

Other Editors Say

MONTREAL - THE GAZETTE

Taking Limited Risks

Unless the Nixon administration is contemplating the sponsorship of an invasion of North Vietnam, like the invasion that it has sponsored in Laos, it is taking limited risks that have a reasonably good chance of success.

The invasion of Cambodia last spring, which provoked a furious reaction in the United States for a short time because of the involvement of U. S. ground troops, has produced the results that Mr. Nixon claimed it would. The level of fighting in the southern part of South Vietnam has dropped considerably and so has the level of American casualties. Meanwhile, the program of gradual disengagement and withdrawal of American forces has continued. The operation in Laos will, Washington hopes, produce the same results in the northern part of South Vietnam.

Providing cover for a stepped American withdrawal from South Vietnam is not enough, however. The United States must make political changes in Saigon. The present regime cannot rule effectively without an American presence. It is a military dictatorship dreaming of total victory. It will not negotiate with the Vietcong. A firm U. S. deadline for withdrawal would probably force the regime to give way to a coalition geared to peace, while a settlement could still be sought under Washington's protective cover.

Other Editor Says —

MOSCOW - KRASNAYA ZVEDA

On Guard

There is no need to prove that the policy conducted by American ruling quarters represents a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples of

Other Editors Say —

LONDON - THE SUNDAY TIMES

Friends and Enemies

Many observers in Washington believe that, when the rest of the troops have gone, President Nixon's administration plans to leave substantial bomber forces in Vietnam and at least 50,000 men to protect their bases. The heart sinks at this prospect. Nearly all of America's greatest errors in the conduct of the Vietnam War have sprung from a gross exaggeration of the strategic and political effectiveness of air power. In spite of dropping more bombs than on Germany in World War II, the air force has reduced the volume of supplies reaching the Communists by only 20 per cent; but in so doing it has made tens of thousands of recruits for the Vietcong and millions of enemies for the United States. It has never yet had the slightest effect on the political will of the Communist leaders; but it has appalled America's friends throughout the world . . .

American would also run formidable political risks by leaving 50,000 men on the ground in Vietnam after the main withdrawal. She would by then have lost control of the situation to the massive South Vietnamese army. If that army chose to fight in Cambodia, Laos, or North Vietnam, how far would America be committed to support it? And if America refused support, how secure would be the lives of those 50,000 hostages?

the Mediterranean countries and adjoining areas. This policy cannot but put on guard the progressive public of these countries. In mobilizing its ranks to rebuff the dangerous intentions of the Washington strategists, it is ever more resolutely waging the struggle for a relaxation of international tension.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

by Henry E. Garrett, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR EMERITUS
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

PAST PRESIDENT
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Q: Dr. Garrett, please settle an argument for me. I have argued with another teacher that it is better to educate the well-endowed child than a dozen low-grade youngsters. I mean it is more socially important to do so. Am I right or am I wrong?

A: You are right. The less-well-endowed child can make a contribution and live a useful life but the bright child can be a leader, a scientist, an author or, perhaps, a highly-successful businessman. The future and its direction, now as always, belongs to the naturally bright. Occasionally an average child will become notably successful, but only occasionally. If there must be an either-or situation, stick with the bright child.

Other Editors Say —

FRANKFORT - ALLGEMEINE

Dubious Verdict

The more quiet it becomes in South Vietnam, through the shifting of the fronts to Laos and Cambodia, the more easily can President Nixon continue the American troop withdrawal from South Vietnam, and apparently without loss of face, and write off this particular obligation. The burden of escalation does not fall this time on American shoulders. Whether South Vietnam can carry this burden is more than doubtful. But Mr. Nixon, a man of sensitive personal pride, is not ready to go down in American history as the first President of his country who lost a war. The transplanting of the hapless Vietnam War into Cambodia and now into Laos, the continuation of the Indochina War "by proxy," may seem to this President to be a legitimate way out of the American dilemma. Whether history gives him a favorable verdict is just as dubious as the strategic value of the Laos intervention.

Red Carpet

Something new in the way of the red carpet treatment has been charming first class passengers at the recently inaugurated Air France passenger terminal at Kennedy Airport in New York. The elegant salon features floor-to-ceiling red carpeting.

Lunch Time

During 1969, about 20.9 million children in nearly 77,000 schools were served more than 3.5 billion meals through the National School Lunch program.



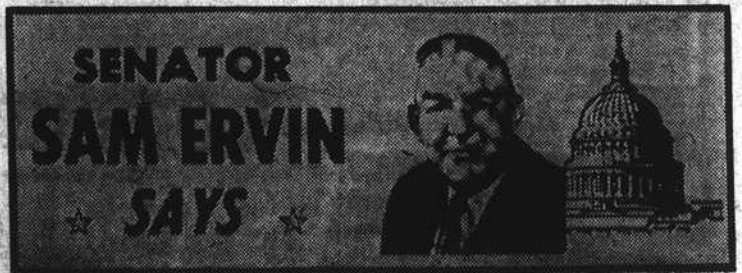
Danny Rouse Gets His Air Force Wings

Lieutenant Danny M. Rouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Rouse, Rt. 1, LaGrange, has been awarded Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Randolph AFB, Tex.

Following specialized aircrew training at other bases, he will be assigned Phan Rang AB, Vietnam, for duty in a unit of the Pacific Air Forces.

A 1964 graduate of Wheat Swamp High School, the lieutenant earned a B. A. degree in economics in 1968 from North Carolina Wesleyan University.

He was commissioned through Officer Training School, Lackland AFB, Tex. His wife is the former Sharon G. Carter.



The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, of which I am Chairman, will hold hearings later this month on Presidential impoundment of monies appropriated by the Congress.

Impoundment is usually carried out when the Office of Management and Budget places in reserve all or a portion of monies appropriated by the Congress for a specific purpose or program. While I certainly do not object to this Executive agency withholding monies to avoid overspending or returning money to the Treasury when a project has been completed, I am concerned about the practice of impounding monies to avoid or nullify Congressional intent as set out in the legislation.

AT CAMP LEJEUNE

Pfc Jack W. Jernigan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius M. Jernigan of Route 4, Kinston, was meritorious promoted to his present rank upon completion of infantry training at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.

All too frequently, when Congress, in exercising its appropriating function, votes substantially more funds for a program than the Executive branch requested, the President signs the appropriation bill, and then directs the Office of Management and Budget not to release the funds to the agencies designated to carry out the program.

In effect, this practice gives the President an item veto, although very clearly he has only the power to veto entire bills under the plain language of the Constitution. Also, there are many occasions when the President simply refuses to spend monies for a specific project which Congress has initiated and authorized.

The practice of impoundment becomes of immense concern when it involves public service projects which serve entire communities or states.

From the standpoint of Congress, the question is whether the representatives of the taxpayers, who have the constitutional mandate to exercise the power of the purse, are to have the power to initiate programs and appropriate monies therefor.

As a practical matter, the unrestrained use of impoundment by the Executive branch of the Government leaves Congress with nothing more than the power to refuse to appropriate funds, and also gives the legislative branch little discretion as to how monies should be used.

There are many complex questions involved in any discussion of this issue, but in the last analysis, the power of appropriation constitutes Congress' most fundamental check over the actions of the Executive branch of the Government.

The purpose of this hearing is not to advocate fiscally irresponsible spending by the Federal Government, but to examine the practical and the constitutional aspects of impoundment. This should be beneficial to all concerned.

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