

# Editorial Page

## Oregon Tax Picture

According to statistics released just this week from the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, with headquarters in the College of Liberal Arts, University of Oregon, the report explained that property taxes represent about 45 per cent of all state and local taxes and about 88 per cent all local taxes in the United States.

In Oregon, the report says, property taxes provide about 47 per cent of state and local tax receipts and about 96 per cent of the taxes imposed by local government. If you are wondering how much this is, here is the bad news: Local governments of the state have levied a total of \$238 million in property taxes for the 1963-64 fiscal year. In 1948-49 it was \$77,738,605.

The biggest slice, naturally, goes to schools, 63.9 per cent. That figure has held quite firm since 1954-55 when the percentage was roughly 60 per cent.

It is interesting to note that Oregon counties have levied about 17 per cent of all property taxes in the state; cities, about 15 per cent; school districts, 64 and special districts about 4 per cent.

The table below will show the significant alterations in the proportions of taxes levied since the end of World War III.

Local Taxing Bodies	1948-49	1954-55	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Counties	21.0%	20.7%	17.4%	17.3%	16.8%	17.2%
Cities	17.7	15.8	13.2	12.2	10.8	11.0
School Districts	56.4	59.9	63.5	65.4	64.3	62.9
Special Districts	2.9	3.5	7.9	4.0	3.9	2.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although the report illustrates total property tax levies in Oregon have more than tripled in the last 15 years, the increase from 1962-63 to 1963-64 is the smallest in recent years.

A table in the report shows the per capita amount of property taxes levied for county purposes for the 1963-64 period. The total for Klamath County is \$21.47. Highest of Oregon's 36 counties: Sherman, \$74.60. Lowest: Jackson, \$3.44. All of these figures are based on 1962 population estimates.

The Bureau expressed gratitude for the assistance of county assessors and other county officials and members of the staff of the Oregon Tax Commission for making the information presented by the organization possible. We would agree. The people at the University who compiled all of these statistics rate a tip of the hat even though the tax picture continues to grow more grim.



### IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Forecast On Goldwater

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

In Washington's world of rumor and conjecture, very little goes a long way in making political forecasts. Senator Goldwater's understandable shock at the news of President Kennedy's assassination, his silence at a time when many associates believe he should speak out, and a few random remarks twisted to reporters have been made into a "report" that he does not intend to seek the Republican Presidential nomination.

Those who are making this prediction had better forget it. If they are betting men and still hold to their original opinion, they can find some ready takers including this correspondent.

As certain as any man can be without the word direct, I know that Senator Goldwater will declare his candidacy — and at about the time that he said he would make his decision public.

My feelings on the subject

### BARBS

It's not too bad if bad fortune follows you all of your days, but never catches up with you.

The married man has a wife first in his heart and then in his wallet.

When two braggarts get together it's an 1 for an 1.

The dentist and doctor are really the only persons who can make it pay by looking down in the mouth.

It's nice when you can have all the memories of your past life without regrets.

Two convicts on honor duty escaped from a southern prison. Give 'em enough rope and they'll skip.

It's kind of a shock when some men marry for love and then discover the wife hasn't any money.

Always remember that a flu sneeze is an ill wind that blows nobody else good.

When you live to learn well you learn to live well.

You're lucky when your creditors have faith, hope and charity.

Scenery on lots of trips runs mostly to tooth paste, beer and smoking tobacco.

Dad's ashes and ashes mean dust and dust and the work 'round the house to Mom is a bust.

The average woman needs no eulogy—she speaks for herself.

Play it safe and don't let your imagination run rampant with your judgment.

are based on more than a well-polished crystal ball. There is a tell-tale air about a campaign headquarters which speaks of success or failure, hope or pessimism. After a reporter has been in as many of them as I have, he can sense much by this air.

At Goldwater headquarters there is an air of confidence and purpose. Activity continues at the usual pace and new projects are discussed and begun. If those around Mr. Goldwater had doubts as to his intentions, this would not be so. The spirit would be of letdown.

The groups and individuals banded together to nominate and elect Senator Goldwater are both practical and responsible. They would not waste their time and money if they were in any doubt that their candidate was vacillating. It would not be possible for them to commit others to the battle now if they were not sure that his hat was poised to be thrown into the ring.

