

# Editorial Page

## On Right Track

"Let us resolve here together that we will so meet the challenge which is ours that we will deserve the confidence of the people of Oregon. They have spoken. There is only one response, and that is 'so be it.'"

With these words, Governor Mark Hatfield opened the special session of the legislature on Monday.

He, at least, appears to have gotten the message that was so clearly spelled out by the voters in the recent election.

When he called for "no new taxes" at this special session, he also, we feel, was correctly interpreting the will of the majority of the citizens of the state.

Despite his statement, however, the legislature already appears to be caught up with the idea of new revenues, new taxes, and the talk is already of a sales tax measure or a cigarette tax measure.

We disagree with both of these.

We do not feel at this time that the legislature should be jumping into new tax measures in an all-out effort to maintain the status quo in state services and state employes.

The voters mandate was for more economy in government.

When it comes to economy, we don't feel there is any segment of the state spend-

ing that should escape the economy squeeze including education.

We agree with the governor's request for power to cut the basic school support fund since this is one of the largest single items in the general fund budget.

We don't agree with his request that he be given the power to effect a speedup in collection of withholding taxes.

While this would gain the state \$12 million on a one-time only basis, it again is just a stop-gap, one-shot measure that would leave the 1965 legislature already \$12 million in the red before it even convened.

The fiscal facts of life are rough to face at times, and this is one of those times.

All efforts to push through a sales tax or a cigarette tax measure at this special session should be defeated.

We're not saying these taxes are bad, but both would require some careful consideration and careful drafting if they are to prove acceptable as a part of a future reformed tax pattern.

All indications we have seen point to the need for a complete overhaul and reformation of our tax structure as the first order of business for the 1965 legislature.

Until this is done we are going to be faced with a continuing financial crisis.

## 'Soft' On Education

Move about the country and you find great interest in improving and expanding education. Governors in many states have this effort high among their programs.

Southern governors especially are eager to broaden their states' educational base as a means of adding much more to the impressive economic gains they have made in recent years.

Some northern states, hurt by the shift from the older basic industries to the newer, science-oriented fields, are trying just as hard to prepare for schooling a better-trained labor force.

Amid all this stir, general attempts to toughen up the American schooling process go forward.

But in the view of Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, regular critic of the U.S. school system, what has been done up to now barely roughs up the surface.

He believes that the stress too often, and in too many places, still is on teaching young Americans "how to adjust to life," rather than how to conquer the fields of knowledge.

As proof that we still are not doing the job we should, Rickover says we have on our hands a "mass of young people so deficient in mental and manual skills that no advanced society could provide them all with jobs, except on a charity basis."

By contrast, he notes, Europe has so

many well-trained people filling skilled jobs that there is actually a shortage of unskilled labor and it has to be imported.

Rickover feels at least part of the blame must fall on what he calls the "incredible stretchout in America education." European young folk, he says, get at least a third more schooling in a year than ours do.

"Our children sit in class more years," he adds, "because they learn less each year."

To some extent these are matters in dispute, and Rickover has his severe challengers. But few question that, overall, America's is a relatively "soft" educational system.

Worse, perhaps, is the fact that both students and parents have for the most part a "soft" attitude toward schooling. There is not enough deep concern for knowing, for real mastery of knowledge.

It may be somewhat symptomatic that acid ridicule of a great American university can bring thunderous cheers at a political rally. Smirking at those who quest after knowledge has always been, in some measure or other, a lively American sport.

The question is whether we can afford the game any more. In the world of 1963, no prizes are going to those whose only specialties are keeping themselves ignorant and scorning those who are not. A nation thus populated will be neither secure nor well off.



**RECEIVES SUPPORT** — Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) turns to aides in wonderment (top) as he is met with rash of "Goldwater For President" signs on visit to San Francisco earlier this year. In bottom photo, Goldwater and his wife receive enthusiastic welcome upon arrival at Concord (N.H.) airport.

# Goldwater Defied Odds In Big Political Leap

By HARRY FERGUSON  
United Press International  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Arizona has only five electoral votes and that alone makes Sen. Barry Goldwater an unusual candidate for the presidential nomination. Professional politicians prefer a man from the states with big populations which can contribute massive support to the cause.

