Herald and Dews

Money And The Scientists

Editorial Page

We live in an age often called the "scientific revolution." But many scholars think it is not as scientific as it ought to be.

The complaint is simple but important: that not enough time, money and manpower are spent on basic research. Too much is specifically related to projects like weapons development or space programs.

Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, takes note of this in the foundation's newest yearly report to the President. He says:

"Although the desirability and importance of such an ideal (ample basic research) is surely understood by thoughtful people everywhere, it appears to be one that is very difficult for a country to adopt as a national objective.

The difficulties include:

The sheer size of the effort in money and men, compelling extreme care in the quest for "productive" results.

The fact that the federal government is now the main source of research support, which again forces attention to projects that will vield visible return.

The foundation estimates that in 1961-62 about \$15 billion was spent in the United States for research and development in the natural sciences. That is nearly three times the outlay for 1953-54, when the first formal check was made

Of the \$15 billion, roughly one-tenth went for basic research. All other research effort was directly tied to specific project goals,

like finding out how to heat a space capsule adequately.

Basic research expenditures also have tripled since 1953-54. But a breakdown of this increase shows what troubled scientists are talking about.

Government - performed basic research. measured in dollars, is up 400 per cent ---largely owing to stepped-up space programs. Meantime, funds laid out by colleges for the same purpose-basic study -- rose 175 per

A good many people make the argument that research linked with space development, or even that devoted to specific health projects, has "spill-over" effects which can yield broad general scientific benefits to the whole of society

One can never be sure what offshoot idea may spring from solving some particular problem in space technology.

Not many scientists probably would quarrel with this contention. Yet they still don't like the idea of having so much research tied tight to practical, immediate goals. They think mankind benefits most when the scientist can explore the unknown with full freedom.

Waterman makes the point in the foundation report:

"Because basic research in science is closely related to scholarly work in all disciplines, and to the arts, it is the mark of a mature nation to allow full play to exploration of the mind in these directions."

America still seems well short of such ma-

Robert Frost One Of Nation's Finest Men

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Death finally caught up with Robert Frost, the uncrowned poet laureate of the nation, and it was one of the more wrenching experiences of a lifetime to see him

THESE DAYS ...

He was such a grand old man and he deserved every bit of the adulation that came to him in his old age. Yet, though everyone made much of his hearty and hu-morous acceptance of life, he couldn't have really liked the the nation that praised him was going. He served in Washington is consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress under President Eisenhower, and he was chose en to read a poem at President Kennedy's Inaugural, but he must have had qualms every time he looked down the long avenues of the national capital, with their pseudo-Roman buildings housing our ever-expanding foderal buresurracy. He was a man from the granite hills, deeply ingrained with the self-belp Yankee tradi-tion, and he must have resented the fact that we, as a people, had gone over to the idea that scores of three - initialed adminis-trative agencies, deep in in-basket and out-basket routines, restary to look after us all. Robert Frost spoke for those of us who resent it when we are called mean because we don't sub-scribe to the modern humanitar ian's idea that we should be compelled by the State to be our brothers' keepers. It is not that we wish ill to our brothers: it o only that we wish personal scope to be the judges of cases. As Rob ert Frost said in "A Considerable Speciel "I have none of the tenderer than-theo

But not much in between unless

a college The young of 1932, however, did not heed him. They rushed off to embrace all sorts of organizations, looking to commissars of one type or another for orders or, as the newfangled word had it, "directives," They turned deaf ears to the poet from the New Hampshire hills when he said "I bid you to a one-man revo-

lution-

The only revolution that is com-In time, however, many of the young of 1952 turned back to Frost guidance. Like the Old Man

of the Mountains in New Hamp-shire, he had remained right where he was In modern parlarce, Robert Frost was an "underprivileged" child. His father died when he

was young, and he had to help his gentle and religious-minded moth er struggle under a never-ensing debt. His biographers tell of his ng eggs to market to sell for fifteen cents a dozen. The grocer, to whom the Frost family

ences in frustration did not make him jealous or hitter. Instead, he used his frustrations as material for art. He lived for years as a farmer and school teacher, writing little and getting his educa-tion as he could. He joined no cliques, he did not try to become

a professional writer overnight Poetry, to him, was intellectual play, to see if he could "put "pul it aff." "My life," he said, "has been such a gamble, I have enjoyed so much the uncertainty of things. I couldn't live without it λ strange man in the modern world, this lover of uncertainty He also cherished independence and versatility. He liked people who didn't whins. It is terrible to see him go, for he represented the best phases of our small r republican and our small-d dem

always owed a big back bill, would break the eggs to see if they were good. If they were, he would

illow credit for them. Frustration bulks large in

Frost's poems about New England characters, but his own experi-



ocratic past.

