

## State Budget Vote Almost Certain

It's all but certain now that we will have a special election on the state legislature's \$60 million tax increase for the present biennium.

A total 23,185 signatures was needed, and a United Press International survey showed Wednesday that over 10,000 signatures had already been certified and more than 7,000 were in but still unchecked.

Although The News-Review has taken a stand that the referral is a costly mistake, the efforts to make it possible deserve commendation. They were made almost single-handedly by an Albany weekly newspaper editor with strong enough convictions to make him hurdle every roadblock despite an illness which almost immobilized him.

Circulation of petitions was launched Aug. 6 by J. Frapery Howard in the face of opposition by such strong groups as Associated Oregon Industries and the AFL-CIO. Even the job of getting an acceptable ballot title so the petitions could be circulated was a big one. Add to this a considerable lack of active support from around the state, and Howard's efforts can truthfully be described as tremendous.

Despite the yeoman's job done by Howard, we cannot help but feel that a rejection of the state budget will lead to fiscal chaos.

The election itself, which will be scheduled Oct. 15, will be covered by a \$300,000 amount set aside by the state legislature just in case a referral election was instituted.

If the voters approve the tax measure Oct. 15, the state will continue its operations as usual, retroactive to Jan. 1 of this year.

If they reject the \$404 general fund biennium budget, the state is in big trouble. It means either \$60 million will have to be whacked from the operational budget for a period which has already

progressed eight months. Many legislators agree that these cuts would have to be made in either welfare or education costs. The most likely place is in education. Thus, the immediate reflection would be on property taxes. As Gov. Mark Hatfield puts it, "If the remaining signatures are valid, the people will be deciding the question of vastly increased property taxes or vastly decreased educational opportunities."

The probable immediate result of rejection of the budget by voters would be that the governor would call a special session of the legislature. It isn't likely he would take on the job of personally making \$60 million in budget cuts. The costs of this special session would be added to a weak, slap-dash budget. It would be a budget thrown together without advance planning and one which would hurt the state.

We don't like the new tax structure, but it is the lesser of two evils. We can bear with the new structure and start planning for the next legislative session where spending and taxation on a different, but planned, basis can be set in action. Or we can demand that the state make its changes now in a big hurry and without any planning at all. The results of the latter approach could very well cost us as much money, without the benefits of any state services.

Now that the die seems cast on a referendum election, we agree with Oregon Voter, a Portland tax and public affairs publication, which calls for a strong educational campaign on the merits of the \$60 million tax increase. At the same time, voters should be given a thorough education on the effects on the pocketbook of a special session; the effects of suddenly withdrawing \$60 million from the budget on which operation has already started; and the effects of vastly greater property taxes on taxpayers already overburdened.

"Things Were Bad Enough, Then Prince Charles Took That Nip!"



## The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

### Task Of Improving Airport Is Too Big For City Alone

A correspondent, who frequently writes for the Reader Opinions column in this newspaper, seems quite critical of the city of Roseburg and its various civic-minded individuals and organizations because of pending curtailment of air service. Roseburg, in his opinion, should be removing the hill at the north end of the field, making a better approach or take-off possible.

He asserts that "The City Fathers, merchants and the Chamber of Commerce better start working on the airport and spend less time promoting bathing beauty contests." The criticism, it seems to me, is totally unwarranted because none of these organizations has sponsored or promoted any such contest.

The letter, however, raises some interesting points. One of these issues is found in the fact that the writer is not a resident of the city, contributes nothing to the city's income, yet wants the city to provide facilities he needs.

This is a point of view that has long been the focal point of argument. Our cities are surrounded by well settled suburbs. There is a great need for consolidation for matters of health, police protection, and, more particularly, cooperation. But many people on the outside want no part of the municipality, as a rule, yet they are quite belligerent in their criticism of the city, its services, its merchandising methods, etc. They are in a large way dependent upon the city for jobs, supplies, entertainment, etc. They maintain, on the other hand, that the city profits from their business, receives their spendable dollars, would suffer economically from their absence, and had better cater to their continued patronage—or else.

