

Shoe's Coming!

There's a rare bird on these pages -- P. Martin Shoemaker to be exact. Beginning this Thursday, *The Foothills View* will regularly publish Jeff MacNelly's comic strip "Shoe."

"Shoe" is an aviary that seems custom-made for *The View* and the circumstances under which we publish. It's the adventures of a collection of birds that includes P. Martin Shoemaker, newspaper editor of *The Treetops Tattler-Tribune*; Cosmo J. Fishawk, absentminded "perfesser" and part-time reporter; and a scruffy clutch of other feathered friends such as Shoe's secretary, an inept pilot, and the "perfesser's" nephew.

"Shoe" is the creation of Jeff MacNelly, 32, who has won Pulitzer Prizes in 1972 and 1978 for his editorial cartoons. He also possesses the George Polk Award and has won National Cartoonists Society Awards for both his editorial cartoons and for "Shoe." The latter comic strip runs in more than 400 newspapers daily and Sunday.



SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly

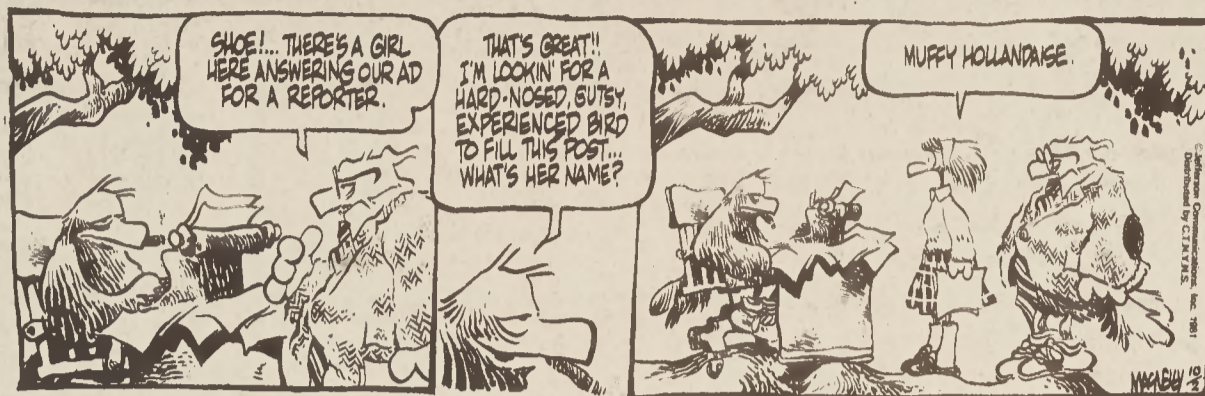
MacNelly calls himself a conservative -- "a small 'm' mugwump with Whiggish tendencies," he says -- but his overriding view is that editorial cartoons should be funny.

"I get a lot of help from politicians in Washington who unknowingly contribute to the humor of my work," he says. "These days there are an awful lot of reasons for readers to be full of gloom and doom. Editorial cartoons should not contribute to that mood. In a desert nearly devoid of humor, editorial cartoons should allow a reader to pause and get a few laughs."

A native of Cedarhurst, N.Y., MacNelly began his career drawing sports and editorial cartoons for his college paper, the *Daily Tar Heel*, at the University of North Carolina. Later, as editorial cartoonist for the town newspaper, *The Chapel Hill Weekly*, MacNelly hit his stride, spoofing the local upheavals and "rediculousities" that characterize North Carolina politics.

MacNelly challenges politicians with his humor.

"I try to make my point through humor," he says. "I believe that this is the most effective way to reach my reader -- while I'm entertaining him." This approach has been popular, and even MacNelly's victims are tickled.



THE SCOTT REPORT

by PAUL SCOTT

POLAND AND THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

Washington, D.C.: A new and unexpected factor is looming large in the backing and filling of Soviet leaders on whether to intervene militarily in Poland to stop the spread of freedom there.

This is the reemergence of a strong anti-war movement in Western Europe and its mushrooming campaign against the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb on the continent.

Pro-Soviet movement leaders in West Germany have cautioned the Kremlin against sending troops into Poland at this time. Their warning is that Soviet military action against Solidarity, Poland's free labor movement, would undermine and destroy their anti-war movement in the West for years to come.

The heart of the message that these anti-war leaders have sent Moscow is that their campaign is attracting hundreds of new followers every day and now has a 50-50 chance of halting the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe despite NATO's decision to go ahead.

The West Germany peace activists boast that they already have been successful in their campaign to delay if not block the deployment of the U.S. neutron bomb in their country. In the view of these anti-war leaders, the only thing that can now upset their campaign against Euro-missiles would be the backlash created by a Soviet military occupation of Poland and its political and economic fallout.

Anti-communism is pictured as still a potentially powerful force in Western Europe although it is now dormant in most countries. A massive movement of Soviet troops into Poland, they contend, would trigger this powerful force into renewed action.

The non-intervention appeal from Western anti-war leaders has apparently split the Soviet leadership over the immediate strategy they should follow toward Western Europe.

The Two Strategies

Intercepted Soviet dispatches in Eastern Europe indicate that a sharp debate is now underway in the Kremlin over which of two strategies should be given the highest priority.

The first involves the Soviet's ongoing multi-billion dollar propaganda campaign to block NATO's deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range missiles and neutron warheads in Europe.

