

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Good Intentions Not Enough

The May 18 issue of the Saturday Evening Post featured a long article by Dwight D. Eisenhower which is of the utmost importance. Its title is "Spending Into Trouble."

The former President writes: "... my sense of duty as a citizen demands that I speak out bluntly regarding what I believe to be a clear danger which could threaten our free way of life and our security as a nation. That threat is the determined effort of our current political leaders to commit the United States to a risky, highly experimental fiscal adventure, based on a questionable theory which I call 'spending for spending's sake.' That policy, which fails to heed the plain lessons of history, now has been unveiled in what I consider a vast, reckless scope, calling for a larger-than wartime budget, a deep tax cut and a deliberate plunge into a massive deficit."

General Eisenhower is not opposed to a tax cut—indeed he believes that a substan-

tial one is essential, along with tax reforms to eliminate inequities, if the economy is to be invigorated. But he believes, too, that this must be accompanied by heavy reductions in spending—and he finds item after item in the federal budget where this could be accomplished.

Equally important he is concerned with something beyond the dollars-and-cents problem. This is that massive spending, and the resultant deficits, can only lead to the concentration of more and more power in the government. Then more and more of the decisions will be made by bureaucrats, all thirsty for increased power, rather than by the workers, businessmen, farmers and other producers.

He quotes the late Justice Brandeis as saying: "The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding." In sum, good intentions are not enough. They can be a road to disaster.

Strike In Woods Industry

(Oregon Statesman, Salem)

"All for one, one for all," the pledge of the Three Musketeers of Alexandre Dumas, was invoked by four big Northwest lumber manufacturers who shut down operations when two of their labor negotiating groups were struck. These are the Big Six. When the International Woodworkers — the one-time CIO union—called a strike on U.S. Plywood Corporation and St. Regis Paper Co. the other four — Weyerhaeuser, Crown-Zellerbach, International Paper Co. and Rayonier—suspended operations in plants where the IWA has held worker contracts.

The six had been bargaining with the union but came to no agreement. The strike call followed. Concerned lest the "whipsaw" tactics would succeed, the employer allies of the struck companies closed down, too.

Labor negotiations are in progress with Georgia Pacific Corporation, which bargains independently; and with a Council of smaller mills in Oregon and Washington, which bargains with the old AFL union, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. Still unsettled is a new contract for pulp and paper mills. The workers rejected an agreement which had been negotiated, so negotiations will be resumed.

The two questions are: Will the lumber strike spread to the other operations? How long will the one now in progress last?

No one has the answers. The hopes are general, however, that the current strike will be of short duration and that other mills

and woods work will not suffer from a work stoppage.

The case for the workers is that they have gone along now for many months without any wage increase. The case for the employers is that profit margins are still so thin that they can't take on a substantial cost increase through higher wages.

The outside public is concerned with the work stoppage, but powerless to do other than wring hands in despair. The halt in work hurts the economy of the region, since forest products make up its biggest industrial segment. There is added worry this year because of the urgency in salvaging blowdown from the storm of last October. The schedules called for selling of public timber in these areas by July 1st and getting the logging done by June of 1964. A long work interruption will wreck this schedule, and leave the door open for beetle infestation of the woods. Federal and state bodies thus have a stake in this stalemate and are anxious to have the issues resolved speedily.

It is hard to say how and when the break will come. In the past one mill or group would reach an agreement which would set a pattern for the industry. This might come this time through a G-P deal; or the Big Six and the IWA may get together. Whether the other mills will await settlements by the big units or not we do not know.

When picketing starts and mill gates close, a state of siege often sets in. We hope that this one is of short duration; and somehow have a feeling that it will be.

A Way To Reduce Your Taxes

By A. SYDNEY HERLONG JR.

Florida Congressman

Neither you nor any patriotic American would want tax rates reduced if it would deprive your government of funds needed for defense or essential purposes.

But there is a way to reduce your tax rates without cutting off, or limiting funds for military and other needed programs, or throwing the budget out of balance, a way that is sound and realistic.

It will provide relief for you, no matter which tax bracket you are in.

It will moderate both individual and corporate tax rates gradually over a five-year period.

It will defer taxes for you, as an individual, on long-term capital gains until such time as you sell your holdings, receive a cash profit or do not reinvest the proceeds.

It will reduce the rate of tax on your estate and on your gifts. It will make it easier for your business to replace worn-out and obsolete equipment.

It will work this way:

1. The first bracket of personal tax rates will be reduced from 29 to 13 per cent and the top rate brought down to 47 per cent from 91 per cent, in five easy stages with corresponding reductions in all other rates.

