

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Federal Spending Should Be Cut

The Legislative Information Service, which is published biweekly by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States while Congress is in session, has done an excellent job of summing up, in objective fashion, the pending changes in tax rates and tax policy. Then it adds some suggestions of its own which are at variance with the Administration position.

Excessive tax rates, the argument runs, are slowing economic growth and progress and are a prime cause of a comparatively high unemployment total. Just about everyone is in agreement with this premise. The differences consist of what to do about it.

The Administration stand is that revised rates and tax reform should be combined in a single bill, with the reductions taking place over a three-year period.

Individual income tax rates now run from 20 per cent to 91 per cent. They would be reduced to range from 14 per cent to 65 per cent.

The rate on corporations of any size is now 53 per cent. It would be cut to 47 per cent. This would largely be accomplished by gradually reducing the surtax rate which corporations in substantial income brackets now pay.

Along with this, if the Administration plan is followed, there will be structural changes in the tax system. These, as the Information Service observes, are highly controversial.

There are three main ones: 1. The placing of a "floor" on itemized deductions, limiting these deductions to those exceeding 5 per cent of total income. The taxes of every-one itemizing deductions would thus be increased. 2. Eliminating the present credit allowed for dividend income. 3. Major changes, resulting in higher taxes, on the capital gains provisions of the tax laws. These three steps, according to Administration estimates, would bring in about \$3.4 billion of the revenue lost through rate reductions, which is figured at about \$13.6 billion.

A great many authorities, however, believe that changes such as these would be a barrier, rather than an encouragement, to the stimulation of economic growth. It is notable that the Administration holds out no promise of a decrease in government spending — indeed, big increases are in the offing. The Chamber's release urges a different approach. For one thing, it believes that rate reductions should be separated from legislation covering structural changes. For another, it recommends a different approach to minimizing losses due to rate reductions — namely, substantial cuts in federal spending, now and in the future, accompanied by, if necessary, a low-rate uniform excise tax.

This outlines the general problem, and the broad cleavage in point of view. What will happen? As of now, one man's guess is about as good as another's.

The Wilderness Bill Again

(The Christian Science Monitor)

For the second time, the wilderness bill has been passed, overwhelmingly, by the United States Senate and is entering into the wilderness of committee and parliamentary procedures in the House of Representatives.

Opponents of the bill mustered a few more votes in the Senate this time than in August, 1961. This may indicate that few persons have been persuaded Congress should keep a little more control over the designation of wilderness areas than the bill provides.

Essentially the contest is between conservationists who wish to preserve the recreational — shall we say, inspirational? — values of some 2 per cent of the land area of the United States and the economic interests concerned with timber, mining and grazing uses important to some western states.

Last year the House Interior Committee undertook a more restrictive bill for the one it received from the Senate. The committee sought a rule to prevent amendments, and the bill never reached the House floor.

It may be that there should be careful review of some of national park, national forest, or wildlife refuge lands before they are locked away where a human being can only be a "visitor who does not remain." But it is also true that intrusion of defacing "improvements" into such an area becomes an almost irrevocable change.

The Interior Committee has a right to seek reasonable compromises in reporting a bill to the House but it should be willing to submit its product to the test of debate and the amendment process on the floor.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

We Lost A Tough Fight

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

It is a tragic irony that the Kennedy Administration's current Cuban target is not the Castro-Communist regime but the exiles in Miami and its environs. At the behest of the State Department, British authorities in the West Indian islands have begun a round-up of anti-Communist action groups. Cuban exiles in the U.S., who helped raise the ransom money for the Bay of Pigs prisoners held by Fidel Castro, are now attempting to gather together new ransom funds in order to buy the liberation of Freedom Riders imprisoned by the British. The cost is roughly \$140 a head in the form of fines, and if the money is not forthcoming soon, the Cubans now in British prisons will be forced to serve eight to 10 years.

At the same time, the Administration has placed Cuban exiles in Florida under a kind of "house arrest." They have been confined to the limits of Dade County (which includes Miami) and told that they will be thrown in the pokey if they leave. The constitutionality of this action is open to question, but it is hardly likely that anyone will carry the case to a Supreme Court which now openly substitutes political expediency for the strict rule of law.

