

Editorial Page

Tax Bill An Ugly Duckling?

It probably comes as no surprise to most observers that the 1963 legislative \$60 million tax measure has been referred. The timing might have caught some people off guard, but most would agree that referral was inevitable.

Even the members of the legislature apparently regarded the possibility of referral as very real. They provided some protection in setting up an October 15, 1963 date for a special election if the measure was referred. If the voters reject the program, the October date leaves enough time for the legislature to convene in special session and write a new tax program.

Legislators who voted for the present bill did not like most of the provisions involved. Especially distasteful to most legislators are the provisions calling for a heavy increase in income taxes on those taxpayers who already pay the bulk of the taxes. Another undesirable element, we are told, is that which took away

the federal tax deduction. "A tax on a tax" was the most common phrase included in discussions on the proposal. Legislators were probably recalling that a similar provision brought about the defeat of the 1959 session's bill which was voted on by the people in 1960.

An interesting aspect of this entire situation is highlighted in the news stories which comment that Governor Hatfield has not signed the tax bill as of this writing. A very reliable source has informed us that he believes the governor will not sign the bill, and probably cannot veto it. He will just let it become law without doing anything.

Well, politics is a strange game, and the legislature's tax measure was the result of politics — political compromise and political arm-twisting. Legislative leaders who would not permit consideration of a sales tax probably made a major leadership error.

We would not be surprised to see the governor sit this one out and just let the bill become law without his signature.

What NATO Does — If Anything

(The Christian Science Monitor)

The NATO conference which has just concluded at Ottawa reflects the state of the world—or rather of both worlds—and not just that of the 15-nation Western community which was driven into alliance by the Soviet threat to Western Europe in 1948-49. It was a banquet without the Russian Banquo's ghost. Mr. Khrushchev is preoccupied these days and his blasts at the West sound almost perfunctory.

So the NATO family must turn to troubles of its own making. Since these are not alarming in this not immediately explorable world, the remedies for them can be unspectacular nearly to vanishing point.

The Ottawa meeting was mainly a psychological exercise. It had less to do with making NATO's military forces stronger than with making all those who bask in its present strength happier about the position of their deck chairs. The aim was to give everyone seriously claiming it a more direct view of the inside working of alliance nuclear power.

It had to do with preserving the nuclear fiction (in order to avoid political fission) of the British "independent" deterrent, while keeping the same sauce as far away as possible from the French gander. And it had other now familiar Alice-in-NATO aspects to it.

One trouble with these NATO near-summits is that they misfocus public attention on classical alliance problems, on the inconsistencies, the rivalries, the genuine differences indeed, which NATO has learned to live with during nearly three quarters of its original 20-year lease on public tolerance. The misfocus is such as to make these old chestnuts look like new and discouraging developments.

This is in a sense true of the central question at Ottawa: the need to share power within the alliance has been there from the first—and eventually this need was bound to touch nuclear power. So far, what seems practical is mainly an increase of consultation on the targeting and possible use of nuclear weapons unity is symbolized rather than greatly furthered by the United States plan for a joint nuclear force.

The whole venture is a sort of stopgap between the problem and a solution. But from the first improvised meetings of the drafters of the treaty—held in lieu of the formal council meetings of more recent times just in order to make sure NATO did not vanish before it had appeared—most NATO decisions have been stopgaps. And protected by this transparent screen of filmy arabesques, Western Europe has become powerful, while Moscow has become discreet.



WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

Women Are More Prone!

By WASHINGTON STAFF

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — When Mrs. Lyndon Johnson held a luncheon at her Washington home for the wife of Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos, actress Carol Channing charmed the cast of honor into steady smiles with a practiced air of childlike, innocent fun.

Since Senora Lopez Mateos knows little English, this took some doing. A fast-talking translator helped mightily.

But at one point Miss Channing was mimicking a silent screen star (mythical) who failed in talking pictures because of a whistling lisp. Asked an onlooker: "How do you translate a lisp?" Later, recalling her trademark song, "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend," Carol dug into her purse

and passed out to Mrs. Johnson and her guests a handful of slender, imitation diamond bracelets.

As Mrs. Johnson received hers, she laughed, held up a left hand flashing with jeweled rings and said: "Look at the competition it's got!"