2. The top corporate rate of 52 per cent will be reduced to 47 per cent, also in five stages. Setting the top rates of individual and corporate tax at the same level rightfully puts the owners of unincorporated businesses — which account for 85 per cent of all businesses — and members of professions on an even tax level with corporations as opposed to the higher rates they now pay.

3. Estate tax rates will be reduced from a top of 77 per cent to 47 per cent and the top rate of gift tax from 57.75 per cent to 35.25 per cent. All lower rates of both taxes will be reduced in proportion. This compares another important element

of the impact of capital taxation.

4. There will be a reduction of approximately 25 per cent, over the five-year period, in the time during which business will be allowed to charge off the cost of plants and equipment before figuring their taxable profit.

This will give you, and everyone, at least a 25 per cent cut in taxes. It will do this without shifting tax burdens from one set of taxpayers to another. Almost 60 per cent of the total savings in individual taxes will go to those in the taxable brackets up to \$6,000.

The proposed cuts in tax rates, over the five-year period, will result in red ink spending by the government. Slated reduction will be postponed when there is danger that the federal budget will be thrown out of balance.

The money to provide for the reduction of your tax rates will come from a simple change in the way the government operates. Here is how it will come about:

Since 1953 the yield to the government from personal income taxes alone has grown from \$24 billion to about \$43 billion, with no change in rates. During that period, personal incomes in dollar terms rose by a third, so that the government received on a silver-platter an increase in revenue of \$19 billion.

Other taxes also yield larger revenues as the economy grows, although not to the same extent. Half of any increase in corporate profits automatically flows back to the government. The more you buy, the more you pay in excise taxes.

Estimates for the next fiscal year that begins in July are that total revenue may be up as much as \$13 billion over the fiscal year recently ended, simply because of the growth in our national income.

Each single percentage point of gain in the growth rate means \$1 billion in additional revenue, which is why the added money coming in from economic growth is such a very large sum.

At present, the government takes the added money coming in from economic growth and spends it.

Now, follow this carefully: You will get the cut in your tax rates by the government taking this spillover each year and, through tax reform, making it available for growth in the private economy. The freed money will go into consumer purchases and plant expansion and research and development of new products which, in turn, will cause added employment, so that, even though your taxes will be cut by at least 25 per cent, the government will receive more, not less, in total taxes.

When this is done, there is no reason why our economy should not move forward as fast as five per cent or more a year. Any growth rate above 3 1/2 per cent will take care of a step-by-step cut-back in your taxes over a five-year period and still provide the government with ample funds for other purposes.

The needed legislation to accomplish all of this is already drawn and in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, in the form of identical bills, H.R. 2000 and H.R. 2001, introduced by Representative Howard H. Baker, Republican of Tennessee, and me.

Known as the Herlong-Baker bill, this proposed legislation has received expressions of commendation and support from members of Congress, editorial writers, economists, business groups and other organizations, etc., across the country. The most constant theme of these expressions has been the practical, commonsense nature of the legislation.

I know that this legislation is not only practical and feasible but that it is urgently needed. It will be passed if you want it passed, and if, without delay, you tell your Congressman and Senators that you want it passed. It is as simple as that.



We Need New Schoolbooks!

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

(In the Washington Evening Star)

If we can ever cure the ailments of the "look-say" method of teaching reading, which has condemned many hundreds of thousands of young Americans to word-guessing, it will be time to start in on the content of grade-school textbooks.

These beautifully printed and illustrated books include texts so remarkable for their dullness that it is little wonder young America can hardly wait to get back to the TV. Most of them have been steam cleaned of every vestige of excitement, of inspiration and romance.

There is no reference to God or religion. This is regarded as controversial. There is no story of war. If we don't think about it, maybe it will go away. There is nothing that would give rise to patriotism. How old-fashioned!

I have before me a fifth-grade reader, "Days and Deeds," published last year by Scott, Foresman & Company and standard in many hundreds of American school systems.

With a puerile vocabulary, it discusses such things as Uncle

Lem's new outboard motor, John's lawn-mowing business, and how Wally, the bloodhound, helped Jerry, the police dog, find his missing bone.

