

The Farmer Is Beleaguered

Anyone who says, "Pity the poor farmer," knows what he's talking about. The farmer in Oregon as he has been known for more than a century is rapidly disappearing. The reason is simple. Unless he has a big, highly mechanized farm or another job to supplement his farm operation, he can't afford to continue operating.

Some of the items contributing to this situation are pointed out in a report on agriculture in Oregon in 1962 by a legislative interim committee on the subject. First, U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics show relatively low returns for farm labor and farm capital compared to the returns for other industries.

The committee points out that fabulous production has been achieved by the farmer in Oregon, but at the same time, costs of production have become disproportionately high.

In 1961, a total \$412.6 million worth of cash crops cost the farmers \$341.7 million to produce. The total net income from all sources, including \$10.3 million in federal government funds left enough for an average salary of \$2,650 for each of the 45,000 farm operators in Oregon.

Many other things are closing in on the Oregon farmer to drive him to other endeavors, the interim committee report says. Accepting the challenge of competition, he decides to practice more and more efficiency and higher productivity. His efforts succeed, production goes up, and, pow—the price falls because of this high production. It's a classic dilemma.

High taxes also add their weight to the routing of farmers. That these taxes have proved effective in getting rid of the farmer is shown by a 1960 survey made in Benton County on 42 farm sales. Of these 42, only eight were bought by other bona fide farmers. The others were listed as tax refuges for out-of-state buyers, hobby farms or country estates.

In some counties, property taxes on farm lands have almost doubled in the

last decade. This is largely due to the tremendous rise in school costs on the local levels and the exodus to the suburbs by city dwellers who are demanding other urban services.

The proof of the impact on the farmer is compared in one study with that of a professional man.

In this study, a representative farmer in the Willamette Valley had an investment of \$118,000 true cash value in his farm. It was found that for school purposes alone, the average yearly taxes paid were \$1,800 per farm. On the average in this study, the farmer received \$4,300 as a total payment for his labor, management and return on the capital he had invested in his farm.

This figured out to about 70 cents per hour for labor, providing he could credit capital with a normal farm loan percentage rate of interest.

A dentist, on the other hand invests \$30,000 to get started in business. This investment was subject to a depreciation write-off and very quickly dropped to a 50 per cent taxable cash value.

When these factors were all considered, it was shown that the dentist was paying about \$350 in property tax for using the resources in his business, while the farmer was paying \$1,800.

Of course, on the higher income of a dentist, he was paying a great deal more state and federal income tax. Some of the state tax was coming back in basic school support, but other than that neither was doing much toward defraying the cost of local services. So the heaviest burden was falling on the farmer again.

It's in this area the state may be able to give the beleaguered farmer an assist. Other businesses have a depreciation allowance or some other special tax consideration. Land, the farmer's chief stock in trade, doesn't depreciate. Some equitable taxing system needs to be worked out for him, too.

"Those Fellows Just Don't Know How to Integrate!"



WASHINGTON WINDOW

Negro Vote Can Prove Decisive

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

Candidate Kennedy's principal campaign bid in 1960 for the vote of Negroes was at a moment when the attention of most voters abruptly had been directed to another great issue.

Kennedy's big pitch for the Negro vote was made in California in the second week of September, 1960. Two days earlier a group of Protestant ministers and laymen had met in Washington, D.C. under chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale to consider Kennedy's religion. The Peale group issued a statement warning that "a Roman Catholic president would... be under extreme pressure by the hierarchy of his church" to go along with Vatican foreign policy. That statement was made Sept. 7.

Emphasized Civil Rights

Kennedy was campaigning on the Pacific Coast. His managers distributed an advance text of a speech Kennedy was to deliver on Sept. 9 in Los Angeles. Emphasis was on civil rights. Citing the vast area of civil rights performance promised in the Democratic platform, Kennedy said: "I believe in our platform. And in 1961 I intend to see that its pledges are carried out. I have asked Sen. (Joseph S.) Clark, of Pennsylvania, and Rep. (Emmanuel) Celler, of New York, to prepare a bill embodying all of the (civil rights) pledges of the Democratic platform. And this bill will be among the first orders of business when a new Congress meets in January."

Kennedy did not follow his distributed text when he spoke in the

Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium. The substance of his speech was unchanged but the language was different. Kennedy did not retreat from his civil rights commitments. He actually said it this way: "Let us make it very clear that when the Democratic Party wrote its platform in July it meant it in September and in November and in January. In 1961, I intend to see those commitments carried out."

