

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Swat The Tax Playboys

There have to be taxes and everybody has to pay theirs. But did you ever stop to think how they are growing and that the taxpayers themselves are largely responsible for their growth by demanding more and more handouts from government? You get nothing "free" from government. It first takes from you the dollar of which it returns you a part.

Every bit of government extravagance, waste, and pork-barrel spending that you permit by failing to object when you vote, turns more and more of your earnings over to politicians to spend. Particularly is this true in regard to domestic affairs, both local and national, on which you can inform yourself.

A local example which is probably pretty general throughout the country is shown by figures published by "Oregon Tax Research." They show that the property tax bill in Oregon for the fiscal year 1962-63 now averages \$520 for a family of four. Schools take 67 per

cent of the total property tax bill. In the last five years Oregon property taxes have increased 40 per cent and school levies have increased 45 per cent.

The point is that you as a taxpayer should check your property tax bill as carefully as you do your grocery bill. It is only one tax. Then come state and federal income taxes and various other taxes which when totaled take the biggest bite out of the average family income.

Think about taxes as your money that someone else is spending and see that the public servants you elect don't waste your money. They can't reduce taxes except by good business management, but they can increase them every year by extravagance and ask you for more.

Reward good officials who conserve your money, and get rid of the tax playboys.

Check Violence To Curb Crime

The prevalence of violent behavior in this country is seriously disturbing.

Places once cherished for their wholesome innocence — the park, the zoo, the baseball park, the picnic ground — today are often the scenes of fighting, of unprovoked attack upon the young, the old, anybody at all.

In some cities, Easter Monday outbreaks are so much a "tradition" that extra police are assigned to zoo areas. Despite the precautions, Baltimore's zoo this year saw a battle involving 2,000 young people. Two were stabbed.

Many major league baseball teams have long encouraged youngsters to attend ball games free. These "knothole gangs" were a feature even decades ago. But in Washington on a recent Saturday, 15 to 20 knotholes swept through the stadium in vicious, random assaults on other youngsters. Hardly good clean fun.

When the attackers were apprehended, one schoolmaster said that to those youngsters "playing is fighting."

It is frightening that violence is either above or just below the surface in so many human beings today — especially the young.

Of even more concern is the seeming half-acceptance of this in many quarters as apparently inevitable.

The Baltimore authorities who commented on the zoo riot explained it by saying "there were thousands of people milling

around with nothing to do." Obviously, fighting was the only answer.

Occasionally, men in high places rationalize rising crime rates by noting the incidence of broken homes, joblessness, school dropouts in the affected areas. They stop just short of phrasing the question: "Wouldn't you steal under these circumstances?"

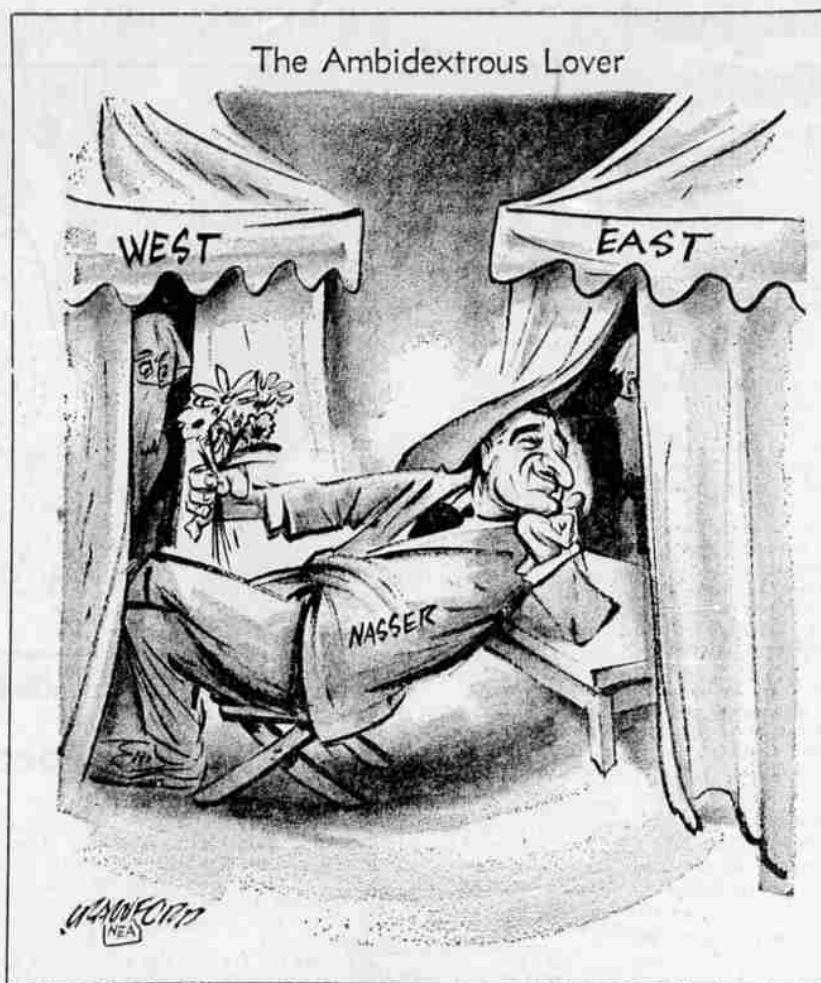
Even if you should improperly answer such a query with "yes," the related matter of accompanying violence is left unanswered. What element of economic need compels a boy or man not merely to steal a woman's purse, but to knock her down and kick her senseless?