I have also before me a reprint of McGuffey's Fifth Eclectic Reader, published in 1879. Let's skip through the list of contents: "The Relief of Lucknow," London, "Times"; "Battle of Blenheim" by Southey; "Sands of Dee" by Charles Kingsley; "An Old-Fashioned Girl" by Louisa May Alcott; an account of a riot in the Massachusetts State prison; supposed speech of John Adams by Daniel Webster; excerpts from "The Virginian" by Thackeray and from Hamlet; "Dissertation on Roast Pig" by Charles Lamb; "A Frigate Chase in the English Channel" by James Fenimore Cooper; "The Boston Massacre" by Bancroft; "No Excellence Without Labor" by William Wirt; "Religion, the Only Basis of Society" by William Channing.

Blood and thunder? Plenty of it. Heroism? Of course. Moral homilies? In profusion. Religious preachments? Unashamed. Patriotism? With pride. And, in addition, tough words and involved sentences that would flabbergast the fifth-grader who has been brought up on the thin connoisseur of today's "Days and Deeds" series.

On June 20, 1961, Dr. Max Rafferty, school superintendent of La Canada, Calif., made a speech that caused a sensation and resulted in his election last fall as California superintendent of public instruction over the dead bodies of the progressive educators. He asked: "What happened to patriotism?" and I quote:

"We have been so busy educating for 'life adjustment' that we forgot to educate for survival. Words that America had treasured as a rich legacy, that had sounded like trumpet calls above the clash of arms and the fury of debate, we allowed to fade from the classrooms."

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Search for these towering phrases in vain today in too many of our schools. The golden words are gone. Patriotism feeds on hero worship and we decided to abolish heroes.

The combined Veterans Memorial Day Committee would like to take this way of expressing our appreciation and thanking everyone for the fine cooperation and assistance given by everyone involved.

The staff of the Herald and News: the radio and television stations; Wayne Scott of KOTV-TV, master of ceremonies; Hon. Donald Piper, speaker; Kurt Kiedler, vocalist; Marie Obenchain, organist; Fred Floetke and Davis Johnson, buglers; the Barbershop Chorus; the 40th Fighter Group firing squad; the city and county libraries.

We would like to thank also the people of Klamath Falls, for their fine show of interest.

The memorial services this year had more witnesses than in many previous years.

A sincere thanks to you all.

Earl A. Carlson, DAV chairman; Calvin I. Shaw, DAV commander; Tom Winteringer, American Legion; Pat Shamrock, Commandant Marine Corps League; R. G. Moteschenbacher, 404th; Vern Schottgen, WWI veterans; Fred Mandella, VFW commander; Mrs. Lenore Owens, DAR vice regent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q — What states were carved out of territory acquired as a result of the Mexican War?

A — California, Nevada and Utah, most of Arizona, and New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

Q — Why are meercasin snakes called cottonmouths?

A — From their habit of opening their mouths wide and exposing the whitish interior when excited or disturbed.

BERRY'S WORLD



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

'Instant Pictures' Astound Scientists

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — "The greatest American 'secret weapon' given to the Russians by Glenn T. Seaborg, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission chairman, on his recent cultural exchange visit to the Soviet Union was a Polaroid color camera."

Dr. Seaborg took such a camera with him on his first trip to inspect Russian scientific installations and to sign the U.S.-U.S.S.R. two-year agreement on cooperation in the field of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Every place he went—shooting pictures like a tourist and pulling off finished color prints in 50 seconds—he was surrounded by amazed Russians—particularly the scientists.

These scientists had developed atomic energy on a scale which Seaborg described as "comparable" though not necessarily "superior" to U.S. science. But they had nothing to match that camera.

At the end of his 11-day visit, Dr. Seaborg presented the camera to his opposite number, A. Petrosyants, chairman of the Russian State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy. The eminent Russian couldn't have been more pleased if he had been given a key and a pass to the AEC top secret files.

"But what will he do for film?" Seaborg was asked.

"I've got him there," said Seaborg. "He has to get his films through me."

This little cultural exchange probably did as much to promote friendly relations between leaders of the two major nuclear powers as their formal agreement or all the typical wining and dining and entertaining that goes with traditional Russian hospitality.

Seaborg soon will invite Petrosyants to head a 10-man team of Russian atomic scientists on a visit to the United States. They probably will come in the fall. At that time they will begin to talk about how the new peaceful nuclear information exchange agreement will be implemented.

The discussions will involve only one or two scientists from each

country each way in three fields—nuclear power reactor techniques, controlled thermonuclear fusion and high energy nuclear physics. Each visit will be for not more than a year.

This will provide opportunity for joint projects in both countries' laboratories. Research to find element 102 is an example. Joint construction of a research accelerator was discussed a little, but nothing was decided. The Russians are already way ahead in this field, though not in power development.