She thanked Carol for her "wit and her (blonde) wig."

North Carolina's Gov. Terry Sanford, Democrat, told the Arkansas Young Democrats he heard a woman say Sen. Barry Goldwater looks like a movie star. Said the governor:

"I think we can find the right studio to get him connected up with—18th Century-Fox. The more I think about it, he is the 18th-century fox."

Washington's newest high priced restaurant is being readied for a grand opening in Capitol Hill in July. It's right in the backyard of Congress itself, thumbing its nose at the lawmakers originally responsible for the crackdown on expense account living. It's awfully convenient for lobbyists who want to entertain congressmen.

To be called "The Rotunda," the new two-story restaurant is in 15th-century decor, with a winding staircase connecting the main dining room seating 300 on two floors. Ballyhooed theme of the new spot is, "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Expense Account Laws?"

The tenth annual convention of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., will be held in Washington beginning Sunday, June 23. Delegates will visit the usual shrines—Washington Monument, Mt. Vernon, Lincoln Memorial. This year they have added to their sight-seeing tour the Dalecarlia water filtration plant and the Fort Totten trash incinerator.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

In the recently translated book, "Meetings with Remarkable Men," by G. I. Gurdjieff, the author explains that by "remarkable men" he does not mean what the modern world calls "celebrities" or "personalities."

"From my point of view," he writes, "he can be called a remarkable man who stands out from those around him by the resourcefulness of his mind, and who knows how to be restrained in the manifestation which proceed from his nature, at the same time conducting himself weakly and tolerantly toward the weaknesses of others."

I found this three-part definition of a remarkable person to be one of the best I have come across, an excellent yardstick for judging the stature of men, living and dead, who have influenced society.

Of course, such a man must have resourcefulness of mind. This is, in a way, the easiest, for it is freely given to some as a gift, like musical talent, or coordination of body, or the flair for making money. Some of the world's worst men have had exceeding resourcefulness of mind.

The second and third, however, are the real keys to remarkable men. Consider the author's subtle and tactful phrase, "who knows how to be restrained in the manifestations which proceed from his nature."

This means, as I understand it, that the man of exceptional mental abilities and drive must learn to discipline himself so that his egotistic drives do not overwhelm his capacity for doing good. All that is self-centered, idiosyncratic, vain-glorious, must be subdued to the special gifts he has been endowed with. This is the hardest task for artists and writers and all persons with creative talent.

The third consists in "conducting himself justly and tolerantly toward the weaknesses of others." Here, again, most men with resourceful minds tend to be impatient with and contemptuous toward those who are slow-

er, weaker, less able to cope with inner and outer problems. Just as lack of restraint is the typical sin of the creative man, lack of tolerance is the besetting vice of the productive man, the maker, the builder, the leader, the manipulator of institutions and movements.

A truly remarkable man, Gurdjieff seems to be saying, requires three balanced components to his nature: intellectual prowess, spiritual diffidence, and emotional stability. When any one of these is lacking, what we have in only a part of a man, no matter how impressive his achievements, or how commanding his personality.

And such men, of course, can be counted on the fingers of one hand in any generation. But this is the standard we should keep fixed in our minds, for judging not only others, but ourselves as well.

BERRY'S WORLD



"Don't worry about the bills, dear—we'll just raise the debt limit."



Peace Search Put Into Perspective

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy's commencement "remarks" on world peace at American University in Washington were directed to other audiences than the one which heard him.

To all college graduates just starting out on their chosen career, it was a message of inspiration. War and annihilation are not inevitable. Peace and world rule through law are attainable if human beings put their mind to it. This theme made the President's foreign policy statement important.

To Russia's Chairman Nikita Khrushchev and the Communist Party Central Committee which convenes in Moscow June 18, President Kennedy's speech was a challenge:

Change your ideology from world conquest and domination, to an effort to end the arms race and devote its massive sums to combating ignorance, poverty and disease.

To extremists who in recent months have been voicing loud opposition against suspension of nuclear testing and a test ban treaty, the President made a clear statement of his determination to work for both, as first steps toward general and complete disarmament.