Beyond this, other factors make it clear to me that Senator Goldwater is in the race. The reports from around the country have shown a very interesting pattern. They have been of considerable help in maintaining morale and sustaining the "draft Goldwater" drive.

Right after the Kennedy assassination, the consensus in the country seemed to be that Mr. Goldwater had been badly damaged and would be at a strong disadvantage against President Johnson. Even some of the professional politicians really believed this, basing their conclusion on the mistaken idea that the new President was a conservative.

At that point, there was a degree of panic in Goldwater ranks. And to be candid about it, defections by the less stout of heart shook those who themselves remained on the battle

line. Since then, however, a marked change can be seen in reports from all parts of the country.

Those of little faith who had run for the storm cellars began returning. They had re-examined the roots of Senator Goldwater's strength. They had looked over the electoral scratch sheets and come to the conclusion that President Johnson's strongly liberal record was not accidental, that the logic of Democratic politics would force him increasingly to the left. This would, of course, restore to Mr. Goldwater whatever ground he may have lost in the South, the Midwest, and other parts of the country.

Simultaneously, the pundits began to realize that they had not been sounding out the country but interviewing each other. That they leaped to the conclusion that Barry Goldwater was finished is not hard to understand, nor is their willingness to accept the Capitol press galleries for the entire nation.

But the hardest blow to the "forget about Barry" brigade was delivered by General Eisenhower. By giving his benediction to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, he torpedoed Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Richard Nixon. The pro-Nixon forces immediately spread the story that this was all part of a very shrewd maneuver to help Mr. Nixon—and this writer has already reported their very ingenious explanation.

The verifiable fact is that Mr. Eisenhower's "nomination" of Mr. Lodge caught the Nixon and Rockefeller forces completely by surprise. At present they are in complete disarray. The only Republican beneficiary of Mr. Eisenhower's entry into the king-making business has been Senator Goldwater.

All of this leads me to assert flatly that the Goldwater name will be presented to the 1964 convention.

## "Dear Mr. Khrushchev: In Regard to Your Chemical Fertilizer Expansion Program . . ."



## Holiday Roulette



## Women Face A New Challenge

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON — Women achieved the right to vote in the United States in 1921. Forty three years later it appears they will be asked whether they are ready to give a fully qualified woman an equal chance in national politics.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, Maine Republican, has succeeded in politics by really trying and at the apex of her Congressional career gives every sign of readiness to make an equal effort nationally.

The quaint convention that candidates for vice president must begin by trying to get the Presidential nomination has been applied to Senator Smith in spades. At once she was described—though not by her—as aspiring only to the vice presidency.

This has some practical justification, but not much in view of Sen. Barry Goldwater's candidacy. Maine is no national barometer now, if it ever was. But in population it lags only 300,000 behind Goldwater's Arizona, which does not reflect the national temper, either.

Ideologically, Senator Smith occupies the vital center. She is anathema to the far right because of her famous declaration of conscience against McCarthyism, but she is rarely as liberal as some labor and intellectual quarters think right. Virtually all other aspirants for the presidency wish they had it so good.

She is a member of three stellar Senate committees: Appropriations, the big prize; Armed Services and Aeronautical and Space Sciences. These came as no favor but were achieved by strict seniority and the Senator's astute refusal to be lobbied off as a freshman with less valued assignments.

The parallel with President Johnson's career is striking. The President entered the House in 1937, the year Senator Smith became Congressional secretary to her late husband, Rep. Clyde Smith. Three years later she was elected to fill the vacancy created by her husband's death. From 1940 to 1949 she served with President Johnson on the Naval Affairs and later the Armed Services Committee.

In 1949 the President was just barely elected to the Senate. Senator Smith defeated three men, including two millionaires, one of them the governor and the other a former governor, for the Republican nomination and swept in triumphantly. She again served with the President on major committees, including Armed Services and the Preparedness Investigation subcommittee.

During all this period she applied herself to "the slow, dull tasks which keep a nation strong" in a manner which won respect as her attractiveness and amiability had won liking. Her 96 male colleagues of the Senate do complain occasionally that she does not ask their advice, forgetting that she is, after all, from Maine and a professional politician in the best sense.

American women are poorly placed in politics today and not really fighting to improve their lot. Foreigners always marvel at how few occupy elective of-

ice, and there are none in the executive branch above a sub-cabinet level.