Rationalizations of crime which ignore the violent aspect are the purest rubbish. The truth is, as some scientists pointed out in a recent national meeting, violence is frequently the key element in the crimes of this age.

Scholars in human behavior may argue that violent instincts exist within us all. But is not the great wonder of man supposed to be his supreme talent for putting himself under the disciplined control of his mind?

The real root of the problem is that, more and more and more, self-control is neither taught nor practiced.

This is a time of indulgence, laxity and high disorder. Worst of all, there are far too many among us who neither revere order and discipline nor perhaps even understand what these are.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Contact

Yesterday our family pet dog came home with a bullet wound made by a .22. We do not know if he will survive. Several months ago, our cat was killed the same way.

We would like to ask the person in Shady Pine, who is responsible, to stop and think before turning a deadly weapon upon another family pet. If you find someone's pet annoying, please make an effort to air your grievance with the owner before resorting to killing or maiming.

The Leavitt Family,
Rte. 3, Box 1132

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS
Let's Go Fishing

(The Denver Post)

We are very pleased to note that the day of "do it yourself" by the male segment of the human race seems to be drawing to a close. It cannot happen one day too soon for us.

First, let us recall how we got into that do it yourself kick in the first place. It began, really, after World War II, result of inflation and shortages of skilled workers. It became too expensive to hire painters and carpenters, we all had more leisure time before, and the little woman was always after us to fix that gutter or paint that wall. So we did. And then one thing led to another and pretty soon we had home shops and more tools than we would care to think about and were thoroughly stuck with the do it yourself kick.

Well, gents, relax because salvation is not far off.

Do it yourself is not about to die out—don't let us give you the wrong idea. But do it yourself done by us weaker males is about to die out because the little women of the nation are learning that they can do it better.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, May 1, the 121st day of 1963 with 244 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury and Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1804, construction crews in Chicago started work on a 10-story office building to be called a "skyscraper."

In 1931, the Empire State Building, the world's tallest skyscraper, with 102 floors, was dedicated by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith in New York.

In 1960, the Soviets shot down an American U-2 plane on a spy mission over Russia.

A thought for the day—American novelist Willa Cather said: "I like axes because they seem to be tools of our own and it will not be long until we shall all be free, and can go fishing on Sunday afternoon once again."



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

We speak about the "attraction of opposites" in marriage and other relationships, but I have never seen anything written about the same kind of attraction in the literary and artistic field.

It has fascinated me for years that so many of the men who become "experts" on a certain writer are diametrically opposed to the writer, in temperament and taste and outlook. This may explain some of their weird interpretations.

I have met men who are experts on such literary figures as D. H. Lawrence, James Joyce and Dylan Thomas. Almost without exception, these men would not have been given the right time of day by the writers they have chosen to "interpret" to the world.

The Thomas expert is a prissy soul, at whose pretensions Thomas would have booed in derision. The Joyce expert would not have been looked at twice by Joyce. The D. H. Lawrence expert would have been dusted off by Lawrence in a few moments of conversation.

What attracts such dry, dreary and pompous scholars to such vital and iridescent writers is the familiar moth- and -flame syndrome, so common in love and in letters. These drab little literary insects love to singe their wings around a glow they can never possess.

