

Tax Preference Poll Should Be Valuable

The tax preference ballot conducted by The News-Review brought results far beyond fondest expectations. And it should prove of great assistance to the county's three legislators when they go to Salem Nov. 11 for the special session.

Well over 700 people took the time to fill out and return the ballots. This made possible a profile of general feelings, but many people decided their answers needed more explanation. As a result, the profiles were filled in nicely by scores of comments explaining why the votes were cast the way they were.

The importance of these comments was emphasized in three sections of the vote. A strong support was seen for a sales tax without exemptions and a cigarette tax. But at the same time, a great number of people (in a ratio of about two to one) voted for no tax increase of any kind. This didn't seem to make sense at first, but a pattern of comments soon made the idea clear. These people were willing to have a sales tax and cigarette tax instituted if it were not going to be an "add on" tax. They called for its use as an offset to either property or income taxes—or both.

"I believe the sales and cigarette tax should be used with a provision for decreasing income and property taxes," said one reader to emphasize her vote.

Still another pattern which developed considerably was a desire for neither new tax sources or increase in income taxes. One writer said, "No increase at all. How many times do we have to say cut expenses."

Probably the strongest trend was against an increase in the income tax or institution of a state property tax. The votes here were overwhelming.

Also coming to light through comments was a strong feeling against the increase in salaries for the House and Senate members at their last session.

About 8 per cent of the ballots contained comments showing a dislike for the increase, despite the 1962 state-wide vote which allowed legislators to raise their own salaries. Some voters also took exception to the attendance by some state legislators at a conference of states in Hawaii earlier this year. "No more Hawaiian vacations," said one writer.

Obviously disgusted with the whole tax affair, one voter said merely, "Recall all state legislators, including governor, and elect new intelligent ones."

Although it could hardly be called a trend, more than a score of people called for either a state lottery or some other form of legalized gambling as an answer to the state's money problems. Quite a few others called for an increase in the tax on alcohol. One man said "triple the price of all alcoholic beverages. Use the extra for tax offset."

We think the poll had a value in explaining further the Oct. 15 rejection of the state budget and tax bill. It shows a strong desire to keep spending down, but it also indicates that a lot of those "no" votes Oct. 15 felt the cost of government should be spread to another kind of tax.

Most of the indications most strongly requested by Douglas County legislators involved the feelings on a sales tax. Such a tax has been defeated six times in the past, but the trend seems to have changed. This is bound to have the effect of bringing legislators to try again, but certainly not without another vote of the people.

Another Dry Spell



Free Vote Due In Venezuela

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

In Caracas' sprawling Miraflores, Venezuela's white house, and in the guarded interior ministry, President Romulo Betancourt and his aides are preparing the way for free national elections Dec. 1.

The elections are to determine Betancourt's successor and the new congress which will take office next March.

But just outside Maracaibo, Venezuela's oil capital, police pick up a young member of the FALN, the so-called Armed Forces for National Liberation which are aligned with Fidel Castro and which are determined that the elections shall not take place.

The young man carries a small but powerful explosive which may be attached to a vital pipeline. It is the same type of explosive the oil companies themselves use but in the hands of the young FALN member it is intended for sabotage.

Police seize terrorist. On a street in Caracas, interior police pick up another suspected terrorist.

In his possession are found detailed plans for a bank robbery.

The plan includes the amount of money which passed through the bank on a given day, the names of cashiers and how much each is paid and how the guards are armed. Beside each name is a notation: "Friend."

"Brother of cop."
"He's all right."

Others are described by obsequies.

The bank robbery doesn't come off and the plan to sabotage the oil pipeline also fails. But others in the unceasing drive to throw Venezuela into chaos and eventually to transform it into another Castro Cuba have been more successful.

The immediate goal of the FALN is to disrupt the economy and to goad Venezuela's military into overthrowing the elected government and setting up a military dictatorship, against which the Communists could rally a revolution.

Neither plan successful. Neither plan has been successful and the betting now is that neither will be.

As Betancourt prepares to become the first president in Venezuelan history to turn his office over to a freely-elected successor, seven candidates have declared themselves for office.

Front-runner is 57-year-old Raul Leoni, head of Betancourt's own party, Accion Democratica. The party claims more than 900,000 votes out of three and a half million. The party gets credit for the government program which by next March will have distributed land to nearly 100,000 families and built close to 5,000 schools.

A leading opponent is Rafael Caldera, a 47-year-old lawyer and member of the Social Christian party which has worked in coalition with Betancourt and shares credit for national reforms.

Also in the race is Jovito Villalba of the left-of-center Democratic Republican Union. Villalba won an election in 1952 but it was nullified by former dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez.

Others, including Vice Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal, who headed the military junta which took over after Perez Jimenez, and the Communists, have been suspended from all political activity.

Aftermath of the Vietnamese blood bath.

Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, the Dragon Lady, and her estranged father meet in Los Angeles—where ANYTHING can happen. They have a 40-minute visit. Dr. Tran Van Chuong, the 65-year-old father, told the waiting reporters:

"There was no need of reconciliation. As soon as I learned of the tragic events of the past few days, my heart was very near to my daughter."

Blood is thicker than water. Misfortune is a great leveler. What of this weird woman who has flashed across the news skies like a blood-red meteor? What will become of her? How will she wind up?

One never can tell. History tells us that women can be strange characters. There was Eleanor of Aquitaine.

She was the vivid youthful queen of saintly Louis VII of France, wedded to him at the age of 15. The marriage seemed to be going well until glamorous, youthful, brilliant Henry II of England arrived in Paris to negotiate a treaty with Louis.

Eleanor fell for him. She fell hard. She demanded and obtained a divorce from Louis, and promptly married Henry, bringing to him as a dowry half of Southern France.

How did it turn out? Not too well. Henry was a great king. But he was also a philanderer. He fell in love with a maid known to history as Rosamond the Fair. Tradition has it that he made for her a "house of wonderful working, so that no man or woman might come to her." This house was named Labyrinth, "like unto a knot in a garden called a maze." It

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

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Reader Opinions

Welfare Growth Poses Danger To Freedom

To The Editor:

It is commonly assumed that those who are against welfare are tightwads and lack compassion for one's fellow men. While such may be true in certain cases, it does not necessarily follow. By looking at the picture broadly and actually, rather than narrowly and ideally, it is hoped subsequently to point out that the reverse is true; namely, that compassion and all other human values have true sincerity and their greatest purity when applied by individuals and when applied by government are apt to be flat and impersonal without great value in human relationships.

Let us delineate the difference between welfare and charity. If one sees a hungry person on the sidewalk and takes that person in and feeds him the matter is voluntary and personal with a spiritual value and charity is involved. However, if the bum has the philosophy of the United Nations he is confident that he has a "human right" to the meal and that which is impersonal and spiritless issues forth. If further, without appreciation, he expects you to be back tomorrow and all subsequent days to take him to lunch we have identified the spirit—or in fact, the lack of it—of welfare.

The absurdity of the human right dogma is that if one looks around himself he readily notices with the exception of air, water, and sunshine that 99 per cent of what is present for consumption and use was made possible by other human efforts. The faller and bucker in the woods with hard and honest toil risks life and limb each day constantly trying to steer clear of "widow makers." The mill worker pulls lumber off the green chain all day long. The executive worries about broken machinery, markets and orders. The businessman stewes about inventory, overhead and sales promotion to effect a favorable balance. All people working to produce things of value and make the machinery of civilization go find that the only real human right endowed them by their creator is the right to struggle for a living.

Welfare has a leftist mechanism whereas charity has a rightist one. Not strangely, the difference is between that of do-goodness and goodness. Goodness is giving help where help is needed and do-goodness is giving help where help is not

needed. Do goodness promotes laziness and laziness promotes idleness. When one is idle he has no need for the spiritual values of intellect, courage, self respect and respect for others and becomes very close to nothing. Both economically and a spiritually all leftist programs ballyhooed as "progress" travel downhill toward nothing for individuals. The government sending new muscular strength from increased taxes greedily gobbles up remaining incentive energies and grows bigger, but it too must eventually collapse or assume totalitarian control, because it reduces the people who support it to nothing. Inherent with the increase in the bigness of government is a corresponding loss of freedom.

In this world of "what is, is what is" we readily sense welfare begets welfare. Statistics and logic point up the facts that not only do bigger and more luxurious programs attract more followers, but the moral degeneration brought on by the "human right" preaching prepares new converts. The honest toilers who pay taxes to support the growing programs find themselves bereft of funds for their own old age, and are forced with the indignity of a sense of lost personal responsibility to seek welfare themselves in the closing years of their lives.

Another facet shows the polar difference of welfare and charity. While charity begins at home and is measurable and rewarding to the giver as well as the receiver, welfare is world wide; through the antics of our left wing politicians we reap the harvest of emptiness, impersonalness, and lack of appreciation sown by the seeds of do-goodness in the nebulousity of our far flung foreign aid programs. If the worst comes to worst and the American public must be pauperized by government give aways — would not it be better to return this money to our own oldsters who were taxed for it in their younger productive years.

One may not deny certain statements of the leftists. Both the increased population and the changing complexities of industry cause problems in employment. Some individuals have an absolute need for some type of assistance. Others getting it could do better if they would try. The point is that welfare is neither glorious, nor great, nor progress. Because of the factors of political expediency and patronage, the impersonalness of government, and increased taxes, the electorate must if it is to preserve any degree of freedom insist on the guide lines of absolute necessity, prudence, and vigilance to keep things within bounds. The citizen taxpayer is right when he complains about too much welfare and excesses of government. How else may he gain respect and efficiency from those he has chosen to represent him in government.