Goin' for the Big One

JIM BERRY REAL

IN WASHINGTON ...

The New Tax Program

is the real motivation for Presi-

dent Kennedy, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the oth-

er administration ideologues. This

oncern at the Treasury and the

White House over the projected \$11.9 billion deficit. When it is

pointed out that deficit estimates

are always optimistic-that if

past history is any index, the ac-tual figure will be at least \$14

billion-the administration's first

cal thinkers don't bat an eyelash.

On Capitol Hill, however, tax-es and politics are blood broth-

ers. And some of the more thoughful legislators have been

using pencil and paper to figure out what the President's tax pro-

gram and tax reform will mean

the average voter. Those who

believe that Mr. Kennedy should

have his way are praying that John Q. Public doesn't read the

STRICTLY

PERSONAL

is the reason for the seeming un

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

A Democratic congressman said to me, "For the love of Mike, please don't quoto me, But I've been studying the Presi-dent's tax program and I can't see where it will do anyhody any good. Why did he bother sending it to us?

Hours later, Budget Director Kermit Gordon let the cat out of the bag. He put it in the fancy language economists use. But what he said to the Joint Congressional Economic Committee added up to this: An unbalanced budget is a positive good. Unless the U.S. has a whopping budge deficit, the country is in for real trouble. Unemployment will go up, the Gross National Product go down, and we'll have to boost taxes.

Even a Solomon couldn't ex-plain this. But the logic behind it



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS I was having lunch with a mag azine publisher from New York, in the course of which he men tioned a man we both knew. "Sam would make a fine editor," he said. "If only he would learn to give the other fellow a chance to speak up.

"Yes," I agreed, "but then be wouldn't be Sam any more; he would be somebody else."

One of the most frequent mistakes we make lies in assuming that a personality is a collection of traits, or that a personality is merely the sum of its parts. Per-

top. If we change the position of any one of the men, or take one away, the whole act is different. And, indeed, it may be the man on the bottom (whom we find "undesirable") that enables the top man to maintain his precarious balance.

Of course, people change, and modify their conduct, and learn from experience if they are open to it. But it is important to know that some "bad" traits make the good ones possible, just as the pathology in the oyster produces the pearl

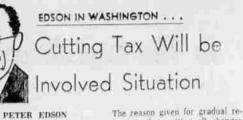
fine print in the tax message Those who oppose him-and you will find them in both partiesare wondering how they can pen trate the Paper Curtain that

shields the administration. The idea behind the administra tion's proposals for tax reform is to get more of the long green into circulation. Take some of the burden off the middle and lower in come brackets, we are told, and there will be a sharp rise in consumer goods sales. True enough But does the administration tax program actually do this? Let's look at the record.

A careful scanning of the President's tax cut proposals indicates that a married man earn-ing \$7,500 a year will save \$28 in 1967. That's not very muchcertainly not enough to allow him to splurge on that new washing machine which his wife has been wanting. But under the present tax law, this voter could take a per cent standard deduction for medical bills, charitable con tributions, and so on. Now, it has been reduced to five per cent. This will easily eliminate the \$28 saving. More than one Congress-man has pointed out that for an administration so worried about the nation's medical bills, this is a strange way to give a helping hand.

There are other surprises in the fine print. Though Mr. Kennedy has called for frugality, the new tax measure will increase non-detense spending by almost \$2 billion. It will cost the federal government well over \$10 billion, when added to the current national debt, simply in interest pa ments. And it will push that debt above \$315 billion

Representatives and Senators who think in terms of fiscal responsibility also point out that the \$99 billion budget is not a



By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) - The most complete overhaul of United States tax rates in 20 years, just proposed to Congress by Presi dent Kennedy, is an apparent ef fort to give some relief to every bracket of taxpayers. That should win the new program much pop-ular support and make it easy to pass. But it probably faces a long, hard road with many amendments before it becomes

Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon is scheduled to present draft legislation to the House Ways and Means Committee Feb 6. Chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark. says there will be six weeks of hearings and two months of committee work marking up the bill before its presentation to the

House for approval. That should be about May 15. Allow three months for Senate action and couple of weeks for Senate-House conferences to iron out differences and it is close to Sept. 1. So if a new tax bill has been signed into law before thirdquarter payments are due Sept. 15, it will be a miracle.

The President's message calls for part of the tax reduction to be made retroactively effective as of Jan. 1, 1963. That means a huge refunding operation. But many taxpayers will feel the effect as soon as payroll taxes withheld by their employers are reduced under the new law.

