

Sherman County Journal
Giles L. French Editor
Published Every Friday at Moro, Oregon

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
ONE YEAR \$3.00
FEBRUARY 1, 1963

FREE WILL

The term hasn't been used much of late and this man was writing that perhaps those who opposed capital punishment didn't really believe in free will anyway as if it was a sort of criticism. And that was heartening.

The argument is that one who believes in free will thinks that a man is responsible for his acts and should accept punishment for his sins. The opposite theory is that society is responsible and a man is some sort of machine who is acted upon by forces he cannot or will not control.

Free will has not been a part of philosophical debates for a long time now, but it was once the center of thought. From the doctrine of free will men developed much of Christianity and nearly all of the idea of self-government. Without it neither could long be maintained.

Under free will men sometimes make mistakes, big mistakes, and their world falls apart economically and they are threatened with hunger. Those who don't believe much in free will anyway rush to some promising saviour and give up their free will, become blobs of life without spirit.

Since the big depression in this country that has been the pattern. People have lost confidence in themselves and have put their trust in government which is certainly no better, its judgment being man made.

Changes in group philosophy come and go. The length of the cycle is not known and varies. The periods in the history of man when he believed in free will, believed in himself, planned his own life were times in which he made much progress. It is harder when there are great masses of people on earth but the presence of millions of people will not stop the revival of free will. Man will not be willing to be a mere physically hungry amoeba forever. And if he should turn out to be so weak, it wouldn't matter what happened to him.

NEW TAX ?

It seems that there is a little more interest in the possible new tax bill that may come from the present session of the Oregon legislature. This is the wrong time to be concerned about it, unless those so interested are going to do something about it, for the bills that are being introduced will be changed many times before finally passed.

The popular word now, as it has been for some years, is "broadening the base" which means to bring more people into the tax paying fraternity. That can be done by lowering the exemptions, by putting a flat percentage tax on all income, by making every citizen pay a sort of filing fee. All these have been proposed. They are sort of bait to attract the payers of federal income taxes who, it is hoped, will permit the state to tax his federal tax if the state will tax some of the thousands of Oregonians who now pay the state nothing. He won't do it. Why federal taxpayer who pays the federal government \$1000 should agree to pay \$80 to the state on it is very difficult to explain.

The legislative apportionment in Oregon is not such that anyone can expect a base broadening bill to pass. Labor will get what it wants at Salem and real reform must come by the ballot box.

The people we talk to are not convinced that the state needs more money and certainly not responsive to the idea that they should pay more taxes. They may, but they won't like it, nor will they like those responsible.

The trouble with all taxation in a democracy is that the elected representatives feel forced to protect the many who vote, or whose leaders say they vote in blocs, from paying for the services they demand. The ability to pay has been the criteria of taxpaying for years while the concept of benefits received is seldom used.

It is doubtful if ten percent of Oregon citizens pay as much in taxes as they collect in services. "Broadening the base" is a noble phrase, so far more used as a catch word than an adopted policy.

In the meantime services are being expanded, multiplied and broadened. The legislature seems unable to reduce the services or to increase the percentage of taxpayers. No moneyed men are rushing to Oregon to take up the burden borne by the well to do. No one can seriously expect this legislature to change the trend.

present taxpayers will be asked to pay more; more services will be added and more state employees. If the legislature really means that stuff about "broadening the base" it can knock off all exemptions, ALL. And it might experiment with a bill that provided that no one could receive more than six times in services what he paid in in taxes.

US AND THE NEIGHBORS

Sherman countians, when discussing The Dalles, may often express the idea that that town's sole interest in Sherman county is the trade they can and do get from here. We suspect that citizens of The Dalles might think Sherman countians, whose grandfathers seceded nearly 75 years ago, should stand independent and not expect to share the services the bigger area is able to afford.

Whatever the undercurrent of disagreement there is no doubt that both would profit from better understanding. Historically The Dalles has lost most of the opportunities it once had because of inability to understand or lack of attention to the desires of its trade area. Sherman county is the smaller, most rural one of the two and as such inclined to jealousy and carping criticism.

Few trade centers are so fortunate as to have so golden a nugget as Sherman county in its area. Economically Sherman county is hard and lean and productive. There is barely a handful among the whole population that does not produce. There is no fat on Sherman county from a production standpoint; it is all muscle. It rolls out a good 2,000 bushels of wheat per capita a year from more tillable acres than in all of Wasco county. Its citizens are wonderfully solvent and possessed of a wide variety of wants. Sherman county is a rare prize.