It is also possible, if we may dip into the Freudian armory for reinforcements, that a lusty, gasty and unconventional author appeals to the repressed parts of their own nature. They secretly yearn to be as iconoclastic as Joyce, as uninhibited as Thomas.

as preemptive as Lawrence—but the only way they can achieve such postures is in the vicarious thrill of writing about these men.

Someone of the stature of T. S. Eliot, whatever his other failings, never falls into this psychological error when he is writing about other authors. In discussing Shakespeare, for instance, he has said bluntly at the start, "I do not imagine for a moment that Shakespeare was anything at all like me."

Most commentators on Shakespeare go so far off the track because they do assume, implicitly or openly, that Shakespeare was very like them, and that therefore they have a special insight into his nature. Ninety per cent of that is written about him is nonsense — and it is nonsense precisely because it begins at a false psychological angle.

So much literary biography and criticism consists of the meek writing about the bold, the bland writing about the sharp, the smug writing about the vulnerable, the intellectual writing about the ineluctable—little wonder that our great artists remain mysteries for hundreds of years after they have barred their minds and hearts.

THEY SAY...

I feel more comfortable in Paris than in Bonn. I have only friends on the Seine, and mainly enemies on the Rhine.

— West German Chancellor Adenauer.

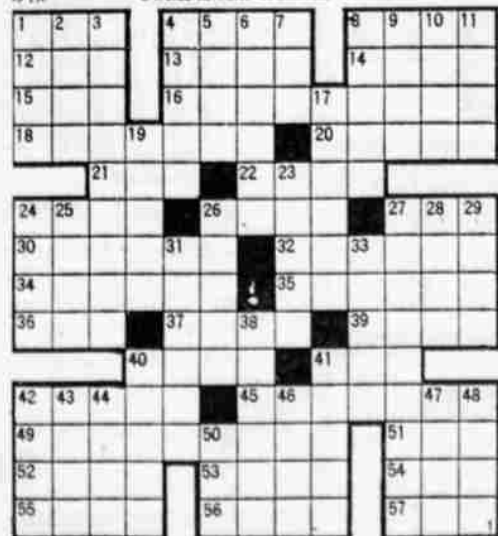
Drinks

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Beverage | 40 Nurse |
| 4 Brew | 41 Dry, as wine |
| 8 Ingredient | 42 Glossy fabric |
| 10 Muscatel, for instance | 43 Trepan |
| 12 School subject | 49 Guard |
| 13 Prose | 51 Masculine nickname |
| 14 Bewildered | 52 Land measure |
| 15 Riddle part | 53 Trieste wine measure |
| 16 Sowers again | 54 Girl's name |
| 18 Sowers | 55 Norse god of thunder |
| 20 Long and slender | 56 Shed tears |
| 21 Mire | 57 Kind of liquor |
| 22 Female sheep | 10 Require |
| 23 (cl.) | 11 Facile |
| 24 Amperes (ab.) | 12 Small flap |
| 26 Operatic solo | 13 Irrequiet |
| 27 Watch pocket | 14 Indian |
| 29 Blackboard | 15 Tried |
| 32 Mental shock | 16 Stock in the mud |
| 34 Wave tops | 17 Genes of |
| 35 Wymbook | 18 Genes of |
| 36 Also | 19 Smaller amount |
| 37 Tie | 20 Musical syllable |
| | 21 Walks in water |
| | 22 Hairiest |



Answer to Previous Puzzle

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 Gaseous | 21 Gaseous |
| 2 Hydrocarbon | 22 Hydrocarbon |
| 3 Fossil resin | 23 Fossil resin |
| 4 Master (Fr.) | 24 Master (Fr.) |
| 5 Saltwater | 25 Saltwater |
| 6 Leather piece | 26 Leather piece |
| 7 Petty quarrel | 27 Petty quarrel |
| 8 Principal | 28 Principal |
| 9 Cowfish | 29 Cowfish |
| 10 Not any | 30 Not any |
| 11 Gaiety | 31 Gaiety |
| 12 Anglo-Saxon | 32 Anglo-Saxon |
| 13 Thow | 33 Thow |
| 14 Farm animal | 34 Farm animal |



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Business Upturn Hikes JFK Chances

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Beginnings of a marked business upturn now reported in financial circles may have pronounced political effects—including a boost for the Kennedy programs in Congress.