If Seaborg and the nine scientists who accompanied him to Russia brought back anything more than appreciation of Russian competence in development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, they're keeping mum about it.

Seaborg does not think his visit will advance a nuclear test ban agreement. There was no discussion of nuclear explosions underground or their detection.

While the Russians were wide open in showing their peaceful applications of nuclear science, they did not show off any of the plants or the chemical processes they use to produce plutonium.

Seaborg didn't ask about reports that the Russians have developed a nuclear-powered airplane, because he hasn't given any credence to reports that they have one.

He didn't ask either, about Russian nuclear-powered submarines. Similarly, there was polite avoidance by both sides on the possibility of nuclear developments in space.

In summary, it wasn't a very revealing intelligence report.

The Seaborg Mission was in Russia at the height of the recent Moscow spy trial. There was considerable to-do in the Russian press against Communists having anything to do with foreigners at cocktail parties.

But when U.S. Ambassador Foy Kohler gave a reception at the American embassy in honor of Seaborg and his colleagues just before they came home, invited Russian guests turned out in force.

Kohler commented that the Russian scientists' behavior didn't reflect the new policy. That was taken as a hopeful sign for future developments.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Left-Wing Writer Has Long Record Of Hate

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

James Baldwin may be a good writer.

This hardly makes him an authority, however, on Cuba, the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the Smith Act, and J. Edgar Hoover.

Baldwin, whose latest book is on the best seller lists, was asked the other day about Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation. The frail young Negro made headlines in the Communist press with this answer:

"If I find myself castrated on the streets of Birmingham, which is not improbable, and the FBI moves in, which is extremely improbable, it could turn out that the person investigating the crime is the same person who committed it."

It was not the first time that Baldwin had run off at the mouth on the subject of our number one G-man. "Get rid of him," he says.

No hostility, however, is felt for Carl Braden, an identified Communist who served time in federal prison for contempt of Congress. Baldwin sponsored an emergency appeal for clemency while Braden languished behind bars.

Another character for whom Baldwin has compassion is Julius Seales, convicted under the Smith Act of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government. Seales, a long-time Communist operative in the Carolinas, says he is not now a party member. He steadfastly refuses to cooperate with federal authorities investigating Communist activities, however. Baldwin affixed his signature to a statement asking that Seales be freed. (He was, soon afterward, by President Kennedy.)

Baldwin has just written a postscript to a volume entitled "A Quarter Century of Un-Americanism," an attack upon the House Un-American Activities Committee. The book is published by Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Munsell Marzani was convicted in Federal Court of perjury when he denied Communist activity. Munsell's left-wing record is on file in Washington.

The April 17, 1961, issue of the National Guardian—officially cited as a "virtual propaganda arm of Soviet Russia"—tells of a massive rally to abolish HUAC. Among the sponsors: James Baldwin.

Government files show Baldwin to have been a sponsor of the Fair

Play for Cuba Committee, a Castro-financed operation that is called a "Communist operation" by the chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Baldwin lent his name to the Monroe Defense Committee, a group set up to defend certain leaders of the Monroe (N.C.) Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. One of those leaders, Robert Williams, sought by the FBI on a kidnapping charge, has fled to Cuba, where he broadcasts vicious tirades against the "Fascist dog, John Kennedy." Another, Mae Mallory, was once convicted of fraud in New York City. She, too, is wanted on a kidnapping charge.

Baldwin has come to the defense of William Worthy, a left-wing newspaper under federal indictment for traveling to and from Cuba without a valid passport. Worthy had previously visited Red China in defiance of federal statutes.

Baldwin was among those who signed a statement urging the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to withdraw its award, "Democratic Legacy," to President Kennedy "unless the Department of Justice drops the scandalous harassment of Mr. William Worthy Jr."

Note: Baldwin considers himself a protégé of the late Richard Wright, famous Negro author. Wright, who left this country for Paris, chalked up a notable Communist-front record nonetheless.

Leaders of the Draft Goldwater Movement predict a packed house for their July 4 Barry-for-President rally. Lined up as speakers: Sen. John Tower of Texas, Gov. Paul Fannin of Arizona, Congressman John Ashbrook of Ohio.

Hollywood celebrities will be on hand to honor the senator at Washington's National Guard Armory. Goldwater, of course, will be elsewhere. He continues to insist, for publication, that he is running for senator, not president.

THEY SAY...

When a country like Britain which has nuclear weapons pledges support to an ally, it pledges its life.

—Lord Home, British foreign secretary.