

Herald and News Editorial Page

Immense Gulf Remains

Americans are always being chopped at for not making a real effort to find out what other people in other lands are like. But this is a two-way street, and there is not much evidence that foreign folk are traveling it either.

That the Russians, the Red Chinese and other Communists have some weird notions of us is to be expected, since their propagandists specialize in peddling false information about everything.

What is more astonishing is the depth of ignorance about us which is found in Western Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Edward R. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency, documents this ignorance both broadly and in detail.

We think our moral tone has slipped in recent decades. But some foreigners find us unbelievably moral.

They do not understand how we can leave coins "out in the open" at street corner newsstands, or why we wait patiently at unattended stoplights. (Frenchmen, for instance, often run on the red if no one is around.)

They are baffled to hear that most Americans really pay their taxes and, of their own experience, they can't believe these monies reach the federal treasury without being sluiced off.

Yet the open intermingling of the sexes which is common to our life is read by many foreigners as incontrovertible proof of promiscuity. Some who visit here take pains, there-

fore, not to be left alone with an individual of the opposite sex.

Since they have no comparative model of modern capitalism, many are inclined to disbelieve what they see of our economy here. They filter the evidence through 19th century glasses.

It goes without saying they do not understand our system of government, with its curious checks and balances. The 50-state federal system is even more confusing. In most foreign lands, a provincial leader, comparable to our governors, would be quickly sacked if he spoke out as some of ours do.

A system of politics which fills the air with hostile criticisms but puts everybody behind the President on the big national matters is too much for foreigners to figure.

We mutter about "managed news." They wonder why USIA is not in full control of what the press puts out.

And, oddly, they puzzle over why so many millions of Americans jump into all kinds of voluntary programs. A common approach elsewhere seems to be, don't pitch in unless you are compelled.

The jets have telescoped time and reduced the oceans to lakes. Yet the gulf among humans of differing cultures remains immense. Our friends appear to know us little better than enemies who deliberately try not to.

To Err Is Un-American

A paradox afflicts us in the late decades of the 20th century.

We have developed an astonishing tolerance of human frailty as it exhibits itself in individual private lives—even when that frailty leads to the commission of crime.

But we show surprisingly little tolerance of human mistakes and weakness when they crop up in public life.

Admittedly the standards among our public men are intended to be high. If we are sensible we do not deliberately put in positions of authority our weaklings and misfits.

Yet even men chosen for their evident higher caliber have their flaws. Moreover, they are plunged today into a welter of problems whose size and number are without any shadow of a precedent.

Why should it be assumed, as it evidently is by some, that American officials can—out of the blue—quickly master the delicate, difficult business of lending effective military, political and economic aid to a small Asian land like South Viet Nam, a country which has only half a will to help itself?

In our national lifetime, this is an effort totally new.

Why is there such haste to demand great, visible economic improvement in South America, a continent that has languished for centuries in poverty and political immaturity?

The Russians, using the most crushing dictatorial power ever amassed, have been trying to lift their own millions out of the mire for 45 years and have not succeeded

yet. Their massive farm problem is unsolved.

Is there any reason we should not make mistakes when, in an unparalleled upsurge, more than 50 new nations suddenly appear on the world scene and we try to cope with them? We have the rough job of nurturing their independence in a world beset by aggressive communism. The guideposts are few.

When, ever before, did we have to figure how to defend a great free city like Berlin, totally encompassed by a hostile enemy?

Spin the globe and note such other trouble areas as Korea, Laos, Indonesia, India and, highest in our thoughts now, Cuba. Each raises unique problems. All can be labeled critical—in varying degrees and different ways.

Not even Franklin D. Roosevelt in World War II had a daily agenda so staggeringly complex as has confronted Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and their free world counterparts in other lands.

And hovering over these men today is the awful knowledge that error can be compounded, in hours, into the near nuclear ruin of this planet.