Another step in the reduction program would be made effective Jan. 1, 1964. Included at this time would be

21 structural tax reforms of an extremely technical nature, if they are approved by Congress new tax reform program The w o u l d then become fully effective Jan. 1, 1965, except for the acceleration of tax payments by large corporations, which would be adjusted over a five which year period to cushion the im-

There is bound to be consider able tax confusion in this period with rates changing every year



By LEON DENNEN

Newspaper Enterprise Analyst NEW YORK (NEA) - At the historic moment when the Red world is in a state of disarray, political cracks are also developng in the North Atlantic alliance President Kennedy's New From tiersmen are now busy pointing Gen Charles de Gaulle who is chieffy responsible for NATO's latest spell of disunity. They make fun of the French president who stubbornly clings to his vision of "France's grandeur" and wants to create his own nuclear defense, independent of the United States.

Many of De Gaulle's views are an doubt outdated and unrealistie. But if would be an error to lorget that it was Le Grande Charles with his seemingly ludierons 19th Century notions of grandeur and honor who saved France from fratricidal war five

vehrs ago. Former French Premier Guy Mollet told this writer in 1958 that only De Gaulle had the courage and moral authority to give Al-geria independence "without degeria independence stroying France" He was eager enough to clutch at De Gaulle and baggage.

Filing returns would be simpli-fied for 60 million taxpayers. The tax problems of small busi-ness, the aged and working mothers with dependent children would be given special treatment. Preferences formerly given to higher income taxpayers receiving dividends and capital gains or excessive deduction allowances would be curbed. Whether the program will do all the things the President says it will is open to question.

form is that putting all changes

into effect at the same time would cause too big a budget

deficit at once, and cause too big a shock to the economy.

Details of the new program are so complex that any attempt to review or even list all the changes in this limited space would be futile. In general, they

are the reductions first given the President's State of the Un-

In summary, tax savings would In summary, tax savings would be 40 per cent for people with adjusted gross income below \$3,000, falling by a graduated scale to 10 per cent for incomes

ion message.

over \$50,000.

The President again puts tax reduction as the most important husiness before the new Congress. Tax cuts will naturally increase consumer spending by individuals as soon as their withholding taxes are reduced. Futher invest-ment by corporations should go up, after their taxes go down in 1964

Whether tax reduction alone will step up economic growth and the output of goods and services by several times the amount of the tax cut-\$13.6 billion over three years-will have to be demonstrated

Tax cuts alone can bardly cure unemployment nor guarantee full employment. Tax reduction does not necessarily mean that there will be price stability, an end to inflation and permanent solution of the international balance-of-

payments gap From many places will be heard demands that government spending must be cut, too, for fiscal responsibility.



States has more than 90 per cent of the free world's atomic might But does this mean that the New Frontiersmen are also endowed

with more than 50 per cent of the free, world's wisdom? According to Information recen ly "leaked" by the President him-self, Mr. Kennedy now intends to exert tougher leadership in the North Atlantic alliance even at the risk of oftending De Gaulle, Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan and other European leaders. The President apparently reached his decision after his success in the Cuban affair-if it was indeed a success:

Mr. Kennedy's new tough policy toward the Western allies may have a certain appeal among the power - obsessed intellectuals in his enimitage. But will it contribute to the strength and unity of NATO? General de Gaulle is a proud

Collectivistic regimenting love With which the modern world is

being swept. True onlight as he wrote those lines, he was experiencing an uprush of tender feeling for a micro scopic insect which happened to be wandering across the page he was writing on. But this was a matter of "live and let live." of respect for anything "with inclina tions it could call its own." He believed in the will, and in respect for the will, and, though he said "hunger is not debatable," he wanted the will to be left to its own devices once haste succor had been provided for the man in

Frest was instinctively a "lon er" in spite of his love for enough company to offer him the give-and-take of disputation. In a poem called "Build Soil," delivat Columbia University in 1932 before the national party conventions of that year, he warned the young college generation "Don't join too many gange

Join Ive if any Join the United States and Join the family-

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sonality is a way of organizing these parts.

Sam's "bad trait"-his unwillingness to give others a chance to speak up-is directly rated to "good" 'traits. They are inte grated in a complex structure, like a set of molecules, and removing or changing one would affect the ale nature of the structure.

If we look at persons dynamical-y and not simply as a static set of traits, we can see that cer-tam defects are the price they pay for their virtues, just as ul-cer or migraine is the price some people pay for their perfection orm or their passivity or their (GEST PESTS CROSS

This is with "muntime out" in had trait to a colleague or a sub erromate-even in a kingly and well-meaning way - usually does no good, and may even do some harm it makes him teel ourse, and does not enable form to act any better.

