

No Short Legislative Session Promised

The big question mark at the special session of the legislature which started Monday is what steps it will take to solve the state's money problems.

But running a close second to it is how long will the session last. With tongue in cheek, Sen. Al Flegel says the legislature will meet, adopt a sales tax program to be referred to the people, okay the one-shot withholding program to get an extra \$12 million for this biennium and adjourn. With a smile, he "estimates" this will take three days.

Of course he is only joking. Most of the estimates run from 10 days to two weeks. But as the reports from representatives and senators come in, even this estimate appears pretty conservative.

Many lawmakers have voiced dissatisfaction with the Hatfield austerity program, and there are many who appear opposed to the one-shot plan by which \$12 million could be added this biennium's budget but lost to the next biennium. Practically no agreement has been voiced on how much basic school support money should be cut, or even whether the governor or legislature should make the cuts.

Complicating the picture even more is the increasing agitation for a sales tax plan to be submitted to the voters. A sales tax plan was introduced in the Senate at the regular session, but it died. The establishment of a plan calls for agreement not only on the percentage of a sales tax to be asked, but whether or not it should include exemptions and what those exemptions would be.

The past 11 special sessions in the history of the legislature have run all the way from one to 20 days. The last one six years ago lasted 19 days.

But that was called to reduce taxes because the state had such a healthy surplus. If it took 19 days in such a happy task as cutting taxes, it's hard to believe a quick session is in the offing to cut expenditures or find new revenue. Even harder to believe is the prediction by Senate President Ben Musa that the session "will be austere, short and harmonious." Squabbling of king-size proportions occurred in the record 141-day regular session this year. Although chastened by public vote on the referendum, views of the legislators aren't likely to have changed greatly.

This doesn't mean the legislators won't be trying. The House and Senate Ways and Means Committee members began a pre-session study Thursday to get a running start on the problem. But even there, the tenor of thought seemed to spell more than the 20 days of the longest previous special session.

Some of the members of the 20-man committee indicated they didn't think the legislature should be a "rubber stamp" for the governor. This sets the stage for some differences of opinion (which will take time) between the governor and the legislature. In addition, the committee has indicated it would like to take a closer look at the dedicated funds, which make up most of the total biennial budget. This, too, will take time.

Then, of course, with 90 men of independent views, the proposals for solving the fiscal programs will come thick and fast. Trimming and welding them into a single program will be a tough (and time-consuming) job in itself.

If the special session doesn't join the regular session in 1963 as a record-breaker in length, we'll be surprised.



Krushchev Sees Another Rapallo

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

In a reflective mood, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev once remarked that eventually the Germans will want "another Rapallo" and when that moment came, the Soviets would be ready to receive them.

The reference was to the Treaty of Rapallo concluded between Germany and Communist Russia in 1922 at the Italian resort town close to Genoa.

The treaty accorded favored nation treatment to each in the matter of trade and came as a shock to the Western Allies who first had fought the Russian revolution and then had sought accord with the Communists in a conference at Genoa.

In the conference, the Russians had shown little interest in reaching agreement with the Western powers and the treaty with the Germans not only

came as a surprise, it suggested the beginning of a new power alliance in Europe.

Seeks Firmer Ties

It is a lesson in history not lost upon President Charles de Gaulle of France who has sought constantly to firm his ties to West Germany and whose fear has been that West Germany might first go neutral and then for the sake of reunification seek ties with the Soviet Union.

In this sense then, the crises which wax and wane over Berlin might more aptly be termed crises in a struggle to change the balance of power in Europe.

As with other goals of world communism, Communist objectives in Germany have not changed since World War II although tactics have varied as the mood has switched between patience and impatience.

One Soviet view has been that sooner or later West Germany must suffer an economic crisis, and that such a crisis would make the West Germans susceptible to the lure of Soviet trade.

It was in this vein that Khrushchev talked this week to 20 top American executives.

Unification After Revolt
"I can say," he declared, "that if the Socialist revolution should win in West Germany, I and I cannot now say when that will happen, then I have considerable hopes that Germany would be re-united."

A Socialist victory, he said, was only a question of time.

Until such a time, he said, the question probably cannot be solved.

The Soviets this week also showed the West the other side of the coin.

That was the Soviet-imposed blockade of an American convoy en route to Berlin through East Germany.

Since 1958 and the Soviet threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets have known that the surest and quickest way of forcing a reopening of talks on the German question has been to threaten Berlin's communications with the West.

And it may be now that Khrushchev has decided that events have made this a good time for such talks to be renewed to the Soviet advantage.