As outlined to Eastern European diplomats, this strategy provides for the overt and covert support for the renewed anti-war movement in Western Europe and the U.S.

The overall objective is to neutralize Western Europe by changing the balance of military power overwhelmingly in the Soviet's favor in the European theater. This could lead to the ending of NATO as a military alliance and the forced withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe.

Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev is pictured as the leader of those in the Kremlin supporting this strategy.

The Brezhnev group takes the position that it is the best course since Russia needs at least another year to rebuild its war reserves in food before undertaking any new large-scale military action.

The Polish Crisis

The second strategy would give the crisis in Poland the highest priority.

It calls for using military force to check the bold challenge of Poland's free labor movement against Communist party control, and to keep the free labor movement from spreading to other Soviet bloc countries.

Defense Minister Ustinov, now in charge of the massive military maneuver underway on the borders of Poland, is the leader of those supporting this strategy. This group backs an immediate crackdown in Poland on the grounds Russia's military lines of communication through Poland to East Germany are threatened.

Their argument is that these lines of communication are vital and must be secured before any new military operation is undertaken involving large numbers of Soviet or Eastern European troops.

This includes the Middle East where more than 250,000 troops are poised near the Iranian border to move into that country when the present government falls apart. It is the estimate of both U.S. and Soviet intelligence that this could happen at any time.

Threat to Soviet Bloc

The Ustinov group has taken the position that if Solidarity's continuing bid for moral freedom isn't crushed soon it will begin to spread to other Soviet-bloc countries. This could endanger Soviet control over all of Western Europe.

At the present time, the Brezhnev group apparently has the upper hand. Their position is supported by the continued growth of the anti-war movement in Western Europe and its acceptance of communist support as in the case of the weekend demonstrations in West Berlin during Secretary of State Haig's visit.

The protest was organized by the youth organization of the ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties of West Germany and joined by the West Berlin unit of the East German Communist party.

Despite successes like this -- of turning the West against the West, U.S. intelligence experts warn that the Soviet strategy could change overnight. The reason is the new boldness of Solidarity's exciting call for free elections in Poland and offer of help to those who want free-trade labor unions in other Soviet-bloc countries.

Such open defiance of the communist system has never been permitted before within the Soviet bloc. Current war preparations by the Soviets indicate that a military move into Poland is only one of timing.

In my lifetime such grave respect has not been extended to the stock market. We were trained, in the post-New Deal era, to think of it as a barometer of quick profit. The market is up? Business is good -- and the great public is paying for it all. The stock market is down? Business is not so good -- but it is paying over some of its huge profits to the great public, and that is transcendently good. It has been since before I can remember that the liberal-philanthropic-intellectual lobby has gathered, as if at the funeral of the boy who stood on the burning deck, to weep over the stock market's demise.

What is the market saying to us? The accepted solution to that question is that the stock market is reacting against the tax cuts on the grounds that they are going to push the estimated deficit for fiscal 1982 from \$40 billion to \$60 billion. There are, apparently, people who believe this.

Now the estimated deficit for 1982 at \$40 billion, rounding off the figures, would mean to all of those technicians surrounding Ronald Reagan's forecast that revenues would be less than expenses by 6 percent. Suddenly, the recalculations of July and August based on continued high interest rates and unemployment benefits wrenched that figure away -- and added \$20 billion to it. At this catastrophic miscalculation, the stock market died of shock and zoomed down 150 points.


Again, there are apparently people who believe this.

My colleague William Rusher has defined a few laws of human behavior of which my favorite is known as the Law of Rusher's Gap. It is best described a posteriori. So you want a swimming pool and you call in the contractor and he tells you it will cost \$10,000 but -- you are a man of the world, so you know it won't cost \$10,000. It will cost \$12,500. Rusher's Gap is the difference between \$12,500 and what the swimming pool actually comes in at. Say \$14,000 or \$15,000.

Now if Reagan's technicians

William F. Buckley, Jr.'s

"ON THE RIGHT"



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prove wrong at \$40 billion by the anticipated \$20 billion, then their forecasts will have been off by 3 percent of the budget -- not a very big Rusher Gap. If anybody

guaranteed that he will stay within 3 percent in the forecasts of anything at all, that man will overnight become a massive industry. What happened in that

critical month of August was, in my own judgement, a crystallizing lack of faith. In Reagan? No. In the democratic system. Every night, on television, every channel devoted substantial time to how, under the new dispensations, this old lady would receive insufficient medical care or that young boy insufficient lunches or that young man insufficient help in going to college or that baby insufficient immunizations.

The accumulation of these discontents suggested that the Reagan program was in danger, not because of the internal weakness of its planning (although I think the slow reduction in taxation at the higher levels is precisely such a weakness), but because of the predictable political resistance to national economic husbandry generated by lobbyists for the free lunch.

The investor who believes we are really marching away from inflation and on the road to an increase in productivity would not cavil at a 3 percent miscalculation for the first year. That man is listening not to minor misforecasts in the White House. He is listening to Lane Kirkland, the Black Caucus, and CBS, and the clergymen, and the humanitarian lobby. After all, they controlled the government over the past 15 years, they gave us inflation, a negative rise in true earnings and a tripled tax by bracket creep. The Dow Jones wonders whether they aren't, given their showing in August, in strategic command of public policy.