

Editorial Page

Backdoor Spending Must Go

As everyone but a hermit in the hills must know, the proposed federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 will approach the \$100 billion mark. A vast deficit is a certainty — varying, according to assorted estimates, from \$8 billion to as much as \$20 billion. And the national debt will soar past \$300 billion.

These are figures which are totally incomprehensible to the average human mind. Yet — as a feature article by Charles Stevenson in the May issue of the Reader's Digest makes clear — even they don't tell the whole story. For the budget — for all of its 1600 pages of complex words and figures — does not include all of the federal spending.

As for President Kennedy's budget, Stevenson writes, "No other President in history has dared to propose such spending, even in war, and consternation has been spreading ever since he tossed this program to Congress." And no less a figure than Representative Cannon, Democratic House Appropriations Committee chairman, was shocked, saying, "I've never seen a budget like this in all my 40 years in Congress, nor has anyone else! Incredible. Inviting disaster. Staggering!"

It is a sobering fact that the interest alone on the national debt is the largest single item of government expenditure except for defense. It comes to \$10 billion a year — which is the equivalent of all the income taxes paid by the 41 million taxpayers with incomes running up to the \$6,000 level.

The fact that the budget, incredible as it is, does not accurately reflect the scope of federal spending, is not due to any illegal

chicanery. It is due in large part to what is known as backdoor spending — that is, spending which, by reason of one law or another is not reflected either in whole or in part in the budget figures. For example, the Department of Agriculture is spending more this year than last, while the budget shows it spending substantially less. The reason for this is that the department "... hopes to offset the increases by selling off vast amounts of its surplus cotton." Such hopes, obviously, are just that and nothing more — few will be surprised if they are not realized.

Stevenson lists numbers of other examples of backdoor spending of one kind or another. They include, according to him, the Export-Import Bank; the Rural Electrification Administration; the Housing and Home Finance Agency; and the Commodity Credit Corporation. He then says that such agencies as these "... will lay out nearly \$23.5 billion in the course of their next fiscal year's operations. But thanks to the bookkeeping practices cited here, the juggling and the consignment of huge losses to limbo, the \$23.5 billion gross outflow is made to appear in the administrative budget only as a net \$3.5 billion expenditure."

The solution, as Stevenson sees it, is to eliminate backdoor spending, to include bills before Congress in packages rather than offering them on a piecemeal basis, to require the President to estimate the ultimate costs of all of his proposals, and to have Congress limit by law the amounts that can be spent annually. Legislation to these ends has been introduced. What will happen to it is what remains to be seen.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

Purely Personal Prejudices: Much jewelry on a woman always seems to exaggerate what she has or hasn't, or what she is or isn't; it makes a thin woman look thinner, a fat woman look fatter, a young one look pathetically vulnerable, and an old one look grotesquely ancient.

A good many doctors, I suspect, "cure" more patients by the size of the bill than by the course of the treatment.

Male hypocrisy in the realm of sexual relations was pungently put by Desnoyers when he said: "We censure the inconstancy of women when we are the victims; we find it charming when we are the objects."

It is the magnitude of a fatal catastrophe that shocks and impresses us, so that our sympathy becomes statistical, and in the end it is only the "really big" hurricane or plane crash that moves us; but mortality is not cumulative, and the death rate is the same everywhere — one to a person.

The worst "love triangles" are not those among three persons, but between two — as when, for instance, both the woman and the man are in love with him.

Those who eagerly join mobs must feel like absolutely nothing by themselves.

When you keep someone wait-

ing, remember that you are giving him time to enumerate your faults and deficiencies, as compared with his own glowing virtues, among the first of which is promptness.

More criminals are apprehended because of other criminals than because of the police; for when a man determines to lead an anti-social life, the tortured logic of his position forces him to become eventually anti-social toward his own confederates and associates.

A journalist is that odd sort of writer who begins to write badly as soon as he is given time to write well.

The things we say bear little resemblance to what is on our minds; for instance, the important questions we ask usually conceal some other question we are too ashamed (or too unaware) to formulate in words; and this is why the answers we get rarely satisfy us — because they do not answer the hidden question, only the verbal one.

Many more people would commit suicide if they weren't afraid of what the neighbors might say; what inhibits them is fear of scandal more than fear of death.

Those who cannot stand to be alone are doomed never to know intimacy; for, love, as Ortega reminds us, "consists of two solitudes that touch and cross one another."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reunion

Ex-members—67th Depot Repair Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas; Foggia, Italy.
Contact Ray Hoermann, 1209 Redman Ave., St. Louis 38, Mo., for details 1965 reunion.