Surely those persons unable to tolerate imperfect effort must have sure-fire proposals of their own to make Viet Nam securely free, turn Latin America toward booming prosperity, snuff out all threat to Berlin and erase the last vestige of Castro from Cuba.

Let's have the perfectionists' plans right now. Human frailty obviously has already cost us dearly.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

A Reporter's Notebook

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The Pentagon: Those generals and admirals who have not yet been coaxed into total submission by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara continue to note that the new policy of "creeping disarmament" initiated by the New Frontier may lead straight to a war which the U.S. can't win. They point out that military power, not negotiation nor foreign aid, stopped the Kremlin in its tracks when it went adventuring. For example: Tough action in Greece by the U.S. caused the Soviet withdrawal. Military conflict in Korea prevented a complete Communist takeover of the Far East, though subsequent negotiation precluded the possibility of complete victory. The Soviets did nothing to prevent U.S. atomic encirclement of the USSR. They did not stop the Berlin airlift. The Reds stood back when the U.S. conveyed men and supplies to Quemoy and Matsu. They did not start a World War III over American intervention in Vietnam or the Cuban blockade. In short, the Kremlin has retreated every time the U.S. has showed determination. What, the military asks, will happen when we let down our guard?

Embassy Row: Chinese Nationalist Intelligence sources say that this is the time for a return to the Mainland. According to their information, corroborated by other intelligence services, the Chinese Communists have been forced to deploy their great land armies over the vast Chinese ter-

ritory to put down spontaneous revolts which have broken out as a result of food shortages and the lack of other necessities. If the Nationalists mounted an invasion today, it is estimated, less than a third of the Red Chinese army would be able to counterattack—and the reliability of those troops is questioned. The Nationalists, on the other hand, have the best trained and equipped army in the Far East—and its morale is high. Only the State Department prevents military action which could collapse half of the Communist empire.

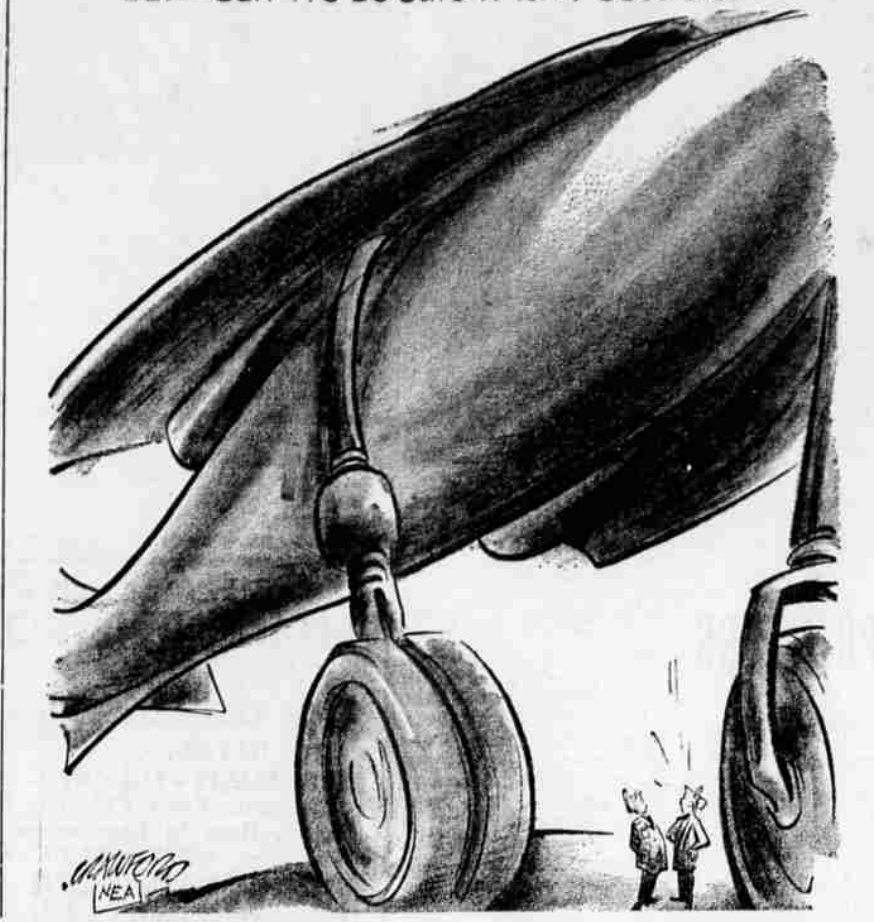
Senate Cloakroom: Republican and Democratic Senators are still hopping mad over a Pentagon "counterattack" led by "news manager" and Assistant Defense Secretary Arthur Sylvester against the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee in general and Senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson in particular. Sylvester tried to blame the investigation of the increasingly malodorous TFX contract on Senator Jackson. But he smeared with such a broad brush that he also attacked Chairman John McClellan and the ranking GOP member, Senator Karl Mundt. Neither man has any personal or state interest in the TFX controversy, and they are now lying in wait for Mr. Sylvester's boss, Secretary McNamara, Mr. Sylvester's tendency to sound off first and think later—which got him into no trouble when he was a Washington correspondent—has become an in-