The Roseburg area embraces less than one-third the county's population. Yet the Roseburg airport is the only commercial airport in the county. Just why should the city of Roseburg be expected to provide accommodations and facilities for the other two-thirds of the population? Shouldn't the airport, like that in Medford, be made a county airport and receive joint cooperation in its development?

The writer properly and correctly points out that an airport is conducive to improved economy. There is no question but that Roseburg seriously needs a good airport. But there are other angles to consider. The rough terrain around Roseburg is not the best in the world for safe flying. It is extremely difficult to find a location where the

demanded angles of approach and take-off are available. In fact, the Roseburg port comes nearer the required minimum than any other available location. There is a very great question, as has been previously mentioned, whether or not the minimum standards for F-27 operation are not made too high by the federal agency. The critic points out that it used to be possible to board a plane in Roseburg, fly to Portland then catch a plane in Portland for Chicago, all in the same day. Now, he says, it is necessary to take a bus to Eugene, fly to Portland, spend a night in Portland, go to Chicago the next day, taking two days for the trip.

The fact is, however, that one can drive an automobile over the Freeway from Roseburg to Portland and arrive almost as quickly as he can fly by way of North Bend. If the rider must take a bus, he can go directly to Portland instead of Eugene and get his flight to Chicago all in one day, if he so desires.

This isn't to indicate we don't need an airport, nor that we don't need a better airport than we have. Furthermore, we need a service that will give us scheduled saving us time and providing convenience. The job is too big to be tackled alone by the City of Roseburg. If the airport is to serve the population of the Central Basin, then the people of the Central Basin, it seems to me, should be helping with the job, not expecting "George" to do it.

### Proposal By Urban League Would Upgrade Negro Race

By AL KUETTNER

One of the most ambitious programs ever advanced for the upgrading of the Negro race in America has been proposed by the National Urban League.

The proposal, quickly named the "Domestic Marshall Plan," would call for the expenditure of the estimated \$10 billion over a 10-year period. The project's aim would be to close the gap, except socially, between the Negro and white citizen of the United States.

The Urban League, which conceived the idea and wants to manage it, acknowledges there are many hurdles to surmount before final plan can be announced. That is expected within the next three months.

Just Startling "We are just putting the meat on the bones now," Herman Swatt, assistant director of the Urban League in the South said. The spokesman said the federal government is exploring "at a high level" the feasibility of the project. Whitney Young Jr., Urban League executive secretary, was in a day-long conference at the White House Tuesday during which the proposed program was discussed.

Young visualizes the program being financed by federal, state and local governments as well as by private foundations.

The U. S. "Marshall Plan" would finance job training and apprentice courses for Negroes, scholarships, health programs,

business financing, book buying and tutoring. Gap Is Widening "The gap between Negro and white, across the board, is always widening in terms of such things as education and income," Swatt said. "If we are going to close that gap, something in addition to equal opportunity has to be added. We must go beyond equality."

The Urban League feels that, because of the long lag between the education of large masses of Negro and white children, the finest teachers should now be made available to Negroes, whether in integrated or in 100 per cent Negro schools. The proposed program would help pay the cost. The Urban League plans to concentrate heavily on the advancement of job opportunities for Negroes and it is here that much of the money would be spent.

### In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO August 23, 1923 Gasoline prices dropped one cent here today, gasoline being sold at 20 cents wholesale and 22 cents retail.

25 YEARS AGO August 23, 1938 The regional office of the Public Works Administration at Portland today announced receipt of the formal application of the Roberts Creek Water district for a loan and grant on the proposed water distribution system for that area east and south of Roseburg.

10 YEARS AGO August 23, 1953 A 22-year old Japanese stowaway who had dreamed of America since he was a child jumped off the liner and swam 10 miles through shark infested waters to reach North America.

A well-balanced 11-member Salem YMCA squad splashed away with the team trophy in the 1953 edition of the Southern Oregon Interscholastic Swim Meet. Roseburg came in second.