A. E. Shaffer

Schools

Much has been said about the disadvantages of the proposed consolidation of our four school districts into a single county unit district, and very little has been said about the many advantages.

In speaking for the County School Board, Dr. Cliff Robinson has very ably presented the board's reasons for opposing this consolidation. The primary arguments against it are those of taxation and administration. The high pitch of emotional feeling generated in the rural area regarding taxes has stretched the first argument out of all proportion.

Factually, if we use this year's operating budgets for estimates, the rural taxes outside the KUHS District, would increase almost five mills. If, however, we also include the county building serial levy (and we most certainly must), then the picture looks brighter. Using a levy of \$350,000, and spreading it over the entire county, the rural taxes increase by less than three mills. This is because the tax levy is distributed over both city and county property.

The administrative problems would be very much the same as they are today in the county school system—only the degree would vary due to the increased student population under one administration. Even so, many good things can be done that are not practical under our present complicated school district boundaries.

In the face of such opposition, there are still many people in our school systems and among the public, who feel that the education of our children must come first when considering this question. Unfortunately, many of these people have been misled by unorthodox pressures, and they must depend on individuals such as myself to plead their case for our educational system. I certainly am no expert on educational problems, but I am one that can freely express the thoughts of those that are.

I believe that, when all the facts are considered and understood, reorganization into a single county unit deserves your support. A special election is to be held on June 10, which will decide the future of education in Klamath County. Read your newspaper and attend the meetings where this important problem is being discussed. As our present school situation demands decisions made by informed, thinking people, everyone should make it his personal goal to study all aspects of this issue before voting.

Everett Metter

P.S. Contrary to all rumors I have heard, I have never been a member of the Klamath County Taxpayers League and I have no intention of becoming a member of this organization.



Cloak-Dagger Tricks Finally Revealed

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — With everything from Cuba to Laos and back again so badly loused up, maybe they should bring Stanley P. Lovell back to Washington again. After all, he's only 72 now.

Lovell, in case you have forgotten, was World War II director of research and development for the Office of Strategic Services.

Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, who headed OSS, swore Lovell to secrecy for 20 years on all the devious tricks they played in this cloak-and-dagger outfit. But now that the 20 years are up, Stanley Lovell has written a book, "Of Spies and Strategems," (Prentice-Hall \$3.95.)

It reveals at least some of the inside stories. If it isn't required reading in the more circumspect Central Intelligence Agency, housed in its multimillion dollar palace up the Potomac from Washington, as successor to the screwball OSS, it should be.

Lovell was and still is a manufacturing chemist. He holds some 70 patents in his own name. He was recruited for OSS by Dr. Karl T. Compton of MIT and put to work by Vannevar Bush of the Carnegie Institution — men who knew good brains when they found them and knew what to do with them.

Maybe that's what's needed now—more and better brains with a sense of humor thrown in for good measure.

One of Lovell's first jobs was to hire good paper and ink chemists and put the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to work manufacturing genuine imitation Nazi passports.

Also on the OSS staff was America's most notorious forger, known only as Jim the Penman, who signed Hitler's and Mussolini's names to all kinds of official documents they never wrote.

Lovell's next job was to make counterfeit Japanese currency used in the Philippine Islands occupation. A plane load of it put a severe strain on Japan's economy, but the Japs never caught on.

One Lovell invention was a harmless firecracker called a "Hedy Lamarr." When you pulled a small wire loop, it simulated the screech of a falling Nazi bomb. It was used to create panics in enemy territory.

Lovell threw one into a wastebasket to show the Joint Chiefs of Staff how it worked. They never came back.

Lovell went on from there to develop a magnetic bomb which, attached to railroad cars, would blow up only when the train was in a tunnel, thus wrecking the tunnel. Next was a silent and flashless pistol for use by underground fighters and saboteurs.

Donovan demonstrated one of these guns to President Roosevelt in his White House office one day, firing six silent but deadly shots into a sandbag. After he recovered from surprise and shock, FDR said "Bill, you're the only Republican I'll ever allow in my office with a weapon like this."

Lovell's greatest achievement in espionage was performed right here in Washington. A message came in one day from Allen Dulles then Agent 110 in Switzerland, later plant in Norway to Peenemunde. He reported that a Frenchman escaping to Switzerland had said he was a guard for water shipments from a big power plant in Norway to Peenemunde, on the Baltic coast.

Lovell had been briefed on the U.S. Manhattan Engineer project and knew that heavy water was used in atomic energy research. He also knew that aerial reconnaissance had revealed some 70 mysterious ski slides on the Baltic coast, all aimed at Britain.

