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BIG BUDGET
The president has sent congress the biggest budget ever following his plea for tax reduction, which is sort of proof in a way that no one can teach a rich boy the economic facts of life. And being head of the government he is able to find men to agree with him.

Certainly it is possible to reduce the budget and if the next election were made certain perhaps it would be done. Taking 15 or 20 billion out of it would be a public spirited act that no one will attempt because they are afraid of the election. That is a serious, perhaps fatal, failing of democracies; they give the voters what they want whether they have it or not, or if it paid for or not, or if the voter needs it or not.

A tax reduction would be fine and the arguments the president makes for it are excellent and from some sound economist. The arguments he makes for a big budget are strictly from the gang down at party headquarters. Few democracies have lived long enough to provide an extended study in the causes of their decline. But fiscal irresponsibility must be one of the ailments democracies are susceptible to. Mr K (the Russian one) may prove to be a prophet instead of a boaster in that matter of burial.

We do not presume that this talk about a big budget and a big tax cut in the same week is going to stampede the congress composed as it must be of men old enough to have learned to add and subtract. They will find a way to lighten the budget or a way to reduce the tax cut so as to bring them into nearer agreement than 15 or 20 billions of dollars.

The administration seems obsessed by a strange theory and one often disproven; that government spending can prime the nation's economic pump. It can't. It never has. It is wishful and fallacious thinking. And is the cause of a good part of the excessive budget.

storms of March cannot change it. This seed man is not crazy, neither did he put up his pictures of carrots and lettuce defiantly. He merely did it in anticipation. It will be spring. In a few weeks the grass will be green again, the seeds will swell and burst into life and the earth will be new for those who enjoy living.

POWER LINE
There are those in the northwest who are rejoicing over the proposal of the president that Columbia river power be wheeled to California to stimulate the factories there with cheaper and more plentiful power. To we, who live in eastern Oregon, and have seen the fruit of our dams go humming down the river to western Oregon and Washington, the prospect is not so happy.

We do not think that any pact will protect our northwest power after a line is built to California. This is a political administration in a form of government whose policies are determined by the majority. And when California wants Columbia river power it will take it. Those who think agreements with governments are lasting and valid might study the experience of the Indians who trusted their sacred fishing grounds to a treaty with the white man's government.

If the long inertia were to be built by private power companies who have the money to build it, the agreement would be more enduring. There are laws to discipline private firms, none of which are effective against government. It is being said that Bonneville will have to raise its rates unless its power can be sold to California and that the long line is needed when and if Canada trusts its power to U.S. treaty. We have been warned against shortage and surplus of Columbia river power until we do not believe anything that is said. Neither do we believe the figures given, for they emerge from the same source. Government keeps books for its own purposes and the rules of mathematics do not prevail.

Let us keep our power. We have a good climate; let the entrepreneurs come here with their factories. There is no need of increasing the size of California; it is big enough already.

LIBRARIES
With aid from the Bureau of University Research at the University of Oregon, two women have written a booklet about Oregon libraries which has been distributed by the state library, for whom it was written. The writers feel hurt that so many Oregon libraries have fewer than 20,000 books and pay employees so little. The plan for improvement is to do away with all little libraries and give strong support to the bigger ones.

That is the same old scheme we have had to battle for years, the constant consolidation of services that takes them away from rural residents entirely. Sure, small town libraries aren't as good as the Bancroft library at the University of California. They do not serve all the purposes a library could, but they do provide some reading and usually some reference. They are a lot better than none which is what we would have if there were much consolidation.

LIBRARIANS
The writers are finding the competition from magazines and books of the month or something clubs rather damaging. Lending libraries are bound by rather restrictive rules. The writers must realize that many homes do not have any books. A child from such a home would find even our smallest library a wealth of information and pleasure. A boy or a man reads but one book at a time; he does not need a whole stack. Selection may be made easier where there is not too many.

People's Column

To the Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to answer the news item by our Rufus correspondent, which appeared in the January 18th issue of the Sherman County Journal. It is very obvious that she does not understand the reappraisal program which is going on at this time. There may be others in the county who do not understand it and misunderstanding always makes for unhappiness.

According to ORS 308.234 all real property in Oregon must be reappraised every six years. The last reappraisal in Sherman County was done in 1957 and the first part of 1958 so this is our deadline on reappraisal. The only appraisal which has been done since that date was on new buildings or improvements. Sherman County is indeed very fortunate in being able to secure the part time services of Mr Roy Peal, who has been a certified appraiser for many years and one of the finest ones in the state. As for two eyes seeing as much as four

eyes is not always true. In measuring property it saves a great deal of time to have two people doing it. The young man working with Mr Peal is his son who is learning the work from his father and is not being paid one cent by Sherman county. This is another case where I feel very fortunate because the Sherman County Assessor's office is a one man office with not even any part time help. For this reason it is impossible for your assessor to accompany the appraiser in his work.