A thought for the day—Former President Harry Truman said "The responsibility of the great states is to serve, not to dominate the world."

### THE LIGHTER SIDE:

#### Day's News

By Frank Jenkins



#### Fly's Romantic Habits Studied

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — One of the major tasks confronting mankind is finding a means of doing away with insects without upsetting Rachel Carson. In her book "Silent Spring," Miss Carson put her foot down regarding the use of chemical pesticides. This brought forth suggestions that she should try putting her foot down on a few bugs.

It was generally agreed, however, that her point about pesticides upsetting the balance of nature was well taken.

As one who has been feeling a little unbalanced myself, I am pleased to observe that Miss Carson's message has begun to make itself felt.

At Gainesville, Fla., this week, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is dedicating a new insect research laboratory to the pursuit of better methods of controlling pests.

Among other things, the lab will study various biological measures, such as insect birth control.

I don't have the program for the dedication ceremony, but I think it would be appropriate if they invited Miss Carson to throw out the first cockroach, or something like that.

In addition to this project, a team of department scientists at

Beltsville, Md., has started a search for new physical methods of controlling four types of flies. They are investigating the merits of light rays, sound waves, air currents and geometric patterns as weapons against these pests. Apparently they have concluded that the fly swatter is obsolete.

Other Good News No results from Beltsville are expected for a long time yet, but there is good news from the Agriculture Research Service at Corvallis, Ore.

Scientists there have discovered that female houseflies apparently use some sort of perfume to attract male flies.

Proof of the role that scent plays in the romance of a housefly was obtained with a device called an olfactometer. The scientists put some male flies in one chamber and then put some females in another chamber where the fellows couldn't see them.

Despite the absence of sight or sound to lure them, a significant number of the males wound up in the chamber with the females. It is assumed, therefore, that the perfume got 'em.

According to the Agriculture Department, the Corvallis experiment holds promise of developing into something big in the way of fly control. I would not care to speculate just how.

### CAPITOL MEMO

#### Thousands Want Referral, But Few Understand Bill

By ZAN STARK

SALEM (UPI) — While thousands of persons throughout Oregon either oppose or support a referral of the 1963 legislature's \$60 million tax increase package, few of them know what's in the revenue bill.

The package adopted by the legislature includes three major divisions — a liberalized capital gains tax offset by increases in the corporate excise tax, a one-shot speedup of withholding tax collections to be used only if needed, and increases in personal income tax rates.

The personal income tax increase would raise an additional \$48 million. The one-shot speedup would bring in another \$12 million just before the end of the current biennium.

Income Features Listed The main feature of the new personal income tax bill are these:

—Removal of the federal income tax deduction.

—Joint treatment for head of household.

—Students allowed as dependents.

—Full extra credit for blind persons.

—One-half extra credit for senior citizens (over 65).

—\$22 tax credit for personal and dependence deductions.

—Unlimited medical deduction above 5 per cent of income.

—5 per cent optional standard deduction.

Fractional rates ranging from 2 to 7 1/2 per cent.

—Base broadening via a \$5 filing fee, 1 per cent of the adjusted gross income, or the tax, whichever is higher.

Federal Tax Smaller Elimination of the federal in-

come tax deduction will mean that state income tax payments will go up substantially, but federal income tax payments will be reduced.

In effect, the federal government will be paying a part of the state tax bill.

As an example, take the case of a family of four with a \$5,000 income. The state tax goes up \$35, but because that is deductible from federal payments the federal tax would be reduced by \$7, reducing the out of pocket cost of the tax increase to \$28.

All Levels Affected Examples of how other income levels will be affected:

A single person with a \$1,000 income will pay an additional \$2, a couple would pay \$10 more, and a family of four \$10 more.

\$4,000 income—Single person \$25 more, couple \$19 more, family of four an additional \$15.

\$7,000 income—Single person \$43 more, couple \$43 more, family of four an additional \$55.