In return for its patronage Sherman countians think they should share a sort of "favored nation" status. If we are going to be in the trade area of The Dalles we do not think we should have to fight The Dalles about roads and bridges for instance, however much we might enjoy the victory. Solution of these disagreements will only come from meetings between citizens of the two counties and frank discussion in friendly spirit. The visit of The Dalles here Tuesday night is evidence of friendliness and interest whether or not sparked by the harsh cough of the tractor building The Dalles by-pass.

Fighting and misunderstanding between communities less than 50 miles apart is as obsolete as the cap and ball muskets with which such feuds were fought. The whole mid-Columbia area will be better able to progress if there is mutual respect and, if possible, regard for each community. The strength of The Dalles lies in its location as the logical trading center for a prosperous and progressive agricultural district. Learning how to obtain and retain the loyalty of such a district is something The Dalles has not achieved. But we wish it success when and if it tries.

ONE RESOURCE BOARD

We do not expect anything to come from the proposal of Governor Hatfield's to consolidate all of the state boards having to do with natural resources. There are 20 such boards and undoubtedly some of them have some legislative friends, to say nothing of popular support.

Furthermore there doesn't appear to be much need of going so far with consolidation. A big board put in charge of all the natural resources would have to divide into smaller boards with members acting on their specific knowledge of different things. Either that or permit the work to be done by administrators.

But there is merit in the general idea of consolidating some of the boards and perhaps that is what Hatfield expects from the bold effort he is making. Whether the fish and game and commercial fish boards like it or not they could well be consolidated. There are several forestry boards that could be put together with profit to the state and the forestry business in general.

Many of the boards concerned with agriculture might well be consolidated, the soil conservation, the livestock auction, the Bang's board and others. The whole shebang could operate better under one head.

Really the natural resources of Oregon are pretty varied. Oregon is a big state. We doubt if any one group of men, however informed, should be asked to look out for the mining, the farming, the timber cutting and the fishing all in one great pie.

Perhaps the governor would be delighted if the natural resources work could be consolidated into four or five boards. It might be done by the elimination of a dozen or more of the boards that were established for some specific purpose years ago and have existed for the simple reason that they keep making a report and talking importantly.

Cecile Cole Tells Of Indian Trip

From there we went to Mahatma Gandhi's tomb—a large courtyard where a stream of people pay respect, pray and scatter flowers. They are building walls around the courtyard and I couldn't help saying "He wouldn't want it elaborate." The guide was pleased that I knew of him and had known people who knew him personally, had been in his Ashram and learned of him; that I too, had been a disciple of his teachings.

On to New Delhi to see the longest boulevard of mansions consulate buildings and government buildings I've ever seen. The golden eagle, the "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" and decorated tree looked pretty wonderful! But as our guide bragged "U.S. building most beautiful in the world" I thought what that fabulous amount of money could do to help the people in education and health. Nevertheless it was thrilling and I took three pictures. Sometimes it is important to be impressive in a country used to associating importance with elegance.

By now it was Christmas day at 4 o'clock and we had to go 125 miles to Agra. So we picked up our luggage at the hotel and away we went, dropping our guide.

Agra, 9 o'clock. Our driver insisted we check in at the hotel—"No moonlight" but we said "No Taj". We won. At 9:30 we were saying "Merry Christmas" in almost a whisper as we saw her magnificence against a starry sky. We just looked from the gate for 10 minutes and then said, "Now, to the hotel".

They were ready for our fish and partridge Christmas dinner plus (balloons and hats)! Delightfully cooked and served. A good night's rest. Up at 6 o'clock—7 o'clock back to see the sights: old forts, Akbar's tomb surrounded by eight gates and beautiful gardens where birds and monkeys filled trees and lawns. Old wells and water wheels are preserved and in the center, the huge building that expressed clarity of the Hindu, Xian, Moslem, Budhism influence that through his many wives of each country he so desperately tried to bring together into one happy religious family.

We left reluctantly—but wanted plenty of time at Taj. A guide of a Catholic mission showed us through. Unbelievably exquisite! The minarets lean slightly outward so no chance they will fall on the mosque. The acoustics in the dome over the tomb are so perfect that the echo of a chant is heard clearly for 25 seconds and gradually fades. The inlay floral patterns 1-inch square has 32 mosaic pieces which only the touch can detect. The carved marble is intricate, finely polished in tiny patterns, and the gold and silver-washed inlay a luster of filigree never, I'm sure matched.

Unlike most Moguls or Rajahs, he loved and married only one—married her at 20—she bore fourteen children, asked only that he never re-marry, and built her a mosque of exquisite beauty. Nine children lived; she died at the birth of the 14th, she was 36 years of age. Later one of his sons who had been thoroughly spoiled, took his reign and imprisoned his aging father in a tremendous fort down the holy river and allowed him to spend the rest of his life looking across to the Taj through a window. Eventually buried him beside his beloved Mumtaz Mahal.