The blockade also served as a reminder that, regardless of nuclear test ban treaties or of bickering among the Western Allies over the future of NATO, Berlin remains the No. 1 problem of Europe and the flash-point of a possible war.

SPACE DISTRESS SIGNAL

GENEVA (UPI) — The International Space Conference recently set up an "SOS" radio frequency for spacecraft in distress.

It is 20,007-kilocycles, and came after a Soviet request for action on "traffic rules" for space.

The Editor's Corner
By Charles V. Stanton

Ideas For Painless Tax Offered -- Take Your Pick

With tongue firmly implanted in cheek and typewriter in hand I proceed to offer my solution to Oregon's tax muddle.

It seems quite obvious to me that one element of our population believes we must have more revenue as a means of maintaining services. The method of obtaining revenue, however, is the issue. Another faction insists that we reduce services and raise no more taxes.

The answer, I believe, is found in modern tax philosophy.

Extract taxes painlessly, such as the withholding tax, and there'll be little complaint.

Thus, if we believe it necessary to raise more revenue and continue our high level of public services, the way to do this is to devise methods of extracting dollars in a painless manner.

One way to do this, we're told, is through a tax on cigarettes. Cigarettes, say the proponents of this plan, are a luxury, they're possibly productive of cancer, in any event they are smelly, and, besides there's a strong prejudicial nucleus to help put such a tax across.

But the man or woman who smokes cigarettes will hasten to avow that cigarettes are not luxury. Anyone victimized by the habit, they assert, may be hard-pressed to buy milk for the baby but must have cigarettes.

Consequently, a tax on cigarettes isn't apt to be painless. So, why don't we put a tax on golf balls? Golf balls most certainly are a luxury. Furthermore, according to our existing philosophy, should be collected from those with ability to pay. How better can we "soak the rich" than to levy an impost on golf balls.

Assured of income from golf balls, the state could afford to subsidize our country clubs and municipal links to put in more water hazards and thereby increase sales of golf balls.

Then, how about marrying parking meters and slot machines? Let's say the state of Oregon entered into an agreement with cities to furnish parking meters on shares. Every so often one of these meters would pay a jackpot. Just think of all the pennies a taxpayer might possibly — just possibly — accumulate by this method! And everyone would gladly pay parking fees hoping to hit a jackpot.

Of course, there are such prosaic methods as state-run lotteries, or a legal numbers racket. Such systems are quite generally in use in less puritanical countries. And, how about the Great Lottery that brought England out of the financial dol-

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Nov. 12, the 316th day of 1963 with 49 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1920, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was appointed the first "czar" of big league baseball.

In 1927, Joseph Stalin became the dictator of the Communist party in the Soviet Union as Leon Trotsky was expelled from the party.

In 1948, the war crimes tribunal in Japan sentenced former Premier Tojo and six colleagues to die by hanging.

In 1951, the International Monetary Fund gave Iran an \$8 million loan to meet the financial crisis caused by the loss of oil revenues.

A thought for the day—American poet Robert Frost said: "Most of the change we think we see in life is due to truths being in and out of favor."

Negro Plans To Enter New Hampshire Race

NEW YORK (UPI) — Negro lawyer Paul B. Zuber, who has been involved in several civil rights cases, said Monday he will enter the New Hampshire and West Virginia presidential primaries to educate the Democratic and Republican parties on civil rights.

He will run as an independent. Zuber said "There is not much difference between the two major parties" except on civil rights and if he can get only 10 per cent of the vote in the primaries it will "give a warning" to Democrats and Republicans alike.

"It is an educational process," Zuber said, explaining why he decided to enter the primaries.

He said he would enter the West Virginia contest because, being a border state between South and North, "it would be a better barometer" on civil rights feelings.

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In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 12, 1923

The Roseburg Elks football team swamped the Cottage Grove National Guard team, 33-0. The Roseburg News-Review said the Roseburg team had made so much improvement, it is questionable that any team in the state is better.

25 YEARS AGO

Nov. 12, 1933

Germany's remaining 500,000 Jews were uprooted from German economic life and fined 1 billion marks (\$400 million) for the murder of Ernst Von Rath, German diplomat in Paris by a Jewish youth. At the same time, arrests and isolations of Jews were reported in Berlin, Salzburg and Frankfurt. In some smaller towns, the arrest of male Jews appeared to have been 100 per cent.

"Typhoid Mary" Manon, a pleasant-faced Irish cook whose plump body was a breeding place for death of scores of people, died at 70. She died on North Brother Island in New York where a quarter century ago she was isolated by health authorities as an innocent carrier of typhoid fever germs.