First impact may be registered on the tax bill now being written in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Profits and dividends for the first quarter of 1963 are up. The stock market is close to its 1961 high. Automobile and retail sales, housing and business construction, new plant and equipment investment are rising.

Steel demand is up, though this could be inventory buying in anticipation of a summer strike.

Anyway, selective steel price increases made without opposition from the Kennedy administration indicate there's a little inflation in the air. These are the main lines of the spring thaw. It is still held back by too high unemployment, but total employment is rising.

Increased business activity means higher tax receipts, and this could mean a smaller budget deficit than anticipated. This would give more leeway for Kennedy programs intended to stimulate the economy further.

This year's business rise is attributed in part to last year's changes in depreciation schedules, the investment tax credit and other administration programs intended to get the economy moving again.

And in a business climate of this kind, it becomes easier to cut taxes.

A forthcoming meeting of 25 or more top U.S. business leaders at Washington's exclusive 1925 F Street Club may provide an important stimulus to the tax cut drive.

There has been some confusion and misinformation about this meeting, who organized it and what it is supposed to do. But Treasury officials, who inspired the meeting and have given it their blessing, insist that it is not a retreat from the Kennedy program, and definitely not "news management."

The meeting is strictly an invitational, private affair. Henry Ford II, President. Mark Crispin Jr. of Westinghouse, President Stuart T. Saunders of N. & W. Railway, Chairman Frazier B. Wilde of Connecticut Life, and Sam Fleming of Nashville, former president of American Bank-

ers Association, each issued invitations to five associates of their own choosing.

The original five met with Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and Undersecretary Henry II. Fowler early in April. All had called on the Treasury previously to urge a tax cut this year.

Ford and Wilde had testified before the Ways and Means Committee—the former in support of stock options, the latter to present Committee for Economic Development tax recommendations. Crispin's ideas were made known to Fowler through the Washington Westinghouse office. Dillon invited Fleming and Saunders.

Ford is not leader of the group and did not initiate the movement, as has been reported. The group has no leader as yet, according to Treasury officials who hand-picked the five to form a "Business and Finance Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963" and to draw up a broad "Statement of Principles."

Main points of this statement, as sent to invited guests are:

"We urge a prompt, substantial and broad cut in individual and corporate tax rates."

"We recognize that revision of the tax system in other ways is desirable (but) should not be permitted to delay tax reduction."

"At the same time, we urge in the strongest possible terms control over federal expenditures."

Reports that the Committee would draw up a substitute for the Kennedy administration tax program are denied by Treasury officials. This is in recognition of the fact that any changes in the Kennedy plan will be made only by the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees, then by the whole Congress.

Treasury officials also insist they are not abandoning the Kennedy tax reform program. This is still regarded as an essential part of the long-range tax modernization plan.

Its purpose is to do away with special tax privileges which have become more important in business determinations of investment policy than the basic tax rates themselves.

It is not expected, however, that the Committee for Tax Reduction will support the Kennedy program. If the committee helps build up public and particularly business support for action by Congress on tax revision this year, it will have done all the Treasury hopes it will do.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Goldwater Gains Nominee Support

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

An old bugaboo that cost Bob Taft the Republican nomination for President is beginning to haunt Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller.

To date, only one Congressional Republican, Ohio's John Ashbrook, has charged publicly that "Rockefeller can't win." But increasing numbers of GOP leaders agree that Rockefeller has about as much chance of Presidential victory as James Eastland would have of carrying Harlem.

Rocky's younger brother, Winthrop, indicated why only last week. Insisting that he still backed his brother for the Presidency, Winthrop said that Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater was far and away the most popular Republican in Dixie.

And Winthrop, who runs the Arkansas GOP, admitted that even there Goldwater was probably the favorite of party regulars and dissident Democrats.

Dallas' Peter O'Donnell, the 38-year-old political veteran who heads up the Texas GOP, is blunt: "The only way a Republican candidate can win in 1964 is to carry the South. This Goldwater can do. Rockefeller can't."

Had he run stronger below the Mason-Dixon Line in 1948, Tom Dewey would have been elected President. Had Richard Nixon demonstrated greater strength in 1960, John Kennedy would remain today a U.S. Senator and Teddy would be unemployed.