\$9,000 income—Single person \$46 more, couple \$56 more, family of four an additional \$74.

\$15,000 income—Single person \$84 more, couple \$83 more, family of four an additional \$115.

\$25,000 income—Single person \$173 more, couple \$144 more, family of four an additional \$162.

\$100,000 income—Single person \$333 more, couple \$782 more, family of four an additional \$788.

Above the \$5,000 income level the "more children you have, the more you pay" principle goes into effect. This reflects the belief on the part of legislators that because so much of the state's general fund — about 60 per cent — goes for education, couples with lots of children should pay a bigger share of the tax load.

## Opinions From Readers

### 'Radical Right' Raises Question Of Definition

To The Editor:

Governor Rockefeller has asked Barry Goldwater to disavow support from the "radical right." Senator Goldwater has asked the New York governor to define "radical right." This provides both interest and a quandary.

Last year I purchased a brand new edition of the Encyclopedia Americana. Three months ago I wrote its publishers for a definition of "radical right." To date I have received no reply. Third or fourth hand information tells me that a Columbia professor said, "In this industrial age there are some who would like to go back to 1926, some even to 1896. The world has passed these people by. Both in a relative and actual sense they are radicals."

Logic terms such statements ambivalently, because they are subject to widely different and ambiguous interpretations.

A majority of the minority tossing the term "radical right" around so freely would not reject Christian principles because they were derived before 1896.

A majority of those whom the term is meant to castigate grant the advantages of the automobile over the horse and buckboard, yet believe in freedom and the constitution which guarantees it, though these emanate historically from 1776.

Bloodletting, an old line medical quackery based on the theory that like cures like, went out of vogue before 1896. Present day bloodletters are the leftist Keynesians who are diluting and depleting our monetary circulation by trying to spend us rich.

The welfare statist theory bases man's consumption upon needs. This comes from Karl Marx's "Each to his capacity and each to his needs." Karl wrote his manifesto in 1847, 49 years before 1896. Confusion reigns as definition through chronology makes extreme rightists out of welfare staters.

Obviously, the professor is a crazy, mixed up kid. We could help him by telling him what is left and what is right.

Of our country's two political factions, the left recommends more government and more controls while the right wants less government and more freedom.

All the way to the left is total government or totalitarianism. Such is a political concept and its economical equivalent is socialism, where the government controls the means of production and distribution. DeToqueville, contemporary of Marx, pointed out socialism

could not exist without slave labor. Rousseau, sowing the seeds of the French Revolution advocated no government, or anarchy. This is not the present issue.

Our forefathers by means of checks and balances gave us individual liberty, a restricted freedom allowing us to do what we wanted as long as we did not interfere with others. This, also a political concept, has its economical counterpart, private enterprise.

Despite universal inequities in this imperfect world, the American citizen has both more spiritual and material blessings than corresponding citizenry of all socialist countries. The majority of both Democrats and Republicans believe in individual liberty and in this respect are conservative.

Some "liberals" believing individual liberty is old fashioned, have categorized the most vociferous—sometimes inelegant—opponents of socialism as "radical rightists," hoping to stigmatize by epithet the entire right community.

In my quest to find out what radical right was I asked a number of people at random. One said, "Aren't they like the John Birchers or something?"

The more articulate has said, "The anti-communist is just as dangerous as the 'radical left.' To this the following questions may be asked: Have the 'radical right' stolen any military secrets to be handed over to a hostile alien government? Have they put any missiles on the Islands of Cuba? Have they murdered anyone to achieve a political end? Have they advocated violent overthrow of the government?"

Recently, a conservative writer not friendly to the Birchers because they thought everybody in Washington was a communist, did concede that Robert Welch, candy manufacturer and leader of the Birchers, with his one million bonbons was not as dangerous as the totalitarian dictators who possessed missiles, nuclear warheads, and held 900 million people under communist subjugation.

Some people who do not believe individual liberty or patriotism are old fashioned have become "radical writers."

