Editorial Page

Lincoln's Words Live On

This year marks the centenary of the crucial year of the Civil War-1863-the year which saw the long-awaited Emancipation Proclamation and the decisive battles of Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge.

Lincoln's Birthday will be somewhat overshadowed by observance of these and other events that took place 100 years ago. One of the greatest of these - in human, not military, terms - was Lincoln's address at the battlefield at Gettysburg on Nov. 19, 1863. It may not be amiss to anticipate this observance and to recall some of Lincoln's immortal words as we note the 154th anniversary of his

The address, a masterpiece of the English language, contains a mere 260 words, yet ten times that number could not have expressed more, could not have more eloquently summed up the immense human struggle the nation was engaged in.

Indeed, Sen. Edward Everett, one of the outstanding orators of the day, who preceded Lincoln on the platform and spoke for two hours, later wrote to Lincoln: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

Every schoolboy knows the opening words: "Fourscore and seven years ago But it is the closing words that speak directly to each new generation of Americans:

"... we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain-that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Too often, too many of us tend to think that government exists solely for the people. forgetting that unless it is representative of all citizens and regulated by the people in their capacity as voters, it becomes a tyranny for the benefit of the few.

But the 100 years that have passed since this darkest-brightest year in the history of the Union are good proof that the high resolve announced by Lincoln at Gettysburg has been kept by the majority of his heirs.

The nation passed through a great crisis a few months ago. It will not be the last, as far as any man can peer into the future.

Let us, on this day set aside in the name of Lincoln, rededicate ourselves to that great "unfinished work," which is the cause of hu-

The States Also Spend

(The Christian Science Monitor)

In this season of the presidential budget message and of pie-shaped charts on national income and outgo, it is well to remember that the cost of government in the United States is not wholly concentrated in the accounts of the federal Treasury.

There are 50 state governments, not to mention their municipalities, and each of the states has its own budget of tax collections and expenditures. This year regular legislative sessions have convened or will convene in 47 of the states, and it is estimated that by the time they adjourn probably 2,500 laws will have been added to the books having something to do with taxes.

In the fiscal year 1960-61, the last for which the Census Bureau has assembled figures, the aggregate of state tax collections was \$19,057,000,000. During the same period the tax collections of the United States Government, omitting employment or retirement trust fund revenues, totaled \$81,894,000,000.

Thus the total of state and federal taxes that year was just over \$100,000,000,000, and the state share amounted to nearly one-fifth.

For 1961-62 the Commerce Clearing House, a private organization, calculates that state tax collections went on to reach an alltime high of \$20,600,000,000. It reports that with soaring needs for revenue, the state tax trend is expected to continue upward.

That trend has run at a rate of more than 5 per cent annually in the last several years.

Earlier, as states were catching up with the postponed work of war years, the rise was even steeper, so that the Tax Foundation, New York City, says the increase of state revenue collections was 149 per cent between 1950

Nevertheless, deficits during that period nearly quadrupled the debt of states, and the aggregate state debt in '61 stood at very nearly \$20,000,000,000. States with the largest debt were New York, California, and Pennsylvania, which also had the highest revenues and expenses, plus Massachusetts, which ranked eighth in money handled.

By mid-1961 the Census Bureau found that 26 states still were spending more than they took in but that for the first time in nearly 10 years the revenues and expenditures were closely in balance when taken in the aggregate. Whether the latter statement remains true for fiscal 1962 and will hold for fiscal 1963 and 1964 remains to be determined in part by the legislatures now meeting.

As for sources of revenue, CCH found that sales tax constituted the largest such source in 30 of the states for fiscal 1962. State income taxes were the largest revenue source

While the collections of the federal government constitute four-fifths of the tax costs for the average American, a reminder is in order that the bill for the remaining fifth is heing written by the legislature and administra-

"CAN WE AS A NATION CONTINUE TOGETHER ... HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE?" dia min



THE GLOBAL VIEW . . .

Camps Are Revisited

Newspaper Enterprise Analyst NEW YORK (NEA) - Robert Frost surely spoke for all civilized men when he told Russian writers on a cultural exchange visit here that "we must not cut down the apple trees and we must not poion the wells." The great American poet was

of course alluding to the ever pres ent threat of a conflict between the Free and Red worlds.