I think there must be many who do not realize the great amount of clerical work there is to do in an assessor's office. In appraising homes Mr Peal is very considerate in never starting his work at the homes until 9:00 a.m. for he realizes that many housewives are very busy during the early hours of the morning. It has been stated that the appraisers were walking about the grounds ogling the area. I would like to correct this by saying that they were not ogling but appraising the property. I think that most people realize that in order to appraise property it is necessary to look at it.

This also brings to my mind something which several taxpay-

ers are very prompt to do and which others forget. When new buildings are erected and also when old buildings are torn down, it is the duty of the taxpayer to give this information to the office of the county assessor. Their doing so will be very much appreciated by this office. If there are any questions about the reappraisal program I will be very happy to answer them to the best of my ability if my office will be called. As I said before and I say it again, a great deal of misunderstanding is brought about because taxpayers do not have enough knowledge of the program which I am sure was the case with the Rufus correspondent. R. D. Dick Page, assessor

First National Gets Trade Award

Efforts of First National Bank of Oregon to significantly increase U. S. Sales abroad will be rewarded at a ceremony in the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel Tuesday morning when the bank receives President Kennedy's "E-for-Exports" award, the U. S. Department of Commerce announced today. Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges is scheduled to make the presentation to First National Bank President Ralph J. Voss attending a national credit conference sponsored by the American Bankers Association. The presentations will precede an address by James J. Saxon, Comptroller of the Currency, U. S. Treasury Department.

Four other banks will also receive the citations and the blue-ard-white "E" pennants. They are Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association, of San Francisco; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, of Providence; Bankers Trust Company, of New York City; and Central National Bank of Cleveland.

The "E" pennant, first raised during World War II above America's war plants as a symbol of production excellence, now signifies achievement in helping to develop the sales of American goods and services in overseas markets, or the promotion of tourist business from overseas.

President Kennedy revived the use of the "E" award last year as a means of recognizing the efforts of American organizations in reducing the balance of payments deficit. The United States must increase dollar receipts through earning abroad to meet the nation's overseas defense and aid commitments.

Recognition of the efforts of U. S. business organizations with "E" awards has helped to stimulate the overseas sale of American products. Secretary Hodges says this increased business abroad is providing more profits for American business, more jobs for American labor, and a better image of the United States in the eyes of the world.

All five of the banks being honored in Chicago have conducted their customers, while at the same time pointing out specific overseas business to local manufacturers and others.

The First National Bank of Oregon was cited for conducting a program of international advertising to build overseas business for Pacific Northwest firms, publishing booklets on overseas trade procedures, circulating businessment with trade opportunities

IT'S YOUR LAW

Respect for Law Makes Democracy Live

"I want a divorce," are the words spoken frequently in the average lawyer's office. Few other statements reflect the intense, bitter, emotional struggle which has preceded their pronouncement. Yet in few other instances is the person more in need of sympathetic and competent counsel before his decision becomes final. For although nearly everyone knows the common grounds for divorce, few understand full significance, and fewer still realize that at best, a divorce is usually only a partial solution of problems confronting a husband and wife.

As is well known by any lawyer, divorce frequently creates other problems, even more impossible of solution. This is especially true if minor children are involved. Even though the public may accept with apathy a high divorce rate, the law still favors the continuance of a valid marriage.

Lawyers and judges also feel it is their duty to help perpetuate a marriage rather than to help dissolve it. It is for these reasons that when consulted about a divorce the lawyer will make a detailed and searching inquiry as to the nature and background of the complaints. After being fully informed he may be able to recommend a better solution to the problem than divorce. Thus he may aid in a reconciliation and the re-establishment of a normal and harmonious home life.

Of course, if a reconciliation is impossible and one of the spouses charges that the other has been guilty of one or more of the causes for which a divorce may be granted, the lawyer consulted may begin the proceeding by filing a petition in court alleging such grounds and praying for a divorce.

(Oregon lawyers offer this column as a public service.)

Salem Scene

by Robert H. Elsner

In his second inaugural address last week, Governor Mark Hatfield offered a multitude of recommendations, suggestions and challenges to Oregon's 52nd legislature. As he delivered his 40 minute talk, it became increasingly evident that this year's legislative session probably will be the longest ever.

Few subjects were omitted in the comprehensive address. Its contents provide a good indication of the many—and complicated—problems confronting Oregon's senators and representatives in the weeks and months ahead. The plea for a more manageable, more efficient and more self-sufficient state government was the underlying theme of Governor Hatfield's message. He advocated reversal of the "commonplace" trend "to turn our backs on the problems and our palms to the federal government." The governor added that "we can do much in our day to swing the pendulum back to recognize not so much state's rights as states' obligations. We can make Oregon a proving ground for a new spirit of self-sufficiency if we but have the will!"