Lovell reasoned that the Nazis were developing rockets that would carry atomic bombs, so he persuaded Donovan to alert the Royal Air Force. The RAF raid on Peenemunde in August 1943 set the German V-2 program back a year, thus saving the Normandy invasion.

Actually the "heavy water" wasn't shipped to Peenemunde but to Wolgast, where the Germans were working on atomic submarines. But they never got them built in time.

Lovell's greatest achievement in counter-intelligence came after President Roosevelt told Donovan one day, "Bill, you must treat the Russians as you treat the British. They're killing Germans every day, you know."

Shortly thereafter a team of Russians appeared at OSS headquarters to inspect Lovell's bag of tricks. He made sure that his silent, flashless gun went off with a blinding bang and that his booby traps didn't work.



Long-Time Navy Man Gives Reds Papers

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

"Never in the history of the world has espionage been emphasized as it is today by the Communist nations."

"In addition to the use of official representatives for intelligence purposes, Communist-bloc powers are training professional undercover spies—men like Rudolph Ivanovich Abel—to carry on clandestine operations. Likewise, Communist officials are constantly seeking contact with Americans, contacts they can exploit."

The words, uttered last December, are those of J. Edgar Hoover, unquestionably the country's best expert on Soviet subversion. And a federal trial now underway in New York's Foley Square Courthouse demonstrates once again the truth of Hoover's report.

On trial is Nelson Cornelius Drummond, a veteran of 18 years in Uncle Sam's Navy, who has pleaded not guilty to espionage charges. In serious financial trouble, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drummond was a tempting target for Soviet agents, who made contact with him and last year came to an "understanding."

On several occasions, it is charged, Drummond traveled from Newport, where he was stationed, to New York, returning with large sums of money.

Little more than a year ago, he bought two 1959-model automobiles and purchased a bar and grill, claiming that he had obtained \$8,000 from relatives and officials at a local bank.

According to the FBI, Drummond made a typical trip to New York last Aug. 13. There he visited an apartment at 400 Central Park West, the residence of Evgeny M. Prokhorov and Ivan Y. Vyrovov, second and third secretaries of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. On Aug. 17, he had in his possession \$10 bills. His gross salary at the time was \$318.10 a month.

FBI agents moved in Sept. 28, nabbing Drummond in a parked car at night in Larchmont, a suburb of New York City. With him at the time was Evgeny Prokhorov.

In his car, FBI agents discovered six classified Naval documents and a tiny Minox camera that had been purchased by the Russians in February, 1962.

He was charged with conspiracy to "communicate, deliver and transmit" classified military information to the Soviet Union. If convicted, he faces the death penalty.

Testimony at the Drummond trial once again points to the magnificent work of Mr. Hoover's men.

Agents say they hooked up a closed-circuit TV system to watch Drummond take documents. Another agent was hidden in Drummond's office while the Navy veteran was allegedly secreting documents for his Soviet benefactors.

Note—In addition to the Drummond case, the FBI last year broke up a ring of Castro-trained saboteurs operating in New York; obtained evidence to convict Mark Zborowski on perjury charges arising from his denial that he knew self-admitted Soviet spy Jack Soble; and disseminated intelligence information which resulted in persona non grata declarations and related action against several official representatives of Communist-bloc nations.

In his year-end report last December, Director Hoover called attention to the prosecutive action instituted by the Justice Department against the Communist Party and its leaders. He said:

"Based upon witnesses and information located by the FBI, the Communist Party, as an organization, was convicted on Dec. 17 and fined \$120,000 for failure to register with the Attorney General under the Internal Security Act of 1950."

IN WASHINGTON . . .

Some Answers On Cuba



By RALPH de TOLEDANO

In the long, agonizing, and sometimes self-defeating debate on Cuba, President Kennedy and the Administration have pounded away on one point: The opposition has come up with no alternatives to our current drift-and-see policy. This has been quite accurate, for many Republicans and Democrats have offered suggestions which to date have been ignored.

The "all right, what would you do?" riposte to criticism has paid off handsomely. The average Washington correspondent, in reporting it, does not quote what Senator X or Representative Y has said—and since the President can make Page One just by scratching himself this has been sufficient to convince many that the opposition is empty of ideas.

A prime example of this process may be found in a speech delivered by Sen. Wallace Bennett of Utah to a Chamber of Commerce group in Joplin, Mo. As an analysis of the Cuban situation, it was cogent enough to warrant space in our great dailies. The program of action which it proposed certainly merited the serious consideration of the nation's editorial writers. It got neither.

Senator Bennett is one of the sturdiest and more thoughtful members of the world's most exclusive club. He is not given to rhetorical hyperbole, and among his colleagues his judgements are respected. The silence of the press, both printed and electronic, is therefore puzzling. What is far more pertinent than a discussion of this silence is the program of action proposed by the senator from Utah.

