls during the noisy hours. By traveling in two or more they certainly can control any offensive action in the building. Give them authorization to issue violation summons to offenders.

2. Student court: These offenders must appear in student court which would consist of a judge and jury—students—elected by the club.

3. Punishment: The accused will be heard and the student judge and jury will make the decision, still advised by a member of the faculty. Some suggestions for offenders are detention, for milder cases or first or second offenders, janitor work, yard work, snow shoveling, even reciting "Mary Had a Little Lamb" standing on the senior bench!

Put discipline on a student basis with faculty consultation. Baby sitting? You bet! If the students behave like babies—treat them as such! If they behave as teen-agers—treat them as such—if they behave as young adults the problem of discipline has been won.

Give troublemakers responsibility—they usually accept their new role and are more strict about their conduct and control others better than most adults.

This I feel is something to think about.

Mrs. R. B. Chilcote

Inconsistent

So Uncle Sam is going to send 143 million dollars to India, how nice.

With better than six per cent of our own people unemployed; with thousands more to be laid off by the railroads, miners barely eking out a living, and very little being done to remedy the situation.

We are sending millions upon millions of dollars to foreign nations, much of which we don't ever expect to get back. Many of these unemployed people would like to borrow some of those millions, even if they did have to pay more than one per cent interest.

Our forefathers fought a war to keep us from having to pay taxes to foreign power. But which seems to me to have been fought in vain, as we are now paying taxes to almost two thirds of the nations of the world. And our own government is acting as their collection agency.

I am not opposed to helping one's neighbors, but I do not believe one should take food out of one's own children's mouths, in order to do so.

Ernie Roberts, Rt. 3, Box 1038.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Fellow called the other morning to say that judging from the contents of a recent letter to the editor, he is surprised to learn that I have a mother and father.

I guess there's no need to climb on a stump and preach—but I'm certainly hopeful that none of us will avoid our responsibility in facing up to the task of providing the community with a new hospital. We have several things going for us—superb organization work, high esprit de corps, and understanding of our lack, a desire to get on with the work—and we must work extra hard to assure that these desirable elements remain a big factor in the campaign.

Just raising \$725,000 or so isn't the end of the line. The facility will need all of the community support it is possible to accord after it is built.

I don't intend to single out one segment of our population, but one of the most important factors in the early success of this hospital project has been the unqualified support of the medical profession. Expert advice from qualified doctors, for instance, has permitted an orderly and efficient development of plans. Dentists and nurses have been called on for advice and comment. The cooperation should result in a facility that boasts the most modern equipment available and a high degree of work efficiency amidst pleasant surroundings.

Frank Fleet sent this in: "This was in my Dad's scrapbook. I think he wrote it about 35 or 40 years ago, referring to the Reader's Digest." (With apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.) Oh, the little Reader's Digest has got a special page. Where errors of the press is showed, like monkeys in a cage. For all the world to smile about, 'n chuckle at, 'n grin.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Commie Terrorists Export Revolution

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

There is mounting evidence that Fidel Castro is exporting revolution throughout the hemisphere:

In December, 1962, rioting mobs inflicted \$4 million worth of damage to facilities of the American-owned Cerro de Pasco mining Company at La Oroya, Peru. They were led by three Cuban Nationals, one of whom has been directing the armed attacks upon large ranches in the Andean highlands by Castro supporters.

The Cubans had brought into Peru thousands of copies of books on guerrilla warfare written by Mao Tse-tung and Che Guevara. They also brought copies of a pocket booklet, two and a half by four inches, called "150 Questions on Guerrilla Warfare." Its author, Alberto Bayo, is a veteran of the Spanish Civil War who now directs guerrilla activities from Cuba.

Still another version, with 100 questions and answers, is based on the works of both Guevara and Bayo, and written especially for Peruvian use. Mimeographed in Peru, the book includes drawings on the proper handling of demolition charges, and charts for calculating the force of various explosives.

The instructions tell guerrillas how to make Molotov cocktails, explosives and other incendiary preparations from materials that can be obtained easily, and sometimes openly, at home. They stress that the Guerrilla's weapons, his equipment, and supplies should come from "the enemy"—seized, that is, from local security forces.

Sometimes, however, that is not possible. Radio transmitters are smuggled into Peru from Cuba. So are late-model Czech rifles complete with pistol grips.

Cuban-trained agents last year directed the spectacular holdup of a bank near Lima, netting almost \$100,000. From participants captured by local police, it has been learned the holdup was carried out by a combination of guerrillas and common criminals, who split the loot down the middle.

All of this information was recently turned over to members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee by John McCone, director of the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency. Tactics similar to those used in Peru are utilized in Venezuela, McCone revealed.

In early February, for instance, bandits stuck up a Venezuelan bank, escaping with \$25,000. They were arm hands of the FALN,

'N mortify the editors, what when 'n put 'em in.

En if a line is written up, 'at sounds like it ain't. Er if the i s ain't doited right, er if the spellin's quaint. Er if a writer makes a break, 'n sorter leaves a pun. Why—right away they grabs it up, 'n has the mostest fun. So ya better watch yer p's 'n q's—'n mind what yer about. Er, the Digest'll get ya, IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT.

The question is again being raised (reasonably, I think) as to why the schools don't have School Patrols at dangerous intersections when school is in session.

Sometimes, I think educators go out of their way to make trouble for themselves. A good friend of mine, who is a most able administrator and educator, recently told his school board that he was not able to buy enough books because there was no money available. In the same meeting, he recommended to the board adoption of an adult course in farm management at a cost of \$1,500 a year. At the time, there were 11 adults interested in taking such a course.

The Klamath County school situation is not so desperate as too many people proclaim it. Of course, we need additional buildings and what not. But, it should make reasonable people appreciate the fact that our three school boards are working at the matter of solving this problem, one way or another. We may not agree with what is being studied, or with the final answer the boards come up with. Nevertheless, we must not become engaged in name-calling and suspicious of the motives of those who represent us on the boards. We must not forget that members of those boards are citizens just as ourselves, and they're not out to sell the kids or the taxpayers short. Let's exercise some patience and restraint.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Sunday, March 17, the 78th day of 1963 with 289 to follow. Today is St. Patrick's Day.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Venus. The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1897, Jim Corbett lost his heavyweight boxing title to Bob Fitzsimmons at Carson City, Nev.

In 1912, Mrs. Luther Gulick of Maine, announced the formation of a new organization for young girls to be called "The Camp Fire Girls."

In 1942, Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia to become supreme commander in the Southwest Pacific Theater of operations.

A thought for the day: Novelist Somerset Maugham said: "People ask you for criticism, but they only want praise."