If victory is possible in 1964, O'Donnell feels that Republicans must discard a time-disproven campaign strategy. They must realize that voters of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and other Northern industrial states will always pick the Democratic, not the Republican, liberal for President. He says:

"Now we have a candidate to run on the Republican ticket who can convert a past weakness of our party into a great strength by sweeping the South. But this

is possible only with the candidacy of Senator Goldwater. In addition, he will carry most of the border states and the dependable Republican states of the Midwest, Rocky Mountains, Eastern Central area, and Northern New England."

O'Donnell has major doubts that Rockefeller could carry many of the old "dependables." He points to the 1962 elections to demonstrate voter hostility to "liberal" Republicans.

Republican candidate for Nebraska governor last fall was Fred Seaton, who served as Secretary of the Interior during the Eisenhower Administration.

In 1951, upon the death of Kenneth Wherry, Seaton was appointed to the U.S. Senate. In one term, he racked up a voting record classified as 89 per cent "liberal" by the Americans for Democratic Action.

He did not seek election in 1962, and Carl Curtis, a conservative Republican, won election. When Seaton did run for governor, in 1962, the voting record proved to be his ruin.

A moderate Democrat, Frank Morrison, swamped him by more than 20,000 votes (52 per cent of the total). While Seaton went down to defeat, the state's three GOP Congressmen were re-elected. The Republican candidate for Secretary of State, Frank Marshall, won 67 per cent of the vote and led Seaton by more than 170,000 votes.

The Republican candidate for Lt. Governor, Dwight Burney, won more than 60 per cent of the vote; the party's candidate for state auditor, Ray Johnson, picked up 63 per cent. All other GOP state-wide candidates won, all that is, but Seaton.

Note: O'Donnell, who heads up the national draft Goldwater group, will shortly announce the chairman of state Goldwater committees. He plans a massive Goldwater for President rally here July 4 and Texas Senator John Tower will headline that show.



WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

Johnson Quote Amusing

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Presidential press secretary Pierre Salinger really stirred newsmen's curiosity when he announced one morning that he would have a statement of major importance at 3:30 p.m. that day.

In both Washington and Palm Beach, where President Kennedy was vacationing at the time, the rumors flew.

Then, at the Florida end, a veteran correspondent sidled up to a group of buzzing reporters and, with a solemn, all-knowing air, said flatly:

"He's meeting Khrushchev."

That seemed to be that—until 3:30 p.m., when Salinger announced at the White House that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was expecting another baby.

A Washington girl reporter impersonating Caroline Kennedy at the Women's Press Club annual stunt night declared that her daddy should have been a plumber. The punch line was:

"Then he'd know what to do about all those leaks that bother him so much."

At the same function, where their bosses and other members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors were guests of honor, two newspaper gals were costumed in men's clothes to represent Secretary of State Dean Rusk and U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. They sang a parody on "Bill Bailey Won't You Please Come Home," casting presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy in the title role.

Won't you go home McBundy. Won't you go home?

We've tried the whole year long—keeping Macmillan happy.

Soothing De Gaulle. But somehow things went wrong.

Should you go back to Harvard and leave us here? To meet these crises on our own. There'd be a lot less talk. There'd be a lot less squawk. McBundy, won't you please go home!

In philosophizing on his job, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara told the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Washington:

"You can't even be sure yourself, much less prove to others, that your decision was precisely right to the last dollar—even to the last one billion dollars."

Rep. John Byrnes, (R-Wis.) has come up with some definitions which he hopes will solve any confusion over the various "youth corps" and what they're supposed to do:

The Peace Corps recruits Americans and sends them to live among the underdeveloped abroad. The National Service Corps will recruit Americans and send them to live among the underdeveloped people in America. The Youth Conservation Corps will recruit underdeveloped Americans and send them to live among the trees. The Home Town Youth Corps will help members of other corps with packing and unpacking for all those trips.

Quote of the week: How's-that-again? department:

"The presence of Communist force in Cuba is, I think, testimony to the ultimate failure of communism in this hemisphere."—Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Air Force Sec. Eugene M. Zuckert recently received a letter and questionnaire from the Naval Reserve addressed to former Navy

Lieutenant (j.g.) Zuckert. The questionnaire asked Zuckert to tell where he now lived, asked what he had done to update his qualifications for naval command, queried what he was now doing.

Zuckert sent his reply directly back to Navy Secretary Fred Korth, listing his present job as Secretary of the Air Force and his previous experience on the Atomic Energy Commission. In a special note he politely asked Korth if the Navy was so short of men that they needed him.

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