

Federal Government Will Share Tax Load

Friday, The News-Review in this column took a stand against the petitions being circulated around the state to force referral of the 1963 legislature's tax bill to the people.

The contention of the newspaper is that with the same personnel as in the 1963 legislature, no major reforms are likely if the referendum vote Oct. 15 forces an extra session.

What is more likely to happen is that massive cuts in the basic school fund and higher education budget will be made. The first item will mean a tremendous added burden on property taxpayers because the basic school support fund of a proposed \$141 million serves as an offset to local taxes. The second item, higher education, will mean lack of college facilities to handle the great increase in students.

What's more, The News-Review contends the cost of the extra session and the fiscal uncertainties caused by a failure to have a solid budget by the first of the year will add a lot more unnecessary strains on the taxpayers' pocket-books.

Far more sensible an approach is a demand for tax reform in the 1965 session.

The petitions for referral shouldn't be signed, but the Citizens Committee for Economy and Equitable Taxation has one strong tool to work with. That is the legislature's decision to eliminate the federal income tax deduction. . . . The tool which proved so effective in 1959. Not only were enough names received for the referendum, but voters turned down the tax bill about 5 to 1. (Probably the major reason was the \$35 million surplus in the treasury. As a result of this surplus no special session was necessary.)

A point which apparently also swayed the voters was the elimination of the federal income tax deduction. Judging from statements recently by a couple of acknowledged legislative experts on the

subject of taxes, this is no grounds for rejecting the tax bill.

Both Rep. W. O. Kelsay of Roseburg and Rep. Clarence Barton of Coos Bay, speaker of the House, say this is merely a means of getting the federal government to help carry some of the load of the \$48 million extra necessary to balance the 1963-65 budget.

Both say the federal government will pay a large portion of increased state income taxes if the new tax law becomes effective.

Barton, in a recent speech, explained it this way:

"Eliminating the federal deduction is a method of increasing state taxes—but it is also a method of reducing federal taxes. This happens because of the larger state tax deduction you receive on your federal return."

He gives these examples:

An Oregon man with a wife and two children who earned \$5,000 last year paid \$58 in state tax. His tax this year, if the new income tax bill becomes effective, will be \$93. That sounds like a 60 per cent increase, but actually, his total state and federal income taxes will rise only 6 per cent. His federal tax drops as his state tax rises.

The same man making \$7,000 last year paid \$187. This year, he will pay \$242. That's a 29.4 per cent rise in state taxes, but only a 3.6 per cent increase in his combined state and federal taxes.

On the same basis, by the time the theoretical taxpayer is making \$100,000, the increase is really only a total of 1.5 per cent when state and federal taxes are combined.

This point should be taken into consideration before signing the referendum petition which is certain to come your way. You are bound to pay some extra taxes whether the budget is referred and turned down, or not. But it certainly makes more sense to pay them for services now included in the budget than for a special session which isn't likely to achieve a systematic improvement in taxation.

"Steady On, M'Boy!"



The Editor's Corner
By Charles V. Stanton

Retired High Court Judge Comments On World Of Law

Judge James T. Brand, retired justice of the Oregon Supreme Court, recently commented in a special bylined article in The Oregonian on actions by the U.S. Supreme Court. In his article he raised some very interesting points in which he indicated that the court may be moving too far and too fast.

In particular, however, and aside from any opinions concerning whether decisions by the Supreme Court are deserving of criticism, I found most interesting and, indeed inspiring, his comment concerning law in itself.

Discussing enactment and enforcement of law, Judge Brand wrote:

A backward glance wisely precedes any forward look. Glancing backward, a historian would observe that law and particularly legislation normally lags behind the customs and the sentiments of the people. Common law grew out of custom. Legislation is the product of popular demand. The determination of the extent to which law can accomplish social reform by amending beyond the mores and the conscience of the people is one of the most difficult tasks of statesmanship. Law is a proper instrument for moral and social reform but when it goes too far beyond established custom it may fail to accomplish reform and may result instead in public disrespect for law and corruption of enforcement officials, witness the Eighteenth Amendment establishing (?) prohibition.

This simple and explicit statement concerning the formation of laws is something that all of us should study. I believe.

If we'll take a second look at the laws, rules and regulations by which we're governed, we'll find that people respect those laws necessitated by the needs of society as a whole. Those are moral laws, laws made for safety, welfare and happiness of people as a whole. But when it comes to regulatory laws, seemingly are made only to be broken — if we can get away with it.

Perhaps I'm a bit prejudiced in favor of Judge Brand and his judicial opinions. I certainly have a deep affection for the man and I respect his integrity and his judgment.

My high regard for him goes back many years to a time when I was a student in high school.