But history in the atomic age made by politicians and by poets and writers. Behind the ron Curtain even culture is a tool in the Red politician's un ceasing efforts to bury the Free A remarkable book by a Soviet

citizen just printed in the United States in an English translation i lustrates again how Nikita Khrush chev cleverly manipulates literature and art to whitewash his

Entitled "One Day in the Life of Ivan Dentsovich," the book tells the incredible story of millions of innocent Russians imprisoned for years in Stalin's slave labor

The author of the book, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, is not a pro-fessional writer. He is a 44-yearold teacher of physics who, until his "rehabilitation" in 1967, was an inmate of Russia's numerous slave labor camps. But his ac count of the terror-ridden world fenced in by barbed wire, ringed by watch towers and trigger-happy guards and ruled by jungle

By SUDNEY J. HARRIS

While driving up to a ski resort

for a weekend recently, I was re-

minded of a question put to Emily

Post some years ago by a per-

plexed reader: "How should two

married couples be seated in an

law is one of the great documents of our century

This to be sure is not the first book about communism's attempt to terrorize and brutalize a whole nation in the name of a mythical socialism In 1950 this writer spent weeks

in Paris recording the story of Elinor Lipper who had languished more than a decade in the type of a camp depicted in "One Day in the Lile of Ivan Denisovich." Miss Lipper was a starry-eved

idealist of 20 when she went from Switzerland to Russia to see with her own eyes "the glorious Socialist Fatherland," Although a Swiss national, she was nevertheless arrested on trumped up charges during Stalin's famous purges and spent the next 11 years in Siberian stavery.

She was finally liberated due to persistent efforts on the part of the Swiss government. But when she told her tragic story in 1951 m her book, "Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps," hordes of lettists and liberal intellectuals in Europe and the United States denounced Miss Lipper as a liar, Fascist and agent of American

Now, 12 years later, the same account of the slave labor camps is given by Alexander Solzhenit syn, a Soviet citizen who resides in Russia. His book was even printed in Moscow's leading literary journal.
Why, then, did the Kremlin rul-

ers allow Solzhenitsyn's book to be printed in their tightly con-

trolled press? Is it because the Soviet dictatorship has turned 'liberal," as some Western in tellectuals seem to believe? There is certainly less terror in

Russia since Stalin died in 1953. Most of the slave labor camps have been abolished and there are fewer arbitrary arrests of innocent Soviet citizens. But the basic nature of the Red dictatorship remains unchanged.

It was the editor of the literary journal where Solzhenitsyn's book first appeared four months ago who unwittingly revealed the reaon for its publication. This shows, he said, "that today there is no aspect" of Russian life "that cannot be dealt with and faithfully described." He also made sure to cite Nikita Khrushehev's statement at the Communist Congress of 1961 that "all abuse of power should be carefully investigated.

The Soviet premier was of course speaking of Stalin's abuse of power and not to his own dictatorship

Since Khrushchev became ruler in the Kremlin, Soviet propagandists have exerted every fort to disguise the fact that for more than a quarter of a century the Soviet premier was Stal-in's willing tool and faithful partner in incredible crimes. They to create a new image o Khrushebey at home and abroad printing Solzbenitsyn's story

while Pasternak's Doctor Zhivago and other literary masterpieces are still banned in Russia the Kremlin obviously wants to create the impression that although Stalin was a bad dicta tor his successors are benevolent

However, the story of Ivan condemned to endless years of misery and despair, is more than merely an account of slave labor camps. It reflects the image

The life of the prisoners in side the camp, as described by Solzbenitsyn, is not much differ ent from the life of the free people outside. The difference is not between treedom and slavery. It is merely a difference in the degree of oppression

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q-According to tradition which two rivers watered the Garden of Eden?

A-The Euphrotes and the Ti-

Q-When will the next America's Cup vachting race be held? A-America has accepted the British challenge for September

Q-Ry Moslem law a man has the right to marry how many A-Four, but this right is sel-

dom exercised at the present day.

Q-What race is called the Kentucky Derby of harness racing? A-The Hambletonian, Incmerly held at Goshen, N.Y., now held at

Q-What animal is capable of running backward?

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Governors Disregard Pledges In Campaign

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

In every hamlet, in every city that he visited during a grueling campaign for reelection last fall. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller played the same theme: Four more years of Republican government would mean "fiscal responsibility" for New York voters. He pledged not

to raise taxes.
Three months after New York voters took his word and sent him back to Albany, Governor Rockefeller has presented the leg-islature with a record budget of almost \$2.9 billion

He has put forth a controversial plan that would increase the cost of automobile license tags, liquor licenses, and various state "serv-ices." The program would cost New York taxpayers \$109 million additionally a year, \$48 million of which would come from steppedup automobile fees.