When we single oil one trail or characteristic and ask the person to change it, we are really asking him to change the occas ration of his winic personality; and this is a fermidable lask for which must of us are not equipped -respectably when it has taken years of effort to achieve some success and equilibrium with this particular organization of our

Perhaps we can see the problem more clearly if we conceive of the personality as a closely integrated team of acrobate who stand on one another's shoulderathree men below, then two an top of them, and finally one on the

POTOMAC FEVER

New phone rates will permit \$1 calls anywhere in the country after 9 p.m. That's the trouble these days. Talk is getting so cheap, nobody can afford to shut

Gov. Rocketeller charges JFK didn't tell the truth about Cuba. Veracity is the most sought after goal in politics. outs seek it for the ins and the ins seek it for the outs.

Things are so bad on New York because of the newspaper strike that people are going to Phila-delphia to crawl out on window ledges.

A San Francisco banker says women don't know how to bandle money. Untrue, It's just that they pass it along so fast, they don't leave fingerprints.

De Gaulle bars Britain from Europe's common market. De Gaulle's sentimental ballad for Prime Minister Macmillan: Yeo'll find your happiness lies right under your eyes, right in your own back yard.

Budget Director Gordon says a balanced budget would produce hard times. These New Frontiersmen are a cautious lot. You'll never find them venturing to the brink of solvency FLETCHER KNESEL

one-shot deal to "get the coun-try moving." The President's budget obligates the government to the tune of \$108 billion to be spent in 1964 and beyond, This, perhaps, is the most serious as pect of the problem. Congression at economists have complained year after year that cutting the budget becomes increasingly difficult as a result of funds au-thorized in the past three decades for future projects. The area where cuts can be made grows smaller with each passing budget President Kennedy, 1 am sure sincercly believes that increased government spending will cure all ma economic ills and reduce un-employment. This is surprising for Mr. Knonedy is something i a student of recent history. Right he has forgotten that the theory he is daugling before the Cen-gress is not new President Franklin D Rossevelt scheerified to it. The New Deal poured out billions of dollars to end the Great Depression. In 1929, however, the United States still had 10 million unemployed. Only World War II, and the manpo er demands of the armed forces. wiped not unemployment. The big surges in economic as

tivity have taken place when the government cut down on its spend ing and allowed the free enterprise system to operate with a relative amount of elbow room. If we go back to the days of PWA and WPA, says the experts, we might just us well reconcile our selves to a permanent unemploy ment of six-te-eight million, and a chronically sluggish aconomy.

Mollet, who suffered from a failure of nerves in 1958, has repained his confidence since De Ganile solved the Algerian prob lem. His Socialists made common cause with the Communists the recent elections in an effort to deteat the general.

It is equally important for the tree world to remember that it was De Gaulle's stubborn oppo tion to any negotiations with Ni-lata Khrushchev under threat that belped to preserve the indepen-dence of West Berlin in 1961 and

Finally, the French mesident has gained a working majority in the National Assembly and thus assured five years of stability to France — a feat achieved by no French political leader in this century.

It is easy enough to point not the dangers in De Gaulie s goldslong atomic plan, he France Eager fingers are busily doing so in Washington, But the dissen-sion between President de Gaulle and President Kennedy over NATO policy calls also for other

Washington's New Frontiersmen seem to believe that they alone know the secret of diplomacy and power. They seem to forget that there is more to an allian of free nations than a contribution of meapons or even goods. It is convolted that the United

overrun by Nazi Germany he was often left out in the cold by his American and British allies,

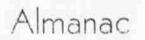
old man with a long memory. He obviously has not forgotten that

West Europe is no longer the sick and devastated society it was after the war. The European's postwar inferiority complex has vanished. He now wants a share in determining his own fate.

This was emphasized by Gen Lauris Norstad, former NATO commander. The desire of the European nations for a "reason able voice in making decisions governing the use of nuclear wea-pons." Nerstad said, must be accepted by Americans as "a fact of life."

Or as a prominent European diplomat rold this writer

"No stomic annihilation without representation."



By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, Feb 4, the 37th day of 1963 with 328 to

The moon is approaching its

full phase. The morning star is Venus The evening stars are Mars

nert impiter. Those been on this day are under the sign of Again's

On this day in history

In 1788, Massachuserts ratified the U.S. Constitution

In 1890, Henry Clay delivered his last great speech on the firme of the Senate, speaking in favor of his compromise bill of 1858.