Men often profess the notion that women do not like each other. Former President Eisenhower gave hundreds of stag dinners but pretended to believe that "the women could not agree" on a guest list for equiv-

alent affairs for his women supporters. He refused to name the women he said couldn't agree.

Should Senator Smith enter presidential primaries in New Hampshire and elsewhere, she would force women generally to examine their political premises and present status. The results would be informative.

### THE GLOBAL VIEW . . .

## Some NATO Cement Needed In Workshops

By LEON DENNEN

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The disarray in NATO is the top foreign policy item on President Johnson's list of worries for 1964.

The disputes rocking the Atlantic alliance will be the major item on the agenda when the President talks with West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard in January.

To the men in Bonn, NATO is not just a defensive alliance against Russian aggression, but the sole guarantee of their independence.

The West Germans do not relish their role as a "neutral buffer" between the United States and the France of Charles de Gaulle. As Erhard puts it:

"The concept of the Federal German Republic sitting between two chairs is not correct. My goal is that all three of us—the United States, France and West Germany—sit on one bench."

Unfortunately, the President has yet to set a firm date for a working meeting with De Gaulle. Even those Washington diplomats who dislike the "reactionary" French president should have realized by now that Western unity without a strong France is wishful thinking. NATO's disarray will continue as long as there is no friendly and firm understanding between the two men.

The French president is admittedly a difficult man at the diplomatic bargaining table. He is determined, regardless of cost and effort, to develop France's own nuclear weapon.

Some of President Johnson's advisers also deplore De Gaulle's nationalism, his vision of a great and strong France which, they claim, is more of the 19th than the 20th Century.

Yet, for all his real or imaginary faults, the French president is a farsighted statesman firmly dedicated to keeping the Soviet bloc from expanding in Berlin and Europe. In any conflict with the Communists, he always will be on the side of the United States and NATO.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev understands — even if some State Department diplomats do not — that he will never realize his great ambition to destroy NATO as long as De Gaulle stays in power. That is why Moscow is exerting every effort to undermine the French president's domestic and international position.

A delegation of French Socialists, headed by ex-premier Guy Mollet, even visited Khrushchev in Moscow where plans were laid to defeat De Gaulle in the 1965 French elections.



### EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Johnson No Stranger To The U.N. Forum

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—President Johnson's appearance before the United Nations General Assembly Dec. 17 is a fitting finale for its important 18th session.

President Kennedy addressed this session Sept. 29, just after it convened. He gave the delegates a whole barrel of requests and recommendations, but he didn't pick off any proposals which were not ripe for harvesting. As a result, Johnson can point to the year's accomplishments with considerable American pride.

This will not be Johnson's first appearance before the United Nations in 1963, when he was Senate majority leader. He was asked by President Eisenhower to speak on outer space before the U.N. Political Committee.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Space, Johnson explained American bi-partisan commitment to the development of outer space for peaceful purposes only.

Johnson appealed to the Russians particularly to cooperate with the West in carrying out a U.N. space program.

This led to formation of the General Assembly's Outer Space Committee. For three years the Russians stymied its work.

But this year the Russians agreed to the principle of rule-of-law in space. This is one of the most important of this year's final General Assembly actions.

It is considered a major breakthrough in American-Russian cooperation at the U.N. It was worked out behind the scenes in New York. The dispute and differences in reaching the agreement did not emerge in the spotlight of the U.N. auditorium in plenary session.

One of the features of this General Assembly is the number of issues that have been worked out by quiet diplomacy between the United States and Russia. This development has caused some concern among small-country delegations at the U.N.

Their concern is that "the big two" get together on too

many issues, it will destroy the power of the neutral nations to stand halfway between Communist and Free World positions. This might end the neutral nations' balance of power over U.N. decisions.

On questions of human rights, which were major items on this year's General Assembly agenda, President Kennedy did not make specific recommendations last September.

He couldn't do this because the United States did not have its own house in order on race relations.

This year, however, the General Assembly gave its first serious consideration — not just emotional speechmaking — to questions of discrimination. African nations were prepared to wage major battles against apartheid in South Africa and Portuguese rule in Angola and Mozambique.

But President Kennedy said in his September U.N. speech, "We do not recognize the right of black Africans to drive out white Africans." This was the other side of racial equality, to which the African nations had not fully addressed themselves, and it caused them to pause.

After Kennedy's assassination, attitudes of many African delegates showed further change. They apparently decided to re-examine their own problems and to let the new American president enunciate his own policies on human rights, which they consider so important.