"When our next president takes office in January 1961, he must be prepared to move forward in the field of human rights in three general areas: as a legislative leader, as chief executive, and as the center of the moral power of the United States."

Bid Is Successful

This all-out bid for Negro support was a great success although the attention of most voters at the time was centered on religion in politics. Plans were being made at that moment for candidate Kennedy's Sept. 12 appearance before the Greater Houston (Tex.) Ministerial Association. There on television Kennedy answered and pretty well demolished the objections of the Peale Protestants.

Negro voters had been listening, however, to Kennedy on civil rights. That was fortunate for him because Kennedy needed their votes. Negroes had rallied to Franklin D. Roosevelt's new deal but Dwight D. Eisenhower tempted a lot of them back into the Republican party.

How Kennedy reversed this trend was shown by a Republican analysis of the Negro vote of 1936 and 1960. In Baltimore,

Md., for example, 55.5 per cent of the Negro vote appears to have been cast for Ike in 1956 as against 28.2 per cent for Richard M. Nixon in 1960. In Chicago, the Republican take among Negroes slumped from 33.4 per cent in 1956 to 19.2 in 1960. In New York City the shift was from 26.1 per cent to 18.1 per cent. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, combined, the Republicans slumped from 26.6 per cent to 18.4 per cent.

The big city vote cost Nixon the electoral votes of several states, cost him the White House, too. The Negro vote can be decisive.

Opinions From Readers

'What Next,' Says Reader On School-Prayer Issue

To The Editor:

When I was a small boy I was a student in a public school in a little Southern town. The principal of the school was a dignified man. He also was a minister of the gospel. Everyone called him the "Professor."

Each morning all of the students would assemble in the school auditorium and we would bow our heads in reverence while the "Professor" recited a prayer. We would then sing a sacred or patriotic song. After that we would go to our classrooms. We were taught to love God and to love our country. None of us believed we were violating the Constitution of the United States.

Today the Supreme Court has abolished prayer in our public schools. The court has not abolished religion from our schools. Instead they have favored the new religion of atheism.

Something is radically wrong when one or two atheists can go to court and thereby invalidate the Christian tradition of the entire Nation. Soon someone will want

the name of God stricken from our coins and also make it unlawful to swear with our hand on the Bible.

Karl Marx said: "Atheism comes before communism comes." Does it seem as if we are going in that direction? God bless America? Maybe, maybe not!

Frank Liening
Camas Valley Rt. Box 545
Winston, Ore.

Californian Derisive Of Legislative Action

To The Editor:

The state of Oregon certainly has hit upon a means of birth control with its new income tax. From all appearances the more children you have the more tax you must pay. This is good for me as I am not married, therefore I like this tax.

The defeat of the cigarette tax was another victory for the smoker, for if this tax had passed the smoker would become the chewer and this would necessitate the return of the cuspidor and the familiar spots on the living room floor. Now daylight saving time is one

of the most wonderful things that ever happened to the State of Oregon. What is wonderful about it we in California don't know, but if we have it, it must be wonderful.

To be able to spend the first half of your legislative session, thinking up ways to spend money, the last half finding ways to raise money is an achievement in itself. For this I salute you, my State salutes you and I am sure your own voters salute you.

May you keep up the good work!
Anthony Sarrauso
General Delivery
Newport Beach, Calif.

Supreme Court Picked Atheism Over Religion

To The Editor:

The Supreme Court of our land has decided for atheism and against Christianity. As a Nation we have grown immensely materially, but may have become sterile in our moral and spiritual efforts. This decision could never have been made with a vital and decisive Christian effort being exerted by our people. It seems rather queer to me that after two centuries we have become so enlightened finally that we can twist the meaning of our Constitution to conform to any meaning we wish, depending upon the pressure brought to bear.

I am sure the founding fathers of our Nation had no such intent. I doubt very much if, with the Supreme Court Justices we now have, any law could be written that would, or could, legally permit the use of our Lord's Prayer in our schools.

For years we have taught atheistic evolution in our schools. It is written in the children's text books, and most teachers have made no effort to curtail it.

At present we are considering the teaching of communism. This would be a great aid to a communist teacher and should greatly help our socialistic trend.

If it is wrong to teach Christianity, it is certainly wrong to teach atheism.