10 YEARS AGO

Nov. 12, 1953

U.S. Rep. Walter Norblad said today he would be interested in running for U.S. senator if Sen. Guy Cordon of Roseburg decided he did not want to run for re-election.

Charles O. Porter of Eugene today filed his declaration for candidacy as the Democratic nominee for U.S. representative. The post is now held by Harris Ellsworth of Roseburg. The Sutherland Bulldogs had a poor season, but they ended it on a happy note by slugging the Myrtle Creek Vikings, 31-0 in the last game of the season for both teams.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Quit Smoking The West Way

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Mrs. Maurine Neuberger, a denicotized Democrat from Oregon, has written a book in which she attempts to convince people they should quit smoking.

My interest in the book, called "Smoke Screen," is more or less academic, owing to the fact that I stopped smoking about 18 months ago.

I was, however, intrigued by Mrs. Neuberger's account of how she, a former pack-a-day smoker, broke the habit.

In 1957, Mrs. Neuberger began having fainting spells. The second time she swooned, she cut her head as she fell. The doctor who treated her suggested that she stop smoking, whereupon she picked up a pack of cigarettes from her bedside table and threw it across the room.

The cigarettes, not the table. Mrs. Neuberger never smoked again and, as far as I know, she never fainted again either.

The Hard Way

Now any method that works must be considered successful, but it seems to me that Mrs. Neuberger did it the hard way. A cut on the head probably is a higher price than most smokers would be willing to pay.

And flinging a pack of cigarettes across the room will not by itself do the trick. Smokers who have tried that have told me they started smoking again as soon as they tidied up the place.

Perhaps my own case history can serve as a guide for anyone who might be seeking an easier system.

I first made up my mind to quit smoking in 1942 when I was a private in the Army. My resolution stemmed from a distaste for picking up butts along the company street.

Shortly after that, however, I was sent overseas where abstinence was made more difficult by the fact GIs could buy cigarettes for a nickel a pack.

At those prices, a person cannot afford not to smoke.

Competitive Instincts Arise

For a time after the war, certain brands were in short supply and smokers were clamoring to get them. This aroused my competitive instincts with the result that I laid in a supply that lasted until 1952.

At that point, I started the classic withdrawal pattern. I smoked cigars for a year and then I took up pipes. Thus by 1954 I was smoking cigarettes, cigars and pipes.

In 1955 I gave up pipes and the next year I cut out cigars. This put me back to where I was in 1942 when I first decided to quit.

After that, there was nothing to it. I simply left my cigarettes on the bedside table and threw myself across the room. If I can do it, anyone can. All it takes is 20 years, a world war and a lot of will power.

—In The Day's News—

By FRANK JENKINS

In Washington, Secretary of State Dean Rusk told reporters at a news conference that Congress should stop trying to legislate foreign policy and should back U.S. troops overseas with foreign aid dollars.

He added: "I'm very much concerned about the present tendency in the Congress to legislate foreign policy. Foreign policy is President Kennedy's job—and if things go wrong the congressmen who propose amendments are not going to stand up and take the blame."

Oregon's Sen. Morse immediately disagreed and served notice that Secretary Rusk's words won't deter him from leading a fight in the Senate to rewrite the aid bill drastically.

"The Senate," he said, "has an obligation, as well as the executive branch of our federal government. The Senate's job is to go through the bill as it has been doing, section by section, country by country, and decide whether it wants to bring an end to some of the waste and corruption in the foreign aid program."

He then added that when he spoke of waste and corruption he was not referring to Americans but to the foreign recipients of American aid money.

Well, this writer quite goes along with Sen. Morse's views on foreign aid and hopes he doesn't pull his punches at any point. As it was used under the Marshall Plan to bind up the wounds and repair the destruction of the Great War among our allies, foreign aid was wonderful. But as it is being used more lately, it comes close to being a national scandal.

Human nature is human nature.

You can't bribe people to be good. You can't hire them to be wise and prudent. What has happened in the case of a lot of our foreign aid is much the same as what happened when people give too much money to their children without first teaching them the principles of handling money wisely.

Foreign aid has spoiled a lot of nations, just as too much money has spoiled a lot of children. It has also tempted us to take the easy way of shelling out money instead of the harder way of teaching indigent countries how to help themselves.

It is pretty generally recognized that when children are given too much money without first being taught how to handle money the results are apt to be BAD FOR THE CHILDREN.