Eye Injured

Judge Brand was studying in the law school at Harvard. He suffered a severe eye affliction and was in danger of losing his eyesight, as I recall the situation. Judge Brand's brother, the late Charles A. Brand, long a resident of this area, was operating Overland Orchards, north and west of the present Country Club at the time. So James Brand came out to Douglas County to spend a year with his brother and rest his ailing eyes.

Travel in those days was extremely difficult. We had few paved roads. In wintertime our roads were deep with mud. Most travel was on horseback.

James Brand belonged to a fraternity which sponsored debate. So, despite difficulties and weather, he rode horseback in the middle of winter sixteen miles to and from Overland Orchards once or twice each week to coach the debate team of Roseburg High School. After leaving law school, he returned to Oregon to engage in the practice of law and soon was elevated to the Bench and also served for many years as a highly-respected member of our State Supreme Court.

Thus his statement concerning the origin and purpose of laws comes from long study and analytical understanding.



UNCLE AL'S STORY CORNER

by Alan Knudtson of KNUDTSON'S JEWELERS

A Hollywood model famous for her face and figure passes some of her time modeling for an artist of considerable ability, who paints nudes.

After the artist finished a particularly fetching likeness of her, the model was so taken with the results that she purchased the painting herself. One day when she was out of her apartment, the painting was stolen.

The police were called, and in due course, arrived and began asking questions. One of the most important of their questions was: "What does the painting look like?" Perhaps the policeman who asked the question was fishing for an undraping—but, if he was, it didn't work. She confided that, short of posing for them, she was nonplussed insofar as explaining what the painting looked like.

Finally, it occurred to her to call the artist, to whom she poured out her tearful tale of the loss.

The artist volunteered to paint a small color sketch of what the stolen painting was all about. So, she posed again.

Now, the police are going around with a 5x7 painting, interrogating leads concerning a stolen painting that looks like the one they carry with them, for the owner, who herself is the subject of the object of their search.

(This story was told to me by a friend, a fine artist broker who deals mostly in fine oil paintings from all over the world. I thought it was a funny story when he told it to me and decided it was worth re-telling.)

Remember you can buy anything at Knudtson's on easy terms. If you've never been in our store, come in and look around. We like people who say, "I'm just looking," because when they are ready to buy, they remember us. (Advertisement)

Looks Top Ability In Election Today



By ROBERT C. RUARK

It is quite frightening to think that a great deal of our history might have not come to pass if there had been television in our early beginnings.

Abe Lincoln very possibly couldn't have gotten himself elected; George Washington's store teeth would have undoubtedly given a most repulsive sibilance to his speeches, and Silent Cal Coolidge would never have been invited to Meet the Press. On the other hand, Warren G. Harding could have licked anybody, any time, on sheer beauty and charm.

The Lincoln conjecture was recently offered by a Civil War scholar, one Dr. William B. Hesseltine of the University of Wisconsin, who has written some 20 books on the War Between the States.

Appearance Bad

"Lincoln's tall, ungainly, loose-jointed appearance, and his high-pitched, nasal voice would have meant his political death in an age of televised debates," Dr. Hesseltine says. "He could hold an audience after a while, but he took a little getting used to."

I had forgotten that Lincoln's political enemies mocked him with the nickname of "Ape" Lincoln, and poked a lot of cruel fun at his rail-splitter's gawky body, his rather mangy beard, and his scarecrow clothing. Any of the above failures could murder him today, and it is quite possible we might never have had the Gettysburg Address or the Emancipation Proclamation.

It is painfully true that one must not only be rich to run for high office today, but one must be reasonably pretty and a slick talker as well. A handsome family and

an eccentric positive feature, such as Jack Kennedy's hairdo, become an indispensable trademark. God only knows how many women voted for Kennedy because he was "cute," or because Jackie was "adorable," or Caroline was "enchanting."

Villainy Seen

At the same time there is no way of knowing how many people voted against Dick Nixon because his blue-black beard went oddly with his ski-jump nose and chipmunk cheeks, giving him the conflicting impression of a comic villain. When he went up against the boyish, magnetic Kennedy in that celebrated debate, with his make-up on wrong and the lighting haywire, Dick blew the presidency as surely as if he had missed the nomination.

There is absolutely no hope, today, with the TV eye ubiquitous, for a grotesquely ugly man, or a silly-looking man, to beat a Gregory Peck type, although the Peck type might have the brains of a goat and the political morals of a mink. Candidacy has almost simpered down to a decision for Central Casting.

Pity Hurts

It is a pity, I think, that television, in the execution of its most valuable faculty, should have put an unavoidable stress on surface value. A Jimmy Walker might have achieved anything by today's standards of acceptability, but Al Smith's East Side accent might have ruled him from consideration by the broad voting public.

Herbert Hoover, in his younger days, looked like a petulant baby in his stand-up collar, and the late great Robert Taft had a definitely oatmealish appearance. The greatness of the men inside the physi-

cal envelope would not have emerged on TV.