Ray E. Hanford, M. D. 2564 W. Harvard Ave. Roseburg, Ore.

Manager Of County Fair Expresses Appreciation

To The Editor:

Sunday night we closed the gates on another Douglas County Fair. If it was a satisfactory Fair it was because we who are charged with the direct responsibility had the assistance of a great many people from all over Douglas County. It is these people to whom I want to direct, through your newspaper, our earnest and most heartfelt "thank you." Without the cooperation and participation of these people our Fair would soon lose its value as a County Fair and become a hollow mockery of the intent of County Fairs.

Our special thanks go, then, to each of those more than 1900 individuals who "came to the Fair" with the results of their many varied skills to be entered in competition. It is these people who really are the Douglas County Fair.

The fairgoer is frequently un-

aware of the many hours of volunteer effort put forth by department superintendents and their helpers, by 4-H members and leaders, by garden club officers and members, by Grange and Farm Bureau members, civic groups, and others who prepare non-commercial displays, whose work we wish to commend. We are grateful as well to the many fine business people who support the fair through their participation year after year, and especially to those firms and individuals who contribute over and above their commercial interests to make possible the annual talent contest, our fair dances, the fair finale, our style revues, the 4-H and FFA livestock auction, and carry out the many other events in the fair schedule.

We also express our appreciation for the aid and assistance of our many newspaper, radio, and TV station "boosters."

To all of these, and to the many unnamed supporters of Douglas County's annual show-case, may I again say "thank you."

Bert Allenby, Manager Douglas County Fair P.O. Box 759 Roseburg, Ore.

Dr. Edward Teller is today's most spectacular figure. He opposes the treaty. He says he believes Russia is ahead of us in perfecting a MISSILE KILLER and wants to stop NOW, before we have time to develop a defense against missiles — which would require TESTING. That, he says, is why Soviet Premier Khrushchev wants this country to agree to halt all but underground explosions.

Why is a missile killer important? Well, if we can learn how to STOP MISSILES before they can get to us we can avoid nuclear destruction.

The other side of the argument was presented by Dr. Harold Brown, the Pentagon's research chief.

Dr. Brown says: The limited test ban treaty will actually IMPROVE, rather than damage, the military position of the United States.

He adds: Even if the Soviet Union CHEATED on the treaty, to the maximum extent possible, with secret tests, they could not obtain any substantial military gain comparable with UNRESTRICTED nuclear testing.

He concluded: "This treaty before the senate (for ratification or rejection) will IF FULLY OBSERVED actually improve somewhat the position of the U. S., as compared with a situation where both sides are not bound by a treaty to refrain from tests everywhere except underground."

On the military side in the Great Debate that now is going on before the Senate in Washington, General Curtis LeMay, air force chief of staff, endorses the treaty "reluctantly," the report says) and General Thomas S. Power, chief of the Strategic Air Command, opposes it as "not in the best interests of the U. S."

General Bernard Shriever, head of the Air Force Systems Command, tells a closed session of the Senate preparedness subcommittee that he feels that he can "carry out his mission BETTER without the treaty."

What of us little people? Well, we listen. We shake our heads in perplexity and hope for the best. It's a highly technical subject, and we don't know the answers.

A word of advice: Let's listen—carefully. Let's appreciate—to the best of our ability. Let's not get carried away—on either side. Let's use our heads. This may be one of the great turning points of history.

AGREE TO TERMS

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — High scoring veterans Bob Pettit and Cliff Hagan and guard Lenny Wilkens have agreed to terms with the St. Louis Hawks of the National Basketball Association.

Idaho Resident Faces Parole Violation Court

James Lloyd Hunt, 40, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, was returned to Douglas County Wednesday by a deputy sheriff on a charge of parole violation. He was lodged in the county jail.

Suford M. Stamford, 52, of 1346 SE Main St., Roseburg, was arrested by Roseburg City Police on a warrant from Hunt County, Tex., charging obtaining money by false pretenses. He was released on his own recognizance.

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