The State Department, moreover, has launched what can only be described as a terror campaign against the exiles and their leaders. Many of these exiles would be in dire poverty except for U.S. financial help. The word is being quietly spread that those who oppose the Administration's "do nothing" Cuban policy will find themselves without that help and on a blacklist.

Miro Cardona to head the council. But a CIA representative, known in Miami simply as "Mr. B," told the exiles bluntly that this was the way it would have to be — said that those leaders who opposed the selection would find themselves cut off from CIA funds.

Senor Miro Cardona has never been truly popular among his compatriots. CIA would not listen to any evidence that he did not have the vast following among anti-Castroites in Cuba that was claimed. The Bay of Pigs fiasco, which was in part predicated on a revolt of Miro supporters against Castro, showed that they were almost non-existent.

"Mr. B" had his way, however. Now Jose Miro Cardona is considered a kind of Cuban Public Enemy Number one by the Administration. He has (1) committed the unforgivable sin of insisting that this country live up to its promise to liberate Cuba, and (2) stirred up the Cuban exiles (and many Latin Americans) by underscoring the utter bankruptcy of current U.S. policy in the Caribbean.

Until President Kennedy makes public his long and continuing correspondence with Comrade Khrushchev, the world will not know definitely whether or not he has agreed to allow Cuba to remain a privileged sanctuary for Communist depredations. But the vigor with which he has slapped down all efforts to embarrass the Soviet occupiers of Cuba and, in effect, cut off shipment of arms and munitions to some 4,000 anti-Castro guerrillas on the Escambray "front," has convinced Cuban exiles and anti-Administration legislators that some deal was made — which, if true, could blow the roof off 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The attempts of State Department officials to silence Dr. Miro Cardona and to make a complete puppet of the Cuban Revolutionary Council are in strange contrast to Mr. Kennedy's fervid words to the Bay of Pigs survivors when they

were liberated. Obviously, if the U.S. has liquidated any effective anti-Castro policy, it becomes important to silence the Cuban exiles and to keep them from organizing for action. The Cuban Revolutionary Council thus becomes a liability, particularly if headed by those who feel that they were let down by the Administration.

It is expected that in the days and weeks to come, more and more restrictions will be placed on exile activities, new humiliations will be piled on exile leaders, and anti-Castroism that goes beyond lip service will be discouraged.

It was a tough fight, Mom, but we lost.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, April 26, the 116th day of 1963 with 249 more to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.
The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.
The evening stars are Mercury and Mars.

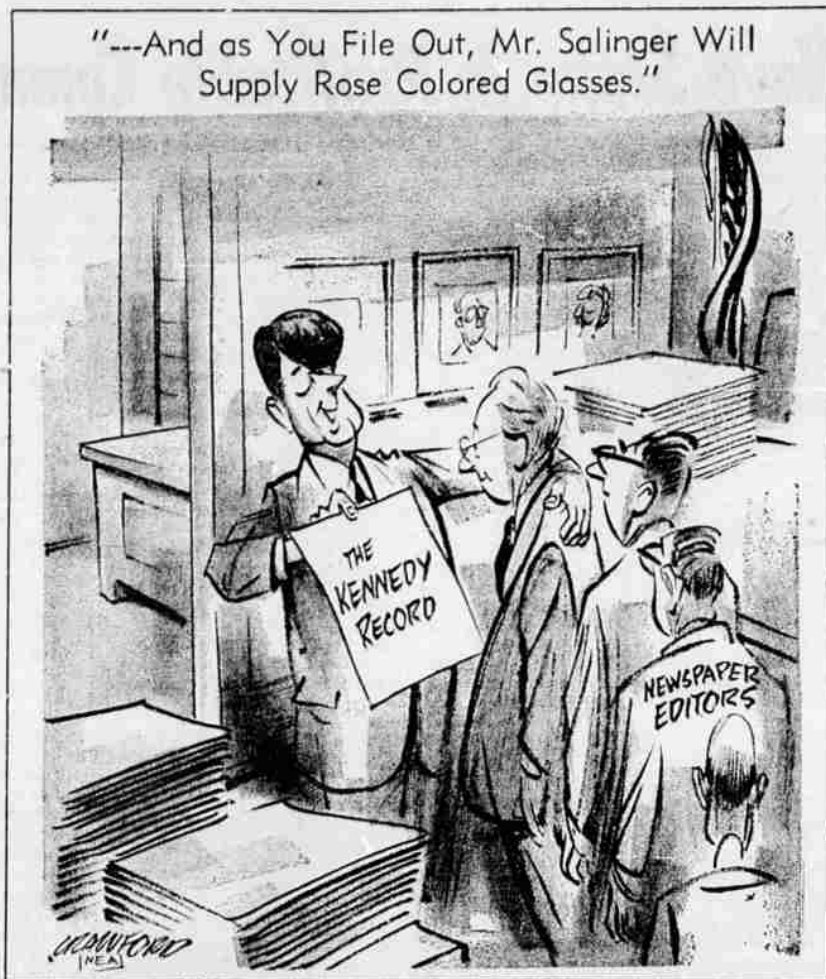
On this day in history:
In 1607 the first British colonists to set up a permanent settlement in America landed at Cape Henry, Va.