This became terribly apparent when television attempted to fill the vacuum left by the striking newspapers in New York. Men of respected prose, who had been seen mainly through a blurry half-column cut, suddenly appeared as awkward, fumbling, stumbling oafs when they read their own copy for the sound camera. The value of the brain behind the prose got lost behind funny faces and halting speech.

Candidates Comely

Fortunately, the leading contenders on the Republican bench for the next presidential election tend to the comely side. Barry Goldwater is a strikingly handsome man of infinite charm; George Romney is less handsome but carries a solid impression of ruggedness, honesty, and Nelson Rockefeller packs a comely impression of ruggedness, comeliness and integrity. And all three are rich in varying degrees.

This is just as well, because, when massed against the beauty, charm and riches of the Kennedy clan as centered in Jack, the boys on the other side of the fence can't afford to come up with an Honest Abe, called "Ape." The glaring eye of the TV camera just won't permit a talented goof if a handsome ham is available. (Copyright, 1963, by United Feature Synd., Inc.)

Cherry Sweetheart Visits Rosellini

OLYMPIA, Wash. (UPI) — Northwest Cherry Sweetheart Alonnie Hattenhauer, 18, of The Dalles delivered to Gov. Albert D. Rosellini a basket of Chinook cherries, a new variety recently developed at Washington State University.

Representing the cherry growers of Washington and Oregon, Miss Hattenhauer will be touring the two states for the next two weeks to familiarize the public with the new strain.

She plans to enroll at Oregon State University next fall.

The cherries the governor received this week were the first of the new strain to be distributed outside the experimental laboratories.

The cherry is a cross between a Bing and a Lambert, ripens earlier and is said to be larger and more flavorful than the regular varieties.

Two Persons Found Safe In Clackamas County

OREGON CITY (UPI) — A 65-year-old man and a young boy, reported missing in different areas of Clackamas County Thursday, were found safe Friday.

John Feldman, Milwaukee, was found on a road in the Estacada area. Searchers said he was a little tired but in good condition.

Terry Anderson, 5, Portland, walked into a residence near Troutdale about 9:15 a.m. He had been reported missing from Camp Howard, a Catholic youth facility about 12 miles northeast of Sandy.

HARD TO CONVINCED

WORCESTER, England (UPI) — Strongman Travor Smallman, 25, was just going into his act outside a movie theater Friday when onlooker Laurian Healy, 10, piped up. "My daddy is stronger than you are."

As the crowd giggled, Smallman showed his strength by wrapping an iron bar around Laurian's neck, then had to call the fire department for help when he found he could not unwind it.

"I still think," said Laurian later, "that my daddy is stronger."

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Bad Posture Noted As A Writing Skill

By DICK WEST
WASHINGTON (UPI) — At the last meeting of our neighborhood literary society we had an interesting discussion on the qualities that a person needs to become a successful writer.

Some said the most important quality is the ability to compose long murky paragraphs that invoke the atmosphere of an apartment hallway at evensong when one of the tenants is cooking cabbage.

Others said the most important quality is to have a friend on the selection committee of a book club.

Still others said the most important quality is an encyclopedic grasp of four-letter words.

Surprisingly enough, nobody except me mentioned poor posture as a necessary qualification for a literary career. This leads me to believe that the importance of bad posture has never been adequately explained.

Confined To Journalism
I'll concede that my observations have been generally limited to the journalistic branch of literature, but the fact is that I have never known a first rate writer who had good posture.

By the process of inductive reasoning a conclusion can therefore be drawn that their success is due at least in part to bad posture.

at a book club selection board, but almost anyone can, with proper instruction and diligent practice, develop poor posture.

There is a sound physiological basis for arguing that bad posture is a vital force in literature. Most composition nowadays is done on a typewriter, and it has been scientifically established that when a person sits down at a typewriter his thoughts rush to his feet.

Impedes Circulation
Sitting erectly with spine straight and shoulders square impedes the circulation of thought waves, which tend to follow a curved line, and prevents them from returning to the brain.

When I am at my typewriter, I try to overcome the natural inertia of thought waves by drawing my knees up under my chin in an approximation of the fetal position. This lessens the distance that the thought waves must travel vertically and provides a sinusoidal path from the feet to the brain.

Other newspapermen I know seek the same results of slumping into the chair and extending the legs as far under the desk as possible. This forms a horizontal plane over which thought waves can flow with relatively little gravitational resistance.

Actually, thought waves move most freely when the body is supine, but I don't recommend that. It gives passers-by the impression that the writer is taking a nap.

Not everyone can have a friend

Reader Opinions

Ice Age Of Communism Spreading Through World

To The Editor:

Another ice age unlike those evidenced in prehistoric times is creeping upon this earth. Communism is spreading in a slowly, ever widening, freezing circle to other nations, striking cold the hearts of the basic freedoms of life.