creasing liability to the Administration.

The Pentagon (Anti-Room Division): A lesson in how the money goes can be found in the recent report of the Comptroller General, The Defense Establishment, which insists that not a nickel can be cut from its budget requests, is the offender. The facts: Between 1960 and 1962, the U.S. Army Engineers spent more than \$2 million for 104 crane shovels. Most of these shovels were still new and unused when they were sold as surplus at prices less than one-third of acquisition cost. But the Army now wants to buy several hundred of the same kind of shovels for \$12 million. Another \$5 million went down the drain because of U.S. Army carelessness in the handling of rubber tank tracks. (But it's only money.)

House Cloakroom: Representative Donald Bruce of Indiana, a hard-hitting Republican, has been getting some attention for his attacks on the way urban renewal funds are being spent. Mr. Bruce points out that the poor families dispossessed by so-called slum-clearance never benefit. "The money actually provides windfall profits to slum landlords, excessive fees to planning consultants, and opportunities for great profits with minimum risk for large corporations," he has been saying. What Mr. Bruce does not point out: Studies show that in newly built low-cost housing developments, the crime rate is higher than in the housing they replaced.

"So It Flies Faster Than Light, Never Needs Refueling, and Can Wipe Out Mankind, But—Can We Be Sure It Isn't Obsolete?"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Some Will Get A Tax Break

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — One key principle in President Kennedy's tax reform program, Treasury officials say, has not been fully appreciated by the general public. It is intended to ease the tax burden on people who are not fully sharing in the nation's prosperity.

Included here are not only those with incomes less than \$3,000 a year—who would have to pay no taxes at all—but also those with incomes up to \$10,000 a year who use the minimum standard deduction instead of itemizing deductions. Working mothers, wid-

ows or widowers with dependent children or disabled dependents also would benefit. So would the aged.

The present minimum standard deduction is 10 per cent of the taxpayer's income or \$1,000, whichever is less.

Under the proposed reform the minimum would be \$300 for a single taxpayer, \$400 for a married couple and \$100 more for each dependent, up to \$1,000 for seven dependents.

These changes would benefit 13 million taxpayers now using the minimum standard deduction. They would apply to taxpayers with incomes of less than \$3,000 and no dependents, \$4,000 a year

and one dependent, \$5,000 a year and two dependents and so on up to \$10,000 a year and seven dependents.

People who must pay for the care of a child or a disabled dependent of any age in order to hold a job would benefit.

Instead of the present \$600 maximum for dependents' care, people with two dependents could deduct up to \$900 and those with three or more the full \$1,000.

The maximum income which a married couple may have and still be allowed to take the deduction if the wife works would be raised from the present \$4,500 limit to \$7,000.