In 1863, Federal troops killed John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, near Port Royal, Va., despite an order to take him alive.

In 1954, a nationwide test of the Salk anti-polio vaccine began in 171 districts of 45 states.

In 1962, the Ranger Four space shot hit the moon.

A thought for today—English essayist Charles Lamb said, "A pun is a pistol let off at the ear, not a feather to tickle the intellect."



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

One of the wire service stories out of San Francisco last month, reporting that Alcatraz Prison had shut up shop after nearly 30 years as a "maximum security" jail for "incorrigibles," failed to mention the most significant fact of all.

In its three decades of operation, "The Rock," as it was unfashionably known by inmates and guards alike, became less and less grim and punitive toward its prisoners. Founded on a philosophy of absolute toughness, it was nevertheless learned in practical experience that such toughness did not work out.

When it was first opened in 1934 as a federal penitentiary, the rule of silence was imposed upon the inmates. This was dropped in less than three years. Then, industries were established, and a two-channel radio system was installed for evening programs in each cell.

Privileges at first denied the men, and later given, included subscriptions to as many as eight magazines per man; a dozen books; considerable correspondence; the buying of art supplies and musical instruments; movies at weekends; and three packs of cigarettes a week.

As time went on, the inmates were permitted to take correspondence courses, and could earn up to \$50 a month working in the laundry, the furniture, glove and brush factories, or the tailor shop. Softball and handball were instituted in a recreation area.

All these innovations, according to Alcatraz officials, "have reduced tensions and improved morale." Many of them were instituted in 1946, following a prison riot in which two guards and three inmates lost their lives. It was the last serious disturbance at the penitentiary.

As I suggested in a recent piece, those inverted sentimentalists who are against "coddling" convicts could learn from the experience at Alcatraz that human beings are made only worse when they are treated like animals and given no chance to exercise their distinctively human abilities.

The rigid punishment policies at Alcatraz did not work, and they do not work anywhere. Putting a man behind bars is punishment enough for anyone; any severity imposed on top of this only turns men bitter and desperate and to a total incapability of being rehabilitated. There is not a warden in the world who is not painfully aware of this fact.

Society still lags behind its penologists; we remain punitive and vengeful and fearful—and our attitude makes the job of prison officials twice as hard. Let us hope the closing of Alcatraz marks the opening of a new chapter in American prison treatment.

Beastly

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Simian beast	1 Three handed armadillo
4 Manned boat	2 Top of the head
8 Red Riding	3 Pachyderms
11 Hood's beast	4 Roman gods
12 Chim	5 Frogs
13 Land measure	6 Prayer
14 Grandparental	7 Seine
15 Goddess of	
16 Infatuation	
18 Repeat	
19 Quill	
20 Conducted	
21 Possesses	
22 Rowing	
23 Implements	
24 Petty quarrel	
26 Feminine	
27 Tact	
28 Candid	
32 Homeland is a Roman	
34 Horn	
35 Laundry	
36 In the middle (comb. form)	
37 Sup	
38 Hardy heroine	
40 Tipton Indian	
41 Baby inian	
42 Gem weight	
43 Farm machine	
48 Primal	
51 High note in	
52 Solitary	
53 In addition	
54 Masculine	
55 nickname	
56 Scatters	
57 Consume	

STRICTLY PERSONAL

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THEY SAY...