Most legislators recognize that they will probably have to come up with more state revenue, and that means new or additional taxes. The real problem now seems to be a matter of determining what form or forms and how much?

Governor Hatfield presented a strong case for his net receipts tax, which would broaden the state income tax base by increasing the number of taxpayers and reduce the rates. He pointed out that 90 percent of Oregon's citizens have annual incomes of \$10,000 or less.

He offered a comparison of his proposed net receipts tax with that of Washington's sales tax plan and he claimed: "With an income of \$4250, the tax bill for a family of four in Washington would be \$131; in Oregon \$43.

"With an income of \$5250, Washington tax would be \$154; Oregon's \$57.

"With an income of \$7250 tax in Washington \$201; Oregon \$137.

Ludget surplus has been available This means the legislators might give somewhat more serious consideration to the plan this year, since the need for new revenues is greater now.

Newly elected senate president Ben Musa, D-The Dalles, opposed Hatfield's proposal, however, saying that it is really a gross income tax. Musa has a somewhat different income tax adjustment plan which his wife, Rep. Katherine Musa introduced in the legislature, where all tax legislation must originate. It, too, would burden the state tax base.

A cigarette tax also was advocated in the governor's message. He termed it appropriate and timely in the light of the state's fiscal requirements and he reminded the lawmakers that Oregon is the only state which does not tax cigarettes.

The governor also advocated a need for simplification of the basis of school support and a further equalization of the property tax burden as the foundation for elementary and secondary education. He urged greater year around use for Oregon's costly school facilities.

The governor also advocated creation of a Department of Natural Resources and a Department of Commerce, as part of his state wide reorganization and economy proposals.

He defended his decision to move the Public Welfare commission to Salem 18 months ago pointing out it has resulted in an estimated annual saving of more than \$80,000 in space and equipment rentals. He also cited an improvement in coordination between the commission and related agencies.

Because we have no real assurance of federal action in the area of medicare the governor urged expansion of the "modest" program adopted by the 1961 legislature. He said more than 6000 Oregonians have benefitted since Oregon's medicare plan went into effect.

lists, and calling on manufacturers to convince them they should sell abroad. The work of the bank, its 90 branches and 2,600 employees, in helping the Export Expansion Program resulted in a growth of several hundred percent in its export financing.

Furniture Re-Doing Class Operating

A Furniture Refinishing Workshop open to both men and women, will be given by the Sherman County Extension Service in January and February. Margaret Reil and Martin J. Zimmerman, county agents, will give the training. The workshop will be a series of meetings given once a week at which the following topics will be covered:

- Equipment necessary for refinishing furniture.
Determining if a piece is worth refinishing.
Removing the finish.
Staining and bleaching.
Preparing a piece for finish application.
Types of finishes.
Finish Application.
Preparation of the piece for use.
The county committee met Monday, January 14 and planned a county canvass by which every family should be notified by phone or in person for the purpose of enrolling the interested parties in the workshop.

To be eligible for the workshop, an enrollment blank needs to be filled out and one needs to be present at one of the three preliminary meetings given in the county.

If you have any questions, please contact us by calling JO-5-3230 or by coming by the office in the county courthouse, Moro, OREGON.

MORO LODGE No. 113 I.O.O.F. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in I.O.O.F. hall. Transient and visiting brothers cordially invited. Floyd Haines, N. G. Leo Watkins, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 114 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Cecil Hockman, N. G. Clara Houston, Secretary

TAYLOR LODGE A.F. & A.M. W.A.S.C.O. Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. Frank D. Reid, W. M. Vernon Root, Secretary

HARLANDVIEW GRANGE Meets first and third Mondays at 8:00 p.m. Max Belshe, Master Ellen Friedline, Secretary Eureka Lodge No. 121, A.F.&A.M. Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursdays evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. Don King, W. M. Irving Hart, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S. Meets every second Thursday each month. Visiting members invited. Moro, Or Linda Reed, W. M. Dorothy Heater, Secretary

Smith-Callaway Chapel FUNERAL SERVICE LEONARD R. SMITH Telephone CY 6-3135

LEGAL NOTICES PUBLIC AUCTION BUILDINGS

January 29, 1963 at 9:00 A.M. The Oregon State Highway Commission will offer for sale at oral public auction the following buildings located on the Sherman Highway, between Wasco & Moro, in Sherman County. The sale will be held on the premises of the first place listed and continue to the next in order on January 29, 1963 at 9:00 a.m.