The age limit of children for whom a dependent's deduction could be claimed would be raised from 11 to 12 years.

A married man whose wife is in an institution or a wife whose husband has deserted her would be able to claim these deductions, the same as widowers and employed widows.

The president's tax reform program would extend new benefits to all people over 65 years old, including the 13.5 million low income aged who pay no taxes under present law. Social Security, railroad retirement and other benefits now excluded from taxable income would continue to be exempt.

With the exception of a few older people in the top income brackets, all the 3.4 million aged who now pay some income taxes would benefit from the general tax cuts.

The present retirement income credit and the \$600 exemption for those over 65 would be eliminated. In their places there would be a straight \$300 cut in taxes for single people over 65. For a married couple, both over 65 and filing a joint return there would be no taxes on income up to \$5,778, whereas they must now pay taxes on all taxable income over \$2,667.

Even the people over 65 with income from wages, private pensions and dividends would get a tax reduction.

Although the tax exemption on the first \$50 of income from dividends and the 4 per cent tax credit on all dividends above that amount would be ended, the 3 per cent cut in corporation tax rates which the President proposes would more than offset present benefits.

All ceilings on medical expense deductions would be removed, although medical expense below 4 per cent of adjusted gross income could not be counted as a deduction.

People who retire before reaching age 65 would be permitted to continue using the present retirement income credit till they reach 65. People between 62 and 65 who receive social security or railroad retirement benefits would continue to receive them tax exempt, but they would be taxed on other income, the same as all other people under 65.

In summary, the special tax credit proposed for the aged would give 50 per cent of its benefits to people with incomes under \$5,000. People over 65 with incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 would get a 37 per cent tax cut. Incomes from \$10,000 to \$20,000 would get a 17 per cent tax cut. Higher incomes would get cuts of from 8 to 9 per cent.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Reds Benefit From Strategic Materials

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Little more than a month ago, bureaucrats in the Department of Commerce granted an American firm permission to sell synthetic rubber valued at \$460,000 to Communist Czechoslovakia.

Informed the rubber was to be used in the "manufacture of tires," Rep. Glenn Lipscomb opened a one-man investigation into recent trade and discovered that U.S. shipments to Iron Curtain countries are continuing at a shocking rate.

To the Soviet Union, U.S. firms ship industrial chemicals, petroleum coke, technical data of all kinds.

To Hungary, industrial chemicals, pneumatic metalworking tools, microfilm, scientific instruments, automotive parts.

To Poland, chemical concentrates, spectrum measuring instruments, precision boring machines.

To Czechoslovakia, crude sulphur, carbon black, semiconductors, raw cotton, optical measuring devices.

One of the biggest recipients of U.S. goods is Yugoslavia's Josef Broz Tito, who recently kissed and made up with Premier Khrushchev.

On Feb. 21, the Commerce Department issued a license authorizing the shipment to Yugoslavia of rolling equipment worth \$3.6 million to be used in a steel mill under construction at Jesenice. The license, which had been applied for only three weeks earlier, covers equipment and spare parts for a combination blooming, slabbing and plate mill.

This type of mill, Lipscomb discovered, is used to reduce steel ingots to intermediary sizes and shapes before further processing into steel plates, rails, wheels, sheets, bars, tubes, rods, and a variety of other items. "Obviously," says Lipscomb, "such equipment is essential to the manu-

facture of many strategic goods."

On Feb. 25, four days after Commerce first approved the export of equipment for that mill, another license was granted. The department authorized the shipment to Yugoslavia of a 7,000-horsepower electric motor, two 600-horsepower electric engines, and special purpose controls and parts. Total value: \$685,120. These products, too, will be used at the Jesenice steel mill. According to the Department of Commerce, products of this mill will be used in the ship construction industry.

Incredibly, the Yugoslav purchases are being financed through credit extended by the Export-Import Bank, which has just "loaned" Marshal Tito \$50 million. Congressman Lipscomb told my office: "The American taxpayer is therefore contributing greatly to the economic and military buildup of the Soviet bloc."