During last year's campaign across the Keystone State Pennsylvania, Republican William Warren Scranton ripped the administration of outgoing Governor David Lawrence, a Demoerat. He tore into Richardson Dilworth, the Philadelphia millionaire who carried the Democratic party's standard as its gubernatorial nominee. He warned voters that Dilworth, "a reckless spender, meant higher taxes. He promised 'economy in government." One month after Scranton took

his oath of office at Harrisburg, has sent to the Legislature a budget that is some \$70 million higher than his predecessor's.

In California, from the moun tains of the north to the beaches of the south, Edmund "Pat" Brown pledged to voters that be would safeguard their hard-earned tax dollars. He, too, promised to hold the line on taxes and he was reelected. Governor Brown has now sub-

mitted a record budget to his Legislature. He has demanded increases in the unemployment insurance tax-paid by California employers-and in disability unemployment insurance tax-paid

by California employes. "Everybody talks about econo my in government," notes Jim Rhodes, recently elected Ohio Governor, "But almost nobody has

Almost nobody, that is, but Rhodes, who received the nation's largest gubernatorial plurality last November when he unseated Dem-

the intestinal fortitude to carry it

ocrat Mike DiSalle Soon after Rhodes's election two private accounting firms dis-covered that the Buckeye State, which boasted a \$54 million sur-plus when DiSalle took over in

1958, was now \$84 million in the Rhodes, who promised repeatedly during his campaign to "cut the fat from DiSalle's payroll," went to work. He discharged or furloughed more than 4,000 state employees in one fell swoop.

He instructed his State Finance Director, Richard Krabach, to in stitute budget cuts of 9.1 per cent in every administrative department. Krabach's order reads in "As of Dec. 31, 1961, there

were 54,952 persons on the State of Ohio payrolls.
"As of Dec. 31, 1962, there were 62,239 persons on the State

of Ohio payrolls. The increase in personnel for calendar 1962 was, therefore, 7,387

"I am at a loss to understand how the addition of 7,387 persons during calendar 1962 can be nestified." The economy moves of Rhodes

and Krabach have resulted so far in an estimated savings of \$70 million for Ohio taxpayers. The economies will continue, they say, And no increase in tax rates, demanded by the Democrats, will be necessary, says Krabach.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Book Gives Insight On How Dean Rusk Works

By PETER EDSON those not already subjected to it. Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)-A guide

to the mind of Secretary of State Dean Rusk is now obtainable through a new book containing some 60 selections from his speeches and foreign policy statements during the last two years. Edited by ace newsman Ernest Lindley, who is now Rusk's spe cial assistant, the volume is tled, "The Winds of Freedom" (Beacon Press, \$4.95). The title should mislead no one into think ng it is a windy book. Rusk is a fast thinker and a fast talker. But he is by no means a windy character. And concise editing has poiled down his policy statements

to their very essence.

One of the interesting things to do with his book is to take one object and, by means of the index, track down Rusk's ideas on . Communism, for instance, and the related subjects of the USSR Khrushchev, Stalin, the Sino-Sovi-There is no one speech or dec

laration which fully and in detail outlines a policy for dealing with international communism where ever it is found. To some readers this may be a fundamental fault But references to communism crop up all through the book and there is no evidence here that he "soft" on it The last chapter of the book

highlights his speech to the Veter-ans of Foreign Wars in Minneapolis last August, titled "Our Goal: A World-Wide Victory For Freedom." The global struggle for free-

dom and against Communist imperialism is our main business at the State Department," says Rusk. 'My colleagues and I give intensive attention, day by day, to Communist strategy and tac "No one has to convince us

that when Khrushchev said commanism will bury us be was pro-claiming an objective toward which Communists work relent No one has to convince us that

peaceful coexistence" means to them a continuing attempt sure at their system over the earth which would be self-defeating

No one has to convince us that the contest between Communist imperialism and freedom

is for keeps."

Here is an insight on a very touris-minded man

The underlying crisis is not an ideological conflict between

Century capitalism and 19th Century socialism." Rusk had told a National Press Club audience ear lier. "It does not result from a bilateral conflict between the Sci viet Union and the United States.

The central issue of the crisis s the announced determination to impose a world of coercion upon

If this means exaggerated sim plicity, let us not be mistaken by our own reluctance to believe what they say, for on this point they mean it. At stake is the survival and growth of the world of free

Returning to the Minneapolist text for a moment: "One hears now and then that we have a 'no win' purpose or policies," Rusk told the VFW. "That is simply not so. Of course we intend to And we are going to win.

Rusk is perhaps still not as well known in the United States as were Dean Acheson and the late John Foster Dulles in their times. They were more controversial figures who made and an nounced United States foreign pol icies in the names of others. Rusk ubordinates himself to President Kennedy as the head of state onstitutionally responsible for American foreign policy.
It may surprise many people

therefore, that in his first two years in office Rusk has traveled more miles than Dulles did in a comparable period of time.