President Johnson's record in this field is good. His efforts to push civil rights legislation since becoming President have given the African delegations much satisfaction, in the opinion of American observers at the United Nations.

Johnson comes onto the U.N. stage at the intermission in a long and continuing movie, says Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland, in charge of international organization affairs. A lot of big things are going to happen, many of them on American initiative.

The new President has given his general support to the United Nations, but it is not going to be just a "let us continue" President Kennedy's policies. What he has to say from here on is the development of his own ideas.



### WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

## U.S. Senate Okays Costly Boondogle

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON — By the top-heavy vote of 74-9, the U.S. Senate has okayed a \$17 million boondogle.

Appropriations for the so-called Glen Elder project were approved last week over the impassioned objections of Sen. Bill Proxmire, maverick Democrat.

The bill would authorize a \$17 million irrigation project for western Kansas. It would bring 13,000 new acres into the production of feed grains.

This, said Proxmire, was folly. The Federal Government is now paying \$843 million a year to farmers who promise not to grow feed grains. Another \$475 million goes for the storage of government-owned surpluses.

The Glen Elder funds were approved despite strong evidence that residents of the area want no part of the project. Proxmire received affidavits from 90 per cent of the farmers who own 85 per cent of the land around the Kansas towns of Clyde, Simpson, Glasco, and Beloit.

They asked the Senate to turn thumbs down on Glen Elder, a project first proposed 20 years ago. Not until last year were federal funds first allocated for Glen Elder.

Senator Proxmire then made a 10-hour speech on what he called the "most wasteful project I have ever seen." The Senate spurned his words and allocated a million dollars to study the Glen Elder possibilities.

To nobody's surprise, the federal "experts" found Glen Elder to be economically feasible, and an appropriation of \$5 million was requested in the latest public works bill.

Again, Proxmire served notice he would oppose Glen Elder. He made a major speech on the Senate floor and introduced an amendment to veto the project.

Both Kansas Senators spoke in favor of Glen Elder. Republican members cast their ballots against the Proxmire amendment almost in lockstep to their colleagues, Jim McGovern and Frank Carlson.

This is why such conservative stalwarts as Barry Goldwater and Milward Simpson voted for a project that is economically ludicrous.

The only Republican to vote against Glen Elder was Delaware's John J. Williams. Colorado's Dominic and New York's Javis were absent but sent word they opposed the project. South Dakota's Mundt was paired against Glen Elder.

On the Democratic side, seven colleagues joined Proxmire. They included Harry Byrd, Frank Lausche, and Strom Thurmond, conservatives; and Tom Dodd, Ernest Gruening, Gaylord Nelson, and Maurice Neuberger, liberals.

Among the publications read by Lee Harvey Oswald was The Militant, a bi-weekly that claims to speak for the "working people."

The Militant is affiliated with the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite group that has been labeled subversive by the attorney general. Published in New York, it backs the Chinese Reds, the Albanian "Socialists," and the Black Nationalists.

The June 17 issue of The Militant called for a "drastic Cuban-type revolution" to solve the United States' racial problem. The Militant editors then suggested Fidel Castro for President and added:

"Most beautiful of all, Fidel would disband the entire repressive FBI apparatus and would burn all the secret police, garbage and intimate gossip that thousands of psychopaths, FBI agents have assembled over the years.

"He would put J. Edgar Hoover in an integrated cell in Atlanta Penitentiary as punishment for four decades of criminal neglect of duty."

The Militant editorial suggested that Fidel would chase 95 per cent of all U.S. policemen from the country, would shoot "Bill" Connor, the former Birmingham, Ala., police chief, and would send to jail or "banishment" by appropriate judicial action "all those who 'disrespect' the 'working people'."

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Dec. 23, the 357th day of 1963 with eight to follow.

The moon is at its first quarter.

The evening stars are Saturn, Jupiter and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1783, George Washington resigned his army commission and returned to his estate at Mount Vernon.

In 1923, a permanent coast-to-coast radio network (NBC) was established.

In 1948, ex-Premier Tojo of Japan and six other war leaders were executed in Tokyo by an Allied War Crimes Commission.

In 1953, the former head of Russia's secret police, Lavrenti Beria was executed.

A thought for the day—It is written in the New Testament according to the Gospel of St. Matthew: "Love your enemies, bless those that curse you."