We, as Americans, seem not to realize the meaning, to other nations of the freedoms and privileges we were born with. If the present Americans could fully realize how the first Americans had to fight for their rights and ours they might exercise them more fully and fight communism more heartily.

Weapons Available

There are two basic weapons with which we may fight communism. First is the love of democracy. Must we first be deprived of the rights that are ours in a democracy before we realize what we do have? We need only to look at the people trying so desperately, risking their lives, to escape from behind the iron curtain to see what a democratic nation stands for.

The second flame with which this glacier is to be melted is the Holy Bible. The communistic leaders fear this book, sacred to Christians. I once read an article written by a person visiting in Russia. Upon his entrance, officials asked that he leave his Bible with them until he left. When he refused they insisted upon his bringing it out of the country when he returned. If the truths of the Bible were revealed to people under communistic rule, their leaders would see the edges of the glacier melting, their empire crumbling.

Freedom Given

In America we are given freedom of speech. Any person may say what he chooses about an official, his neighbor, even the President, which may, or may not be in good taste. This is his right. Under communistic rule no such thing is tolerated. They are told what to say, do, and even what to think.

Only in a democratic nation may a person rise from "log cabin to white house," vote freely, and choose his own career, home, religion, etc. Do we actually realize these are privileges that we have taken for granted so long? So many people do not turn out on election day to vote, yet complain

of the choice of the ones who did. So many do not attend a church of any faith. Freedom of the press is another great privilege, neglected by many. Unopinionated facts of the newspapers are great eye-openers to the public.

Exercise Rights
How people under communistic rule would love a chance to live as we do.

Will these things be taken from us before we see what we have? Only when we realize why democracy must be preserved, may we successfully fight communism.

One of the first steps the American citizen can take to fight communism is to exercise his democratic rights.

I am not, as yet, a full-fledged citizen of the United States as I am under 21 years of age. I am, however, exercising those rights already mine.

Are you?
Paula Germond
Box 136
Umpqua, Oregon

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1923

Construction of a hotel at Diamond Lake is now taking place. A survey was made of the east camp grounds and improvements are planned. By present transportation routes, Diamond Lake is 90 miles from Medford, 94 miles from Klamath Falls, and 90 miles from Roseburg by the North Umpqua Trail.

25 YEARS AGO
July 4, 1938

The National Resources Committee predicts chronic poverty and cultural stagnation for millions of people because of an unbalanced distribution of population. The committee said the most critical overpopulation problems could be expelled in some farming, mining and forest areas.

10 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1953

Thermometers in Roseburg were expected to reach their peak this far for 1953 this afternoon, the U.S. Weather Bureau reported. High temperatures during the afternoon will be 92. The forecast said, Today will be the fifth straight day that the temperatures have risen above 80.

Now You Know

By United Press International
Comets derive their name from the wispy, hairy appearance of their long tails, according to the National Geographic Society. The Latin word "cometa" means literally "long hair."

Day's News

By Frank Jenkins

In Bonn, capital of West Germany, West Germans this week gave President Kennedy a thunderous welcome as he opened his European tour with an emphatic promise that the United States will remain faithful to its commitments to defend Europe.

He told them: "The United States is here in this continent to stay. So long as our presence is desired and required, our forces will remain. For your safety is our liberty, your liberty is our liberty, and any attack on your soil is an attack on our own."

He added: "Our alliance is in a period of transition, and that is as it should be. Western Europe is no longer weakened by conflict but is fast becoming a full partner in prosperity and security. Western Europe is no longer the seedbed of World War. It is (now) an instrument of unity and an example of reconciliation. Western Europe is no longer an area of assistance, but can now be a source of strength to all the forces of freedom all around the globe."

Those are warm and friendly words.

They are TRUTHFUL words. But they are spoken under peculiar circumstances.

The dispatches add: President Kennedy's jet PURPOSELY avoided flying over France on the flight from Washington. French President De Gaulle conspicuously avoided extending an invitation to President Kennedy to visit France on this trip which will take him also to Ireland, Britain and Italy.

The President's associates made it clear that President Kennedy did not want to fly over France.

Why not?
Well, if one can read correctly the signs and the portents, President De Gaulle is IRKED by American leadership of the free world—and especially is he irked by America's position of LEADERSHIP in Western Europe.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that President De Gaulle feels that the position of leadership of the European part of the Free world should be held by FRANCE, which is a part of Western Europe, and not by the United States of America.

One must hope that isn't true. But at the moment it looks like it is true.

THE DUCKS LIKE IT
LONDON (UPI)—John Dorman, 20, and Jeffrey Watts, 25, were found innocent Friday of willfully swerving two ducklings in a pond when they testified they were only pouring water over the ducks' backs.

"You cannot worry ducklings by splashing water over them," Watts told the court.

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