Goldwater did not climb slowly up the political ladder step by step. He did it in one enormous leap. In 1951 the only political office he ever had held was city councilman in Phoenix. A year later he was elected to the United States Senate.

It was sufficient of an upset to focus national attention on him. Stephen Shadegg, in a sympathetic biography of Goldwater, says the odds were five to one against him. Arizona had not elected a Republican senator since 1920, and the voters' registration was heavily Democratic. Goldwater won by only 7,000 votes and frankly admits he probably was carried into office on the momentum of the

landslide for Dwight D. Eisenhower. In 1958 Goldwater was re-elected by 55,000 votes.

**Meets First Setback**

His first political set-back occurred at the Republican national convention in 1960 when he was looking longingly at the vice presidential nomination ("I would have to have marijuana in my veins to say I wouldn't accept it"). The convention nominated Richard Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge and drafted a liberal platform of which Goldwater bitterly disapproved.

For a man whose home state could muster only five electoral votes, Goldwater's presidential potential looked unpromising. But he had one factor going for him — his two terms as chairman of the senatorial campaign committee for the Republicans.

This job took him all over the nation. He met the professional politicians and made speeches to the voters. He planted the seeds of the flowers that are blooming for him now — the argument that Republicans cannot win if they are going to be a "me too" party with liberal platforms and candidates.

**Many Speech Offers**

Invitations for speeches began pouring into his office. Not all of them were from political organizations, for Goldwater is a Mason, a Shriner, an Elk, a Moose, a member of Sigma Chi, Eastern Star, Alianza, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and Woodmen of the World. He is not an orator in the sense that he is using ringing phrases and carries his listeners to emotional peaks, but he is an effective speaker because he has a sense of humor, speaks out bluntly and gives the impression of sincerity.

It is difficult to pin-point a date on which the Goldwater campaign ceased to be an informal series of speeches ("just hedge-hopping around the

country talking to people") and became a real drive for the nomination. April 8 of this year may be as good as any other date, for it was then that a young business investment man from Dallas, Tex., named Peter O'Donnell, announced he was opening a national draft Goldwater headquarters here in Washington.

He said he was doing it without the advice or consent of Goldwater, and the committee rented office space on Connecticut Avenue for \$1,000 a month. O'Donnell spends part of his time here and part traveling in behalf of the Goldwater candidacy.

**Advised To Run**

Sometime between now and the end of the year O'Donnell and members of his committee plan to call on Goldwater. They will tell him there is a grass roots demand that he run for the nomination. They will tell him about their estimate of how he would fare against President Kennedy in next year's election.

That estimate is: California is doubtful. The following states are conceded to Kennedy — New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Alaska, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nevada and Oregon. Goldwater will win all the others, including every state in the South. He will get 301 electoral votes and only 270 are needed to win.

On the basis of that estimate the draft Goldwater committee will urge the senator to run.

If this correspondent did not live in the shadow of the Department of Justice and have healthy respect for the federal anti-gambling laws, he would counsel you to offer generous odds that Goldwater's answer will be yes.

**Next: What Goldwater favors and what he is against.**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Take Action

An article in the paper Wednesday night aroused my anger and fear of God! The article stated that Christmas Carol and Christmas scenes would be "Against The Law" at school programs. Do you people realize what is going on? If Christmas is not to celebrate the birth of Christ, then I have certainly been misled for 33 years.

I am not an overly religious person, but I have been taught the fear of God. This New World was settled so people could have many freedoms and Religion was one of them. If we have no time for God, remember my good people, He may not find time for you. I strongly urge those of you who care, to take action now, write Al Ullman Congressman, House Bldg., Washington 25, D.C. Don't leave it up to your neighbor, "Do it yourself!"

Billie White,  
3841 Winter.



IN WASHINGTON...

## Cuba And Castro Not Forgotten

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

To read the papers, to hear the striped pants brigade at cocktail time, or to respond to the pulse of the White House pulse-takers, Cuba is not really a problem any more. Fidel Castro is bound to topple, the Soviet troops are on the way out, and Red prestige is on the decline in Latin America.

Therefore, from time to time, it becomes important to flash a few bulletins on the situation in Cuba.