He offers to the bewitched, bothered, and bewildered Administration non-policy makers an antidote to what he calls their "international onedownmanship"—a very apt phrase. Let me pass them on. Your own congressman may find them useful:

1. A blockade which would deprive Cuba of the sinews of war and the blood of economic existence. "We are told that this would be an act of war," Senator Bennett said. "We were not told that by the President on Oct. 22" when he imposed his temporary blockade. "The Soviet Union is in no position—logistically or otherwise—to effectively resist an American blockade. In point of fact, legality is on our side. Under the various international agreements . . . to which the U.S. is a party, the overriding principle of self-defense is recognized as acceptable, and clearly the security of this hemisphere is in jeopardy."

2. Senator Bennett, like others in and out of Congress, feels that a free Cuban government should be formed. With the recognition and support of the United States and the other American republics, it could "equip forces for action against Castro's island stronghold."

3. "The United States could suspend negotiations with all Communist powers on all diplomatic questions . . . until it is satisfied that the Soviet military presence in Cuba is terminated." To many, this point will seem petty. But

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3. "The United States could suspend negotiations with all Communist powers on all diplomatic questions . . . until it is satisfied that the Soviet military presence in Cuba is terminated." To many, this point will seem petty. But

"negotiation" of any kind is considered vital by the Kremlin in maintaining its propaganda pose to the world.

4. A word of warning, not uttered to date, to the Soviet Union: "The President could state unequivocally that the use of Soviet troops against Cuban nationals would immediately trigger . . . U.S. armed intervention." The effect of this declaration would be electric in Cuba, doing more to encourage and stimulate anti-Castro guerrilla action than anything short of an actual U.S. invasion in force.

5. "I believe," Senator Bennett added, "that we could go further and add an ultimatum date for the withdrawal from Cuba of all Communist military forces."

6. Perhaps Mr. Bennett's most important point: "We could beam a steady stream of broadcasts in Russian to Soviet troops in Cuba offering them asylum in the United States. Just as during the Korean War we offered large rewards to Communist pilots fleeing with their MIG jets, so we could make a similar offer again." A few defections to the U.S. would strike terror in the Kremlin, if only because propagandistically the effect would be devastating.

It should be noted that Senator Bennett stops short at any suggestion of invasion. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, one of America's great strategists, argues that invasion now would be the cheapest and easiest solution to the Cuban problem. But the Bennett proposals, and he has others to add, would go a long way toward proving that Cuba can be won without war. Certainly it is worth a try.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, May 23, the 143rd day of 1963 with 222 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

Those born today are under the sign of Gemini.

On this day in history
In 1903, Wisconsin became the first state to adopt a direct primary for party elections.

In 1920, the U.S. submarine Squalus sank off Portsmouth, N.H., in 240 feet of water. Thirty-three of the 30 men aboard were rescued by a diving bell.

In 1945, Heinrich Himmler, the sinister chief of the Nazi secret police, committed suicide at Luneburg, Germany, three days after his capture by British troops.



"... Give me that again, son ... you're in jail ... but it was a FUN riot ...?"

Bird Watching

ACROSS	43 Birds fly through it
1 North American thrush	44 Eggs
6 Bird of prey	47 Puffed up
11 Exposed	50 Easier
13 Severe trial	53 Undisturbed
14 Cylindrical	54 Floating
15 Flies	55 Meager
16 Eternity	56 Nuisances
17 In three ways (comb. form)	DOWN
19 Puddled (Scott.)	1 Pileus
20 Feign	2 Mountain (comb. form)
24 Fraud observer	3 Kind of owl
27 Larva	4 Suffix
31 Sea skeleton	5 Sine
32 Rugged	6 Sea bird
33 Feminine name	7 Fruit drink
34 Singing voice	8 Vestments
35 Rents snow	9 Body of water
36 Blanket	10 Otherwise
38 Mends	12 Restrain
40 Distant	13 American
	14 Right (adj.)
	15 Prattle

Answer to Previous Puzzle

21 Tail	39 Three-toed sloth
22 Tuber	40 Heraldic band
23 Challengers	41 Fish sauce
24 Cretaceous	42 Musical quality
25 Musical quality	43 Avian
26 Seed covering	44 Harrow rooms
28 Capital of Napa	45 Small aperture
29 Pasture	46 Crafts
30 Province	47 Number
31 Ecuador	48 Endomysology (adj.)
32 Above	49 Race course
33 Withered	50 Shustonegan
34 Garden tool	
35 Minor deity	

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