The change is good for Guatemala and for Central America. —President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes of Guatemala, after being deposed by the army and fleeing to Nicaragua.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reply

I read with passing interest the comments of Supervisor W. A. "Art" Barr in the Mount Shasta Herald of April 18, regarding the Siskiyou County taxpayers' gatherings which have been recently held in Mount Shasta.

I shall not argue with the supervisor as to whether the taxpayers are taking detrimental action to themselves or not; time will tell. I shall point out that either the supervisor was badly misinformed, or used his information badly to draw the wrong conclusion that the taxpayers were being wooed into bed by the big interests, particularly by the timber interests. The supervisor's article stated, "Your chairman said several talks had been held with a Mr. Jordan representing the Northern County Timber Association and financial aid had been offered the Southern Siskiyou Protest Organization."

I was the chairman alluded to. I did not state that several talks had been held with Mr. Jordan of the timber association. I did not state that financial aid had been offered the Southern Siskiyou Protest Organization. In fact no financial aid was mentioned or offered. I did state that I had talked with Mr. Jordan that afternoon. I did state that since the timber interests were paying taxes and had an interest in why appraisals were being raised and where the tax dollar was being spent, that a liaison with their group could do us no harm. And I did ask Mr. Jordan to identify himself and give his views, which he did.

Mr. Jordan stated briefly that those who foot the bills of the county budget are entitled to know what they are paying for. This makes sense whether the taxpayer is an individual or a corporation.

The supervisor seemed to be under the impression that taxpayers were kicking about the tax rate. This writer had heard no protest against the tax rate. The protests are against appraisals which have risen 200 per cent to 1,000 per cent and even higher on properties that are being used for the same purpose that they have been historically used for and with the same income.

The supervisor mentioned that appraisals are "a matter of law and should be decided as prescribed by law." No intelligent persons would argue the statement. But there are those who question whether the law has been interpreted correctly. This is why an attorney was mentioned to interpret the law.

We taxpayers believe, as the San Francisco Examiner puts it, that an enlightened citizen is a better citizen and a wiser voter. We propose to become enlightened. We are spending nobody's time but our own. We are spending nobody's money but our own, which is our privilege.

We wonder why there seems to be such intense opposition to our purpose.

The meetings are not secret. The supervisor is invited to attend as is every other citizen. There is no obligation to join our group. Hugh B. Fate, M.D. Mount Shasta, Calif.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Censorship Practice Gets House Scrutiny

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Chairman John E. Moss, D-Calif., will take his Government Information Subcommittee into executive session April 26 for closed door hearings on what the White House Office of Emergency Planning and the Department of Defense plan to do about censorship.

The general impression is that such planning has been done. It is believed to be based on World War II experience when there was no enemy attack on the U.S. mainland, when there were no rockets or missiles, when America had a monopoly on nuclear weapons.

In the Korean war all censorship was exercised by field commanders in the Pacific. Field censorship also is being exercised now in Vietnam, and there are complaints about that.

Government attempts at news management over the U-2 and the first and second Cuba crises created only confusion. These are all local affairs. There is no established policy for dealing with them, either.

If one of these limited wars should lead to another world war, it is recognized that the United States would become an active theater of operations.

That would mean military field censorship right here at home, all over.

There would have to be news management such as this country has never dreamed of. And a lot of people wouldn't like it.

The Office of Emergency Planning has been working on a new censorship code since the mid-1950s. Its Government Readiness Office, now under Robert Y. Phillips, has drafted a plan for setting up a stand-by, voluntary censorship code for imposition whenever the President declares a national emergency or state of war. Bryon Price, Office of Censorship director in World War II, has been consultant to OEP in this work.

The draft has been revised from time to time, the last revision being dated February 1963. It is a seven-page typewritten document.

The main headings covered are war plans, attacks on the U.S. location or movement of U.S. armed forces, ships, aircraft, mis-

siles and satellites, fortifications, defense production, military intelligence, and so on.

The general principles set forth would govern all civil news media.

Department of Defense planning for military censorship is much more comprehensive. The Pentagon had a censorship planning committee at work from 1953 through April 1961. The committee was then abolished after it had made final revisions on "Department of Defense Directive 5200.1, Safeguarding Official Information in the Interests of Defense of the U.S., May 29, 1959." This has been declassified.