We're learning the hard way that much the same is true of foreign aid.

So—More power to Sen. Morse in his battle against unwise and wasteful foreign aid.

More from Washington: Agriculture department economists report that the total assets of American farmers have risen to a record high of \$216.5 BILLION.

Which is to say: TOTAL ASSETS of American farmers amount to only 70 per cent of our present national debt.

In other words: If ALL the assets of ALL American farmers were confiscated in order to obtain the money with which to pay off our national debt, the money thus obtained would pay off only 70 per cent of it. It's a bit shocking, isn't it?

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Dream Of World Peace Proved Hopeless Ideal

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

Monday was the 45th Armistice Day, a fiesta of not much import to anyone other than the pot-bellied gaffers who marched and sang "Over There" in World War I.

It was quite a war, friends, while it lasted, which was not long so far as the United States was concerned. The United States joined up in April, 1917. And 45 years ago Monday, Nov. 11, 1918, there was marching and counter marching in streets at home and abroad. Bands played. Ticker tape and waste paper snowed from tall buildings, coast to coast.

Young men and women busied in public and there was a heavy run on bootleg hooch.

Nov. 11, 1918, was a big day. The U.S.A. had licked the Hun, by golly, and you'd better not get smart with your Uncle Sammy or pow! Never was a great nation riding for a harder fall. And never was a great nation less aware that the big, bad trouble was still to come, instead of having been disposed of in handy fashion after Black Jack Pershing stepped ashore in France, snapped a hand salute and said: "Lafayette, we are here."

U.S. On A Jag

True, the United States had enjoyed a little help in licking the Hun. But everyone knew the whole war would have been lost but for a stubborn division of U.S. Marines. So the United States 45 years ago was on a jag of well being, like being slightly stoned.

Whoops, we won the war. Moreover, we won the war to make the world safe for democracy. We won the war to end all wars. We won the war to guarantee the self-determination of small peoples. We won it.

And all of us were going to live happily ever after. Not only that, but everyone, worldwide, would live happily, too, and love the United States and its people. Also its way of life, chewing gum, movies and all.

That is how the script read back there in 1918. Our man Woodrow Wilson was a great phrase-maker although a positive sucker for European diplomacy as were some of his side boys who succeeded him in the White House. Our man was sincere like a Madison Avenue pitch man. He believed his own slogans and his fan mail. But Wilson and his fellow citizens were bewitched and benumbed by the beauty of our man's fine phrases.

Armistice Day was celebrated with noisy toasts to dreamy objectives never really achieved, with parades and such. And for many years there was in the United States the ritual of two minutes silence. At 11 a.m. on Nov. 11, United Press wires would fall silent for two minutes, an eerie thing, and citizens would pause in the streets; yes, and even in the speakeasies.

London bus riders who passed the memorial cenotaph in Whitehall, going to and from their daily chores, would uncover their heads and think a moment for the dead.

But the two minutes of silence got lost somewhere over the years and the British in Whitehall no longer bare their heads. Armistice Day is almost forgotten, though still an official holiday known as Veteran's Day.

Armistice Day was well named. An armistice is merely an interruption. The interruption was not for long. There was no peace then and there is no peace now except for those who died.

Reader Opinions

Reader In Agreement For Old Style Economy

To The Editor:

I heartily agree with M. L. McKinney's recent letter advocating a little old-fashioned economy in the conduct of our state affairs. However, under the present comic opera leadership in Salem, anyone who thinks there will be any sincere, sensible attempt by the Governor to curb expenses or cut taxes ought to get in out of this rain before his head melts.

In the first place our "glamorous" Governor has spent so little time in Oregon since his election the general impression is that one of his parents must have written the old song, "Oh, Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight?" On one of his rare visits to Oregon he might pause long enough to explain what happened to the thirty odd million surplus dropped in his lap by his predecessor. Mr. Bob

Holmes, or comment on former Governor Hall's charge that he has employed a private attorney unlawfully since 1959 at a cost of \$60,000 in taxpayers' money, not to mention his personal "bally-hoo expert," Travis Cross, who also dips his hand in the kitty for \$13,000 per annum.

And just so they won't feel slighted, let us remember the brave and gallant guards who keep their ceaseless vigil of the governor's dangerous grounds at a total cost to the taxpayers of over \$2,000 per month. No other governor has felt the need for this protection but it probably can be excused on the grounds that they are guarding the Rambler that "Modest Mark" was going to ride in after he got in office.

That's a joke, son. John F. Musgrove P. O. Box 383 Sutherlin, Ore.