To the American leaders in Congress who only recently made a sorry confession that they did not know what American foreign policy was, the President recited its major objective:

It is an objective they should have known, for it is fundamentally the same policy that guided the Eisenhower administration and the Truman administration, too.

In re-examining American policies on the Soviet Union and the cold war, the President gave two main objectives:

" . . . persevere in the search for peace in the hope that constructive changes within the Communist bloc might bring within reach solutions which now seem beyond us.

" . . . convince the Soviet Union that she, too, should let each nation choose its own future, so long as that choice does not interfere with the choices of others."

The President's opponents are sure to rail against both of these approaches as appeasement or surrender. But the President did make clear his insistence on American security:

"We can seek a relaxation of tensions without relaxing our guard . . . the United States will make no deal with the Soviet Union at the expense of other nations and other peoples."

The President's announcement of a unilateral suspension of atmospheric nuclear testing is not the first such offer. President Eisenhower made a similar announcement in 1958 for the general moratorium on testing, which the Russians broke.

American risks in suspending tests now are considered much less than they were five years ago. Detection techniques have been greatly improved and there is little chance that the Russians might try to resume secret testing in the hope that they could get away with it.

Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman will head the United States mission to Moscow for test ban talks with the British and Russians in mid-July.

This may throw the United Nations disarmament talks at Geneva into recess. These negotiations have been going on since last January, with little evidence of progress.

But out of these talks has come agreement between the United States and Russia for establishment of the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow.

This is considered an important development to increase communications between the two capitals. The aim is to avoid delays, misunderstandings and misreadings of each country's intentions in time of crisis.

These are considered first, faltering steps toward disarmament and peace. It is recognized that progress in resolving differences will be made slowly, step-by-step.

Realistically, says the President, "if we cannot now end our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity." Which is to say for democracy, too.

Letters To The Editor

Starved Deer

The small minority group must really have scared the pants off the game commission. We thought since the commission thought they were right and were trying to maintain the deer population consistent with forage, that they would stick to their guns and do just that.

This writer and many others, with whom he has discussed the situation, agree that is just what was being done. Now since there are to be no deer killed in the Sprague unit, which is part of interstate and 500 only in Klamath unit also part of interstate, will no doubt witness a heavy starvation in Lava Beds next winter.

If these "no deer kill agitators" had been with this writer and party last fall and had gotten off the roads they would better realize that there is no shortage of deer in the interstate herd. The deer were not near the roads but were grouped at the snow line and there they stayed until winter started them on. This writer and two others had no trouble getting their bucks and while doing so startled herds of deer numbering from 35 to 100 of both sexes from every cover of any extent they hunted through.

Perhaps the game commission has an object lesson in mind for the "hard heads" when the heavy starvation occurs in the future. Perhaps the sickening sight of hundreds of starved deer lying in the Lava Beds being devoured by the buzzards will influence the so-called conservationists to again put the game regulations back in the very able game commission's hands where it belongs.

Freud Hubler, 1029 Bismark.

False Security

There have been two items in the recent news which are encouraging. In these troubled times encouraging news is scarce and to be valued highly.

One such item has been the action of the City of Portland and the State of Oregon in drastically trimming the appropriations for the Civil Defense program. My only regret is that the program was not eliminated altogether.

The Civil Defense program is a delusion because it pretends to provide something it can not provide. It tends to create a false sense of security. The American people have never been enthusias-

tic about it and that is a credit to their common sense.

If we must spend millions for shelters we would be well advised to consider the countless humans who lack shelter of any kind and divert the funds in that direction. If saving our hides becomes our main objective we will be lost as a people and as a nation. After all the only defense against atomic war is peace and our efforts and money should be spent in promoting peace by every available and reasonable means.

The other encouraging item in the news was Pope John's encyclical. It is an open letter to all men of good faith and all men of good will. It is a responsible political document of the highest order, obviously intended by its author as a platform for deliberate international negotiations leading toward world peace.

Kenneth E. Lambie

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q — What female insect will devour her own mate if she is hungry?

A — The praying mantis.

Q — Is a billion the same number in the United States as in England?

A — No. The American billion is a thousand millions; the English and German billion is a million millions. The American billion follows the French method where billion is called milliard.

Q — What is the origin of the expression "to give one the cold shoulder"?