Certainly there is widespread misery on the island brought on by Communist economic policies and the Red Terror. But Fidel Castro and his Moscow bully-boys are still firmly entrenched and will remain there until the United States takes up the cudgels against them. Widespread use of firing squads and the deaths of thousands of young people in the hurricane-interrupted harvest do not yet threaten the regime. Castro, it is true, has taken to shooting his own militia, but so far the result has not been to trigger any widespread mutinies.

Against this, there is the dismaying fact that the American "embargo" on shipments to Cuba proves increasingly ineffective. The Kennedy Administration had counted heavily on the breakdown of industrial and agricultural machinery to slow the Cuban economy to a halt — and for a while this seemed to work. But the Soviets have been busily copying American replacement parts — and these have begun to flow into Cuba.

At the same time, Mexico and Brazil have been buying heavily these parts from the U.S. and trans-shiping them to Cuba. One underground source reports great shipments of General Motors parts, still in their original packing. They come from Czechoslovakia via Great Britain.

In time, the Soviet copies will be able to substitute completely for the bootlegged replacement parts now being sent into Cuba by our Latin American "friends" and their British cousins. The effect of this will be to negate substantially whatever effect Mr. Kennedy's "embargo" may have had in the past.

Meanwhile, the Castro regime continues to export subversion on a large scale. Montevideo, in Uruguay, has always been the nerve center for Soviet espionage in Latin America. It is therefore natural that it should now headquarter Cuban Communist subversives. To guarantee them the proper atmosphere, the Cuban Communist regime spent \$75,000 in American currency to force the creation of a new coalition of Communist groups in Uruguay.

Included in this amalgamation are the old-time Communist party, the newcomer Fidelistas, and other Marxist-Leninist groupings. The name of the new party is a real cutie: Frente

Inquietista de Liberacion, or Leftist Liberation Front. The initials of the Spanish words: F-I-D-E-L.

The FIDEL seeks to penetrate the Uruguayan government as a "legitimate" political party. Behind it, a campaign has already been launched for espionage and subversion. Government officials are the main target, of course. At the same time, the Cuban Communist base is being used as a staging area for incursions into Argentina and Paraguay.

Colombia, in a touchy political state, is now being invaded by guerrillas from Cuba. These forces, small and mobile, are working closely with bandit groups operating in the hills. President Guillermo Leon Valencia has charged what should be familiar to us by now: Castro intervention and "the sending of arms and money from Cuba to the bandits and offering scholarships to Colombian students to study guerrilla warfare and terrorist techniques in Havana."

Moscow finances these operations and gets paid for them in a typical kind of Communist barter. Though the people of the Cuban cities are going barefoot, Castro shipped 1.5 million pairs of shoes to the Soviet Union last August. A number of shoe factories have been transported intact to the Soviet "homeland." At the same time, 40,000 pairs of shoes, sent by exiles to relatives on the island, were confiscated "for the victims of the hurricane." They have been going, however, to Red officials.

It may be miserable for the Cuban worker—but the Communist elite lolls in onetime Havana tourist traps, drinks what it wishes of rationed liquor, and orders food without any restraint. The rest of Cuba is limited to a bottle of beer a week.

This kind of fact about Cuban life and Castro activities reaches the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency in wholesale lots. The Administration, however, seems to have forgotten President Kennedy's promises of liberation. Have the American people forgotten, too?

## WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK...

### Harvard Club Miffed



By WASHINGTON STAFF  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
WASHINGTON (NEA) — John F. Kennedy, B.A. Harvard 1940, and a "Harvard" Overseer to boot, won't like this.

But when U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel, B.A. Harvard 1938, cancelled out on a luncheon talk before the Harvard Club of Washington, some of the loyal alumni muttered, "There goes the Harvard vote to Goldwater."

What happened was that Rep. Dith Green, D-Ore., had to cancel out on a speaking engagement at Oregon State. She twisted Keppel's arm to go to Oregon and make the speech for her. Since the congressman is an important member of the House Education Committee now considering Keppel's legislation for next year, he couldn't refuse.

The speech may help Rep. Green get re-elected and it may save the aid-to-education legislation. But if the national ticket loses in November, '64, the Harvards will know whose fault it was.

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, after his three-week battle to get the on-again, off-again compromise civil rights bill through the House Judiciary Committee, summed up his feelings with this story:

"Some time ago, I saw two men straining over a heavy

crate and a hand truck. It looked as though they needed help, so I took off my coat and pitched in.