Further planning then was turned over to the Office of Plans and Programs for Public Affairs, now under Col. F. M. O'Neill and the Assistant General Counsel for Manpower, now Frank A. Bartimo.

This planning now calls for the military to exercise censorship until such time as a civilian agency could be set up, staffed and organized to issue its own regulations.

It is recognized that this might take as long as a year, but the hope is that it would be done in much less time. Having a reserve staff ready for this job is an OEP responsibility.

Until this reserve could take over, the military would exercise full control.

The Pentagon would continue to run field censorship, postal and travel movements and all telecommunications, including radio and television broadcasting channels. This is the same set-up as in World War II.

None of this planning, however, covers censorship for emergencies arising from the cold war. That is another of the great gaps Moss and his committee are interested in closing.

When President Kennedy first addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington two years ago, he suggested a voluntary plan for restraints in publishing news involving national security under cold war conditions. He got nothing.

Last month the Moss committee made a second effort to get a panel of newspapermen and broadcasters to come up with some constructive answers for this problem, without success.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Republican Leaders See 1964 Success

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
November 1964 is the golden opportunity for Senate Republicans.

Kentucky's Thruston Morton, chairman of the GOP Senate campaign committee, feels confident his party will pick up at least six new seats. His optimism is based on some cold political facts.

Although 25 Democrats are up for reelection, only nine Republicans must go before the voting populace. Most of the Democrats, moreover, are freshmen first elected in 1958, the Republicans most disastrous year in recent history.

In a nationwide debacle, the party lost Senate seats in North Dakota, Ohio, California, Nevada, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, Connecticut, Wyoming and Utah. GOP leaders feel they have an excellent chance to regain most of them.

One almost certain seat is that now held by Ohio's Steve Young, who defeated Republican John Bricker in a massive upset five years ago.

Ohio Democrats reached their political zenith that year, winning Bricker's seat, the governorship, control of the State Legislature and several new House seats all at once.

The Governor is again Republican. So is the State Legislature. The House delegation is overwhelmingly Republican. And Steve Young faces certain defeat if he runs again.

Most likely GOP nominee is Congressman-at-large Bob Taft Jr., who scored an easy victory in his state-wide race last fall. Other Republican possibilities include Congressman Olin Patton and former Senator Bricker.

Indiana: The GOP nominee is not yet known, but Democrat Vance Hartke appears certain to have an uphill fight on his hands. Hartke rode the national Democratic tide to win election in 1958. Many Republicans feel that Congressman Don Bruce, first elected from Indianapolis in 1960, could give Hartke the best race.

to take on Metcalf again. Other GOP possibilities include Arley R. Bjella, former Republican chairman, and Mark Andrews, who has run unsuccessfully for governor.

California: What appears to be a hopelessly split Republican Party may make it impossible to defeat Democrat Clair Engle, first elected in 1958. Early polls show former Senator William Knowland to be the strongest candidate, trailing Engle by only a few percentage points. State Senator John McCarthy is thought anxious to make the race. Conservatives and liberals continue to brawl.

Engle has his problems, however. Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, a maverick Democrat who supported Nixon in 1960, may oppose him for the nomination.

Utah: Democrat Frank Moss won 1958 election when Republican J. Bracken Lee ran as an independent, splitting the GOP vote. Lee may again try for the Senate, this time as a Republican, but will have difficulty getting the nomination. Under consideration for the race are Lawrence Burton and Sherman Lloyd, first-term Congressmen.

Minnesota: Republican Congressman Clark MacGregor is making noises like a candidate and would be given a good chance to unseat freshman Senator Eugene McCarthy. A long-shot for the nomination is former Congressman Walter Judd, who was gerrymandered out of office last year. He is considered in poor health, however, and has indicated he does not wish to run.

Texas: Republicans hope to give John Tower a GOP colleague next year. Incumbent Ralph Yarborough, who faces difficulty getting through his own primary, will meet strong GOP opposition, particularly if Barry Goldwater heads the GOP slate. Who the Republican nominee will be is not known.

In addition to the above states, GOP leaders feel they have good chances to knock off New Jersey's Harrison Williams Jr., Oklahoma's J. Howard Edmondson and Michigan's Phil Hart. Suitable opponents have not yet been found, however. And Wyoming Congressman William Henry Harrison has been asked to tackle freshman Senator Gale McGee.