This court decision should bring a flood of protest from Christians everywhere. If it does not, it only indicates the extent of our falling away in these latter days.

It is time we started fighting for the liberties we are losing on every side. We should be ashamed if we, in our generation, lose the very things our forefathers gave their lives to obtain and preserve.

Kenneth Kinney
Kinney Variety Store
Myrtle Creek, Ore.

NIKITA ACCEPTS BIDS

OSLO, Norway (UPI)—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has accepted invitations to visit Norway, Sweden and Denmark next spring, the Norwegian government announced Wednesday.

Khrushchev originally planned to visit the three Scandinavian countries in 1959. But he called off the trip because of the "unfavorable atmosphere" created by the Scandinavian press.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO

June 20, 1923

From Mrs. Ellsbury's Advice to the Lovelorn column Dear Mrs. Ellsbury: In wearing the King Tut or Deauville neckerchief, should the knot be worn on the side or in the front? CLASSY KID. Dear CLASSY KID—Either one is correct although the side is a little smarter. The neckerchief should be worn carelessly.

25 YEARS AGO

June 20, 1938

Joseph P. Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, today disclaimed any intention to seek the democratic presidential nomination in 1940.

He made the remark in response to a question asked him as the liner in which he was returning from Europe came up to the harbor.

Methodist Men's Group To Meet New Ministers

Ivan Edwards, president of the First Methodist Men's Club has announced that the regular monthly meeting for the club will be held next Monday evening at a 6:30 dinner in the Fellowship hall of the church.

Primary interest will be to greet the new ministers of the church, the Rev. Clark Enz and the Rev. Tatsumasa Shirakawa.

Laymen and ministers from the Winston-Dillard, Oakland and Sutherlin Methodist churches have been invited to attend.

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Program Scheduled At Newton Creek

The closing exercises of the Vacation Bible School of the Newton Creek Church of Christ will be given this Friday at 7:30 p.m.

The church, which was organized a little over three years ago, and which erected the first unit of its building last summer, boasts an enrollment of 42 children, 6 teenage workers and 10 adult teachers for its first Daily Vacation Bible School.

The program will include songs, recitations and pantomimes as well as a display of handwork and a workbook. The public is invited to attend the program.

The church building is located at 731 Newton Creek Road. Refreshments will be served following the program.

The Rev. Lloyd M. Whitford is pastor of the church.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE:



The Smallest Flaw Philatelists Like

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI)—You don't have to smile when you call a man a philatelist, but sometimes it's hard to keep from it.

Stamp collectors comprise one of the few groups on earth that cherish imperfection. Even the smallest flaw in a postage stamp will send a philatelist into spasms of delight.

This passion for the defective seems a mite curious to those of us who regard the postage stamp merely as something to mail a letter with.

Some of the controversies that shake the philatelic world—as, for example, the inverted printing of the Dag Hammarskjöld memorial stamp last fall—are likely to cause a non-philatelist to quiver with amusement.

Question of Eyebrows

At the moment, it looks like a major flap is shaping up over the question of Amelia Earhart's eyebrows.

A new airmail stamp honoring the famed aviatrix, who disappeared during a flight over the Pacific in 1937, recently was unveiled by the Post Office Department.

It doesn't go on sale until July 25, but already an issue has arisen over whether R. M. Bower, who engraved the stamp, neglected to equip Miss Earhart's likeness with eyebrows.

also to inspect a photographic enlargement of the area around her eyes.

Bower, who worked from an old photograph, pictured Miss Earhart boyishly attired in slacks and shirt and standing in front of the silver monoplane in which she disappeared.

No Comment

To me, her brow seemed as barren of upholstery as that of the Mona Lisa. But when I asked the department press officer whether Bower had indeed omitted her eyebrows, all I got was an enigmatic smile.

The official policy of the postal service is to be as inscrutable as possible. I assume it seeks to avoid giving the stamp an inflated value on the philatelic market, as might be the case if word got out that Bower had goofed.

In addition to the controversy over Miss Earhart's eyebrows, there also has been considerable discussion regarding her facial expression, which I would describe as a "grin" or a cross between a grin and a smile.

She apparently was squinting into the sun when the original photograph was taken. Some philatelists say the engraving presents an optical illusion in which the eyes appear open one moment and closed the next.

Commenting on that, the press officer said "at eight cents, an animated postage stamp might be regarded as one of the better buys of the year."