"After struggling for about 15 minutes without any luck, we took a break. 'Fellows, I said, 'I just don't think we're ever going to get this crate onto the truck.'

"Get it on?" they cried. "We're trying to get it off!"

"That illustrates how I've felt for the last three weeks."

As Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., delivered a luncheon speech before the National Women's Press Club, someone accidentally banged into the key-board of a piano in the wings. Quick on the draw, the senator fired this shot:

"Damn it, I told Harry to be quiet if he could!"

William Howard Taft, 27th president of the United States, was the first in his family to graduate from Yale and enter politics. A number of his descendants have followed in his footsteps, including his son, the late Ohio senator, Robert A. Taft, and his grandson, Rep. Robert Taft Jr., R-Ohio.

Taft also started the family tradition of vacationing at the Murray Bay Golf Club in Canada's Quebec Province. The Tafts still hold to the tradition, as this story about the presi-

dent's great-grandson, William Howard Taft IV, illustrates.

Bill was playing the customary excellent Taft round of golf when a stranger approached to ask how long the boy had been playing.

"Well, sir," Bill answered, "I've played here all my life. And my father has been playing here all his life. Before that, my grandfather played all his life. And my great-grandfather was president — of the Murray Bay Golf Club."

Fred Korth resigned as Secretary of the Navy while recuperating from an ear operation at the Bethesda Navy Hospital.

A friend asked him about his future plans. Answered Korth: "I guess I'll just have to play it by ear."

Speaking at a dinner commemorating the centennial of free city mail delivery, Postmaster General John Gronouski pointed out that letter carriers always seem to know what is happening before anyone else.

"The scheduling of this dinner is a case in point," Gronouski noted. "The date was set months before I even knew I was going to be postmaster general."

"But the letter carriers must have known. Why else would they have set this great celebration on my birthday?"

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who was the first baby born in the White House?  
A—James Madison Randolph, son of Martha Jefferson Randolph, daughter of President Jefferson, Jan. 17, 1806.

## "Boss, Do You Want To See Government Get Ahead Of Private Enterprise?"



## BERRY'S WORLD



"I don't care if you are the first woman astronaut... I'm not going to marry you!"



## STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

The man at the cocktail party came up and introduced himself. "I've been wanting to meet you for a long time," he said. "For purely selfish reasons, I'd like you to write something about divorce lawyers."

"Always looking for usable material," I replied with glib insincerity. "Just exactly what would you like me to say about them?"

"Well, I happen to be one," he explained, "and I'd like you to refute the popular belief that divorce lawyers stir up more trouble between the parties. I've tried to reconcile many more couples than not, and most of my colleagues have tried the same."

"That's an interesting viewpoint," I murmured. "Tell me more."

"We're not looking for business," he continued. "We have all we can handle. And we get our fee whether the couple is reconciled or not. It might not be quite as large, but it's much more satisfying to us."

We continued chatting for a few minutes, and I promised to think about the matter. I was absolutely convinced that he meant what he said, and so do his colleagues. They really believe that they try to reconcile couples wherever possible—and on the conscious level, they prefer such an ending to divorce litigation.

What they fail to see is that the "adversary system" in itself promotes bitterness and

tension and self-interest on the part of both the contestants — and these tendencies run counter to any true reconciliation.

The chief function of an attorney is to protect the interest of his client. While on the one hand the lawyer may be urging the couple to settle their differences, on another level he is there to see to it that his own client gets the best possible "deal" in financial and legal terms.

These two attitudes are basically incompatible. "Reconciling" means giving at least as much as you take, and even a little more. It means sacrificing some self-interest, subordinating one's selfishness, and engaging in a human transaction rather than in a financial one.

Even with two attorneys who consciously desire a couple to reconcile, the parties are enveloped in an atmosphere of contest, in which trust is replaced by suspicion and personal feelings are corseted in formal and legal restrictions. Nor is the lawyer to blame for this; it is the very element in which he works, and he is not doing a good job as a counsel if he fails to provide for every safeguard.

There is a basic contradiction between love and equity: the former is a matter of pure risk-taking, the latter depends on guarantee and contracts. There is no "justice" in a marriage; to work, it must go beyond mere justice into the mystical realm of "mercy."