A — In olden times, when someone lost favor with his host he was given the cold shoulder of mutton while the rest of the guests were served hot roast beef.

Q — Was Pennsylvania ever called New Wales?

A — William Penn intended to give this name to his grant of land. It was never used. The name was objected to by a Welshman.

Q — How did the casual felt hat come to be called a fedora?

A — The fedora was named for the feminine lead of the 19th century play, "Fedora" by Sardou. Though popularized for women by the Princess of Wales, the title role, the style was later modified and adopted by men.



U.S. Outlay Needs Study

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Santa Claus that nobody shoots Santa Claus—but that's what the scientists who want to cut back the space effort seem to be doing.

A compilation of contracts awards and research grants made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, just for the month of April, runs to 15 pages. The sums disbursed go from \$80,000 to \$3.5 millions, with the cost of the majority of the 156 projects in six figures. Each one of these awards means that a larger or smaller group of scientists will be kept luxuriously in test tubes and Bunsen burners by the federal government.

Is it worth the billions we are spending? Are the gains from a man-to-the-moon program as illusory as the man-in-the-moon? Is it necessary to put our space adventure on a crash basis, as President Kennedy has done?

My first reaction is to side with the small group of scientists who are urging us to slow down—and who argue that putting a man on the moon will net us no more scientific information than an unmanned landing of a remote-control capsule. My second reaction is to be suspicious of the campaign being waged.

Scientists are remarkably unscientific when they get out of the laboratory and into the political arena. I was strikingly reminded of this in doing research for my new book on atomic espionage. For the nuclear physicists who propagandized against building a hydrogen bomb lost all sense of proportion. They spoke what calmer minds realized was nonsense when they argued that a fusion device could set off a chain reaction that would set the atmosphere on fire and destroy humanity.

One scientist suggested to a bossman on the way to Eniwetok that the first Bikini test might split the earth in two. The tremendously more powerful 100-megaton device exploded by the

Soviets did not break any windows that I know of at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There was panic talk about the effects of radioactive fallout, and the scientists made many categorical statements about it. Today, it is conceded that we know very little as yet about the effects of fallout.

I could take Einstein's equation on faith, but I cannot accept political statements from scientists without giving them very careful scrutiny. I don't know what impact it will have on the world situation if the Russians get to the moon first. If they are really trying, it may account for some of the economic difficulties besetting Nikita Khrushchev, (Whether or not they succeed, you may be sure that they'll say they have.)

It may, of course, be that in solving the problems of Project Gemini science will gain immeasurably and technology will take another great leap forward. On June 19, NASA and the Illinois Institute of Technology will open a display of space research innovations with industrial possibilities at the 1963 Chicago International Trade Fair.

At this exhibit, literally scores of products and processes derived from space research and development will be shown. They will range all the way from a light ray that can carry voice messages, to a collapsible metal which will eventually be used to increase the safety of automobiles. Some of the billions being spent by NASA go to its Office of Technology Utilization, which analyzes and disseminates the results of space research that may be of value to business and industry.

The OTU, in the words of its director, Louis Fong, not only discovers new items "but we also are finding unique adaptations of existing items." He points out that "the next step is up to industry alone—to adapt and utilize the information supplied." To

date, American enterprise has not been laggard in applying to our daily use the lessons learned in the farther reaches of space. It would take some very fancy bookkeeping to determine whether the return on the investment in NASA can compensate for the cost. Ferdinand and Isabella probably died wondering why they had given Columbus the money for that trip of his. The race to the moon, however, can hardly offer as its prize a brave new world.

The space effort is a gigantic one, and it is spreading out all over the federal budget. At present I would warrant that no one—not even President Kennedy—really knows what it is worth to America. Before the country runs up an even greater tab, a group of outstanding citizens should find out.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, June 18, the 169th day of 1963 with 195 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1815, Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.

In 1935, Adolf Hitler signed a treaty with Britain, promising not to expand the German navy beyond 35 per cent of the strength of the Royal Navy.

In 1940, Prime Minister Churchill addressed the House of Commons and warned the battle of Britain was about to start.

In 1953, Egypt was proclaimed a republic by the "Army Council of the Revolution."

A thought for the day — The Greek philosopher, Plato, said: "Without cause nothing can be created."