On Feb. 19, Commerce issued 12 licenses approving the shipment of copper scrap worth \$2 million to Yugoslavia. When Lipscomb asked the department for what purpose the copper would be used, he was told it would be converted into copper sulphate and used in an agricultural spray.

The Special House Committee on Export Control, of which Lipscomb is a member, disclosed last year that Yugoslavia supplies the USSR with copper rods, copper plates, copper tubes and pipes. "All of course are important in the manufacture of many strategic commodities," he notes.

Since the beginning of January, the Commerce Department has approved the shipment to Tito of the following: electron tubes, communications equipment, construction machinery, electrical testing machinery, petroleum drilling parts, coaxial cable, waveform measuring instruments, copper alloy wire, aircraft parts, scientific and professional equipment.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Speaking at a college recently, I became involved in the familiar controversy about a "liberal arts" education versus vocational or technical training. Or, more succinctly stated, education for living versus education for making a living.

I am wholly on the side of the liberal arts, and the older I get the more I observe the melancholy consequences of too early specialization. It forces a man into a mold from which he is rarely able to break out in later years.

The French have a phrase—indeed, the French have a phrase for everything—"une déformation professionnelle." This means a professional deformation, a kind of personality, that afflicts men who too closely identify their whole selves with their occupation.

This is a dangerous tendency, for oneself and for others, especially among professional people—for it subordinates the whole man to the function of the man, and his spirit soon loses its individuality and its authenticity. In his interesting brief book on depth—psychology and pastoral care, Father Josef Goldbrunner makes this point most tellingly: "Professional life compels the soul to put on a uniform. For example, the teacher must always know more than the pupils. His task bestows authority and power upon him. The preponderance of person as teacher, applied

to begin with at the right time and place, gradually becomes a habit and taken for granted.

"The husband and father, the whole man, acts like a teacher. He gradually begins to school-master everything and everybody. . . . Instead of leaving his 'uniform' at school and becoming a 'civilian' again, instead of being the man Nature intended him to be, there is the danger that the teacher may identify himself with his role and become incapable of separating himself from it.

"He no longer knows he is playing a role and always wearing a mask in front of his spiritual face. The mask inserts itself between his real nature and the world, as the Greek actor wore the persona (mask). Thus, we have the persona of the official, the clergyman, etc. The weaker a man's nature is, and the greater his personal vanity, the more he runs the danger of mistaking his persona for himself.

"His character fails to develop. It gets set in a groove. The vital energies of the soul are forced into a strait-jacket and fullness of life is rendered impossible. Anything that does not fit into the persona is repressed and slips back into the unconscious."

Other
Editors Say . . .

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Friday, March 29, the 80th day of 1963 with 277 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars. Those born today include John Tyler, the 10th president of the United States in 1790.

On this day in history: In 1824, the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was incorporated in New York City.

In 1847, Gen. Winfield Scott captured Vera Cruz, Mexico.

In 1867, the Act of Confederation was passed by the British Parliament, creating the Dominion of Canada.

In 1902, comedian Jack Benny made his radio debut.

A thought for the day—Ancient philosopher Publilius Syrus said: "Every one excels in something in which another fails."

(Register-Guard, Eugene)

In a less complicated era, Congress was, hands down, the talking body in the world. But now it's barely holding its own, with the United Nations coming up fast. The Congressional Record usually runs to about 20,000 pages a session, plus, of course, the swollen appendix. The last session of the U.N. is recorded in 19,200 pages of speeches and summaries.

The U.N. is already the winner of the race for sheer bulk. Records must be produced in three languages, French, Spanish and English. Many more must be translated into Russian and Chinese. And a few are also produced in less common languages. Altogether last session the U.N. filled 306,307,000 pages with speeches, records and supporting documents.

Some U.N. officials are concerned about this. They'd like to cut down the debate. But they're afraid the debate in the question would just take up more space.