Roy E. Jianford
2564 W. Harvard
Roseburg, Oregon

Area Woman Enjoys Halloween Tradition

To The Editor:
As Halloween was nearing I read many articles and written opinions concerning the age-old custom of "Trick or Treat."

This being my first year as a "treater," I was anxious to learn why, or why not, people like giving treats to youngsters.

It is, I learned, by far more fun giving candy or what-have-you than receiving.

The excitement of the children and the fun they have is well worth the penny or two I spent on treats.

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months, \$10.50; 1 year, \$21.00.

The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Firms Should Study Idea Of Farmland Tree Crops

Here in Oregon we count on a cycle of from 75 to 125 years to bring Douglas fir trees to commercial size. New Zealand is just getting a start in manufacturing Douglas fir lumber from trees only around 30 years old.

Intensive cultivation of the Douglas fir species, says a visitor from New Zealand, has been shown economically feasible.

New Zealand now is starting to harvest its first Douglas fir trees, as a part of its lumber industry, although the trees were planted during the time of the Great Depression.

What we call "Douglas fir" is known in other parts of the world as "Oregon pine," according to R. A. Barton, a senior lecturer in Massey University, New Zealand, who was a recent visitor in Roseburg.

Although his primary study is animal husbandry, he was interested in the timber situation in Oregon, where New Zealand procured the seed that started its new industry.

New Zealand and Oregon, he reports, are quite similar in climate and topography. New Zealand, being an island, had no native wildlife. Flora was largely limited to seaborne varieties.

During the depression, however, it was decided that if "Oregon pine" could be grown in the Pacific Northwest it could flourish as well in New Zealand.

Plantings were made in the form of plantations. In fact, New Zealand boasts the largest man-made timber plantations in the world.

The trees have been given intensive cultivation, Barton reports.

Instead of being planted on poorer and shallower hillside soils, as is quite general in the Pacific Northwest, the trees were given rich volcanic soils. They were kept pruned and thinned. Competition among trees for plant food was limited. Plantations were fertilized from the air. Through this intensive culture trees have been brought to commercial size in approximately 30 years, while in the United States it is taking around three times that long to produce marketable trees.

It has been only in late years that the concept of trees as a crop, rather than a resource to be "mined," has been recognized in the United States.

The industry, throughout this country's history, has had the policy of "cut out and get out." We have stripped timber from area after area across the continent.

Finally there has emerged a plan of "sustained yield" and "allowable cut" as it pertains to timber under federal control in the United States. In other words, the federal timber theor-

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Friday, Nov. 8, the 312th day of 1963 with 53 to follow.

The moon is at last quarter. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1793, the famed Parisian art museum, the Louvre was opened to the public.

In 1942, some 400,000 Allied troops invaded North Africa. In 1961, 77 persons were killed in a crash of an Imperial Airlines Constellation near the Richmond, Va., airport.

A thought for the day—American physician Silar Mitchell said: "The first thing to be done by a biographer in estimating character is to examine the stubs of the victim's check books."

CARNIVAL POSTPONED

The Melrose School Carnival scheduled for this Friday night has been canceled because of conflicting events. The carnival has been rescheduled to Friday, Nov. 22, and details will be announced at a later date.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Ballot Analysis Pointers Given

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — After each election there comes a period of what is known in political circles as "analyzing the returns."

The ballots we cast don't just speak for themselves, you know. In order for us to understand why we voted the way we did, somebody has got to sit down and figure out what we meant when we voted that way.

I have great admiration for election interpreters, mainly because I have never been able to master that art myself. But I keep on trying just the same.

In the wake of the elections this week, I approached a friend of mine who specializes in interpretations and asked him to give me a few pointers.

Says It's Easy

"I'll be glad to," he said. "It's quite simple really, once you get the hang of it. When issues are involved you analyze the issues. Got it?"

"I think so," I said. "Would you mind giving me an example?"

"Very well. Take the mayoralty election in Philadelphia. A Democrat named James H. J. Tate defeated a Republican named James T. McDermott. How would you interpret that?"

"Could it mean that a majority of the voters felt that Tate

would be a better mayor than McDermott?"

"Good heavens!" my friend exclaimed. "You do need help!"

"Well, then, maybe it means that Philadelphia voters are prejudiced in favor of candidates with two middle initials."

"You are trying to analyze the politicians," my friend said. "What this election provides is an opportunity to analyze the political impact of the civil rights issue."

Tries Another

"I think I'm catching on," I said. "Try me on another one."

"All right. In New York City, the voters went on record 3 to 1 in favor of legalizing off-track betting on horse races. Let's see how you analyze that."

"I analyze it to mean that three out of every four New Yorkers are in favor of legalizing off-track betting," I said.

"Now you are trying to analyze the issue," my mentor commented. "This one should be interpreted as a political victory for Mayor Wagner."

I thanked my friend for explaining the system to me and I believe I have it all straightened out now.

According to my analysis of the returns, the odds against a New York horse being elected mayor of Philadelphia on a civil rights platform are 3 to 1.

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