As we looked across the river at the black mosque he had planned for himself, but only the foundation started, our guide said, "one sad thing I hate to tell you Hindu children are not burned like adults, but thrown in the sacred river. Vultures and dogs stand waiting." Just then a tiny bit of bone and flesh floated by "Holy" river!

Sickened, we walked back to the lovely gardens, smelled the new mowed grass and took a last look at the most beautiful man-made masterpiece I ever hope to see.

On to Jaipur 175 mi. southwest. We had seen surprisingly little of poverty and filth and deformity. Not too many beggars. As we went south we noted greener fields, more tropical, lush country. People in roadside villages of adobe, brick or dung patties seemed happy, wore better clothes, the animals looked fatter.

Aur Sikh driver laughed and joked and pointed out interesting sights, accepted apples and water, even asked for bobby-pin to hold down a piece of beard that would not stay in place. "A lady from California says when I come there I may cut my hair." "What is the population of California, is it as big as Bombay?" He knew three cities in the U. S.: New York, Chicago and California.

His aim is Cal. Tech were his brother-in-law is a student. His name (tribal) is Singh. He is 22, tall, handsome and eager for an education. Heading for Singapore and on to America, then marry in four years.

I jotted down trees and birds: parrot, myna birds, trained to talk, vultures, peacocks, eagles,

herons, storks, bea (a tiny bird that builds a house with rooms for parents, children, and even a playground of swings outside; catches fireflies for lights inside—live in colonies). Trees: mango, tamarisk, palms of many varieties, banyan, catalpa, neem (their toothpick), poinisiana, sheesham (hard, for tables, bowls, etc.)

People along the road were most friendly. Curious, they'd stop to watch when we got out for a stretch, but they didn't put their faces against the window and stare as we're accustomed to, they just stood at a distance and politely looked, until we spoke. That was an invitation to come closer and visit with our driver and Pakistani teacher. All were cordial, especially when we offered candy, nuts or fruit for water for the car—or just for fun.

We reached Jaipur at 3:00 p.m. The "Pink City", built of pink gypsum and alabaster slabs and pink-tinted whitewash over adobe. From here came much of the marble for Taj and Akbar's tomb—carried by donkey, camel and backs of people—it must have been an endless caravan!

That this was a planned city to us is not strange, but in this country where cities grow from villages and narrow bazaars, it is something of which they are proud. Wide boulevards in the

city area give room to the thousands of tongas, bicycle rickshaws, cars and one-half million inhabitants.

We went through two of the seven palaces of Jai and his Singh dynasty, occupied from 333 B. C. to 30 years ago, when the present Rajah became a government official and left the palace of harbors for a more modest existence in a palace at the edge of the city. The exquisite paintings and art work, textiles and carvings of the area show again much French and Egyptian influence; even the Holy Family with Mary wearing an ornate crown.

There is something very picturesque about Jaipur's setting, in a wide green valley surrounded completely by low hills. The city wall and forts sat as a majestic citadel. As we left the city through a narrow pass we looked back to the gate from which the wall resembled a spine with occasionally a slipped vertebra.

As the final touch we rode Chunchul "frisky" the elephant, fed him peanuts, thanked the driver with generous tips and hurried on to Delhi to catch a 3:00 o'clock plane to Lahore. We passed through tiger country, but saw only tracks. This is also good sheep land and unlike the "bustled" sheep of Pakistan, these nerds looked much like our Oregon varieties, — even

bleated the same! One tiny one called "ma-a-ma-a" as our car crept through a large herd. Again we saw camels (few since Pakistan), and for the first time, elephant trains. As everywhere, loaded ox carts crowd the road, but here they move faster because many have rubber tires.

Our road was the hypotenuse of the triangle so just 200 mi. to go in four hours. "Excellent road", 1 1/2 cars wide, several "road up" signs for detours, but our driver maintained 50 mph. speed on the road, off the road, through villages, around busses, ox carts, pedestrians. We reached the airport in plenty of time to have a bit of lunch before checking baggage through customs.

Our 2-engine India Air lines plane sailed like glass to Lahore. In 1 1/2 hours we were met by a company car that took us directly to our door in Mangla. It seemed we had been gone 3 weeks instead of 3 days. What a trip!

Thinking back, we noted that the farther south we went the fewer saris we saw and the brighter the colors of full skirts, blouses and stoles. None, of course, of the veiled women in "purdah". Men's