Rusk has what is described as a machine-gun mind. He wants his associates to think as fast as does, and he cannot stand negotiation with an opponent he can be extremely patient, repeating his points endlessly to drive them home. He is tireless, with a physical stamina that enables him to take the punishment of his never-ending job. "The Winds of Freedom"

probably just the first of what will be a series of volumes on Rusk's conduct of foreign pol is, in a sense, an index to his global philosophy

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Feb. 12, the 43rd day of 1963 with 322 to inl-

The moon is approaching its iast quarter. The morning star is Venus

The evening stars are Mars, Saturn and Jupiter Those born on this day include

Abraham Lincoln, in 1819. On this day in history:

In 1912, China become a repub lic as the Manchu Dynasty werthrown by Chinese national-

in 1918, all theaters in New York where shot down to save

In 1924. Paul Williaman conducted a program of symphonic juzz" in New York City. George Gershwin playing his now-

In 1953, Soviet Russia broke off liplomatic relations with Israel after terrorists bombed the Rus-

mous "Rhapsody in Blue

sian legation in Tel Aviv.

Thoughts

the Lord, make his paths straight

The voice of the people is the voice of God.-Hesiod Oh that my words were writ

All that Mankind has done thought, gained or been it lying as in magic preservation in the pages of Books. They are the chosen possession of men.-Thomas Carlyle.

in a book!-Job 19:23.

I say. You are gods, sons of the Most High, all of you; nevertheless, you shall die like men, and fall like any prince.-Psalms

The prince, who kept the world The judge, whose dictate fix'd

The rich, the poor, the great the small Are levell'd death confounds

Do not be hasty in the laying on of hands, nor participate

another man's sins; keep your

self pure.-- I Timothy 3:22 So dear to Heaven is saintly That, when a soul is found am-

A thousand liveried angels lacky Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt.

-John Milton

tion at the state capital.

Birthday Party ACROSS 47 Curkoo blackbir 8 He was U.S. nation in perilous limes 40 Dance step 52 Ancient Iruh capital 54 Otherwise president during the War 64 He was shot in

War
Il Transferee
14 Fanon
15 Oriental coin
15 Oriental coin
16 Ritter vetch
17 Conceals
18 Fly alor
20 Siouan Indian
22 Type of boat
23 Consume
25 Golf teacher
27 Shakespeare
300 Withdrew
34 Chevalist's
summer Ford's —— 66 Pithy 67 Diapatchers For fear that DOWN 1 Scottish miss 2 Heum (comb. form) 3 Ship of Columbus reptile Lubricant Finest Aleutian island 35 Hammer head 37 Entice 36 Pierce with a knife Inshrythe.

40 Promontory 42 Hebrew letter 43 Small towers 45 Bristles 2

Mrs. Post replied that it is customary for the wives to sit together on the back seat and the two men together on the front seat. Then, with a wild disregard for the meiancholy truth, she add ed: "On a long tour, however, the wife of the driver usually sits beside her husband because is used to counting on her for road map directions."

That rude noise you hear is the grim longister bursting from the throats of a million motor who have at one time early in their marital careers, estrusted the reading of the road may to the voluntoer navigator on their Admirable as women are in

tions; and, moreover, also is bas

ically hostile to the established

axiom that a straight line is the

many ways, they are noteriously delicient in a sense of direction combining the minimum of observation with the maximum eptimism. A woman reading a road map is as hopelessly lost as man involved in tatting instruc-

shortest distance between two

STRICTLY

PERSONAL

Even when a map is eschewed a fine old word that requires constant watering), and she is asked to keep her little pink eye peeled for road signs, the doughty travelers fare no better. The femmine mind tends to wander in the direction of cute farmhouse curtains, spotted cows, fruit stands purveying homemade jel-lies, and some mysterious cerebration that closely resembles an

Where she really shines, however, is as an ex-post facto naviga-Once let the man get le and she knows exactly how he went wrong they should have turned at the old red barn and gone two miles east, then cu over past the memorial pack. Any tool would have known that, And doggone if she isn't right,

hypnotic trance.

if on purpose?

more or less, much to the doconfiture of the superior male who has been so preoccupied with cote numbers, directional signs and short cuts, that he has missed the abvious path. Mrs. Post was wrong when she

said that the bushand counts on

his wife for read map directions What he counts on her for is a much more fundamental task placidly setting him right after she has let him make a fool of himself. Do you suppose she does

Du Quoin, Ill.

A-The pocket gopber