No. 30441 The former Macnab barn located 4 miles south of Wasco. No. 34708 The former DeMoss house & garage located at DeMoss Springs.

BUILDINGS WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION THE MORNING OF THE SALE. BUILDINGS MUST BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SALE. TERMS OF SALE: Cash or check at the time of sale. The buildings to be sold to the highest bidder at oral public auction, with the State reserving the right to accept or reject and or all bids. All of the bid price must accompany the successful bid. SALE No. 8

INFORMATION: Property Manager, 506 State Highway Building Salem, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERMAN In the matter of the Estate of Rose Marie Balsiger, deceased-

The County Court of Sherman County, Oregon, has appointed me Administratrix of the Estate of Rose Marie Balsiger, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate must present them to me at the office of Schwenn, Brink & Huffman, Lawyers Building, Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from January 18, 1963.

EMMA TSCHARNER, Admin. Schwenn, Brink & Huffman, Attys. for Admin.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA BONDS 5 1/2% Due 1975 Yield above 5 1/2% after Canadian Dollar Discount NO Withholding Taxes Write, or phone collect J. W. DODD Tygh Valley, Ore. Phone 611 Mgr. W. J. Collins & Co.

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS" By C. WILSON HARDER

It is perhaps not too early for self-employed business and professional people to consider how they can best benefit from the retirement program enacted by Congress.

Since 1952, on voted instructions each from the nation's independent businessmen, the National Federation of Independent Business worked for the passage of such a measure.

While the legislation, sponsored by Rep. Eugene Keogh does not meet exactly the wishes of the independent business and professional man, in view of the strong administration opposition to any measure of this type based on the protests of U. S. Treasury Dept. it is considered a step forward.

For one thing it is now recognized that the needs of the independent entrepreneur are equally as valid of consideration as those of corporation executives, or union members under a welfare program.

Briefly, in 1963, the self-employed can put aside 10% of his yearly income, up to a maximum of \$2,500 into a private retirement program. There is no compulsion to lay aside the maximum permissible under the law. Any lesser amount can be set aside. Half of whatever is put aside is tax free.

The interest and earnings of money set aside is also tax free provided withdrawals are not made on the fund before

reaching the age of 59 1/2 years. If funds are withdrawn before reaching this age, the tax free part of the fund will be assessed for taxes.

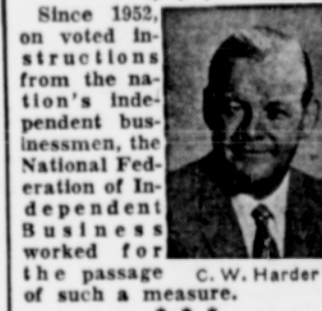
But if the fund is left until retirement age, it can be drawn on with tax paid only on that part which was tax free when paid in.

There are many decisions to be made by the first of the year by those wishing to take advantage of the benefits.

During the battle to get the law through, a "joker" was slipped in by the socialist element that makes it necessary for the business or professional man, wishing to set up his own retirement program, to also set up and pay for a retirement program for full time employees with three or more years of service.

A full time employee is one who works 20 hours or more per week, or for five or more months in a year. Thus, there will be undoubtedly a great deal of study to determine if employment of full time help can be reduced, or eliminated.

Retirement plans can be worked out with banks, insurance companies, and in a number of other ways. However, the Treasury Dept. is still somewhat vague as how it will define the wishes of Congress. It will be well for everyone contemplating such a plan to seek counsel from accountants and tax attorneys, as the Treasury will have to approve any plan set up. And in view of the Treasury having fought, the measure, it can be anticipated every possible difficulty will be raised.



C. W. Harder of such a measure.

ALREADY

We stepped into a store a day or so ago and Lo and Behold here the merchant had his garden seeds on display. There they were a whole row of them, twenty feet long, from beans to tomatoes, enough to make a gardener's fingers dirty.

There seemed to be no special interest in the display, perhaps the chill wind blowing down from the east was enough to keep all green thumbs refrigerated. But they will heat up this time of year and at such exhibitions and explode into the ground with the first sign of warmth. Then the dirt will fly and the grader will come into his own.

It may not be so long, either. A shadowless and confident ground hog, a return of the west winds and a touch or rain and gardeners might well be planting radishes within a week or two. We know that not many do, preferring to wait until quicker growth produces tenderer plants.

But there are addicts who like to produce the first one, however agricultural trophy, as treasured as an indoor medal in track. There's something about the planting of the first seed that ushers spring into the world, no matter if frost comes again or snow. It was spring and it cannot be denied. Perhaps there is no more inexorable season. Summer may be delayed or winter; but when there comes a certain feeling in the air, a noted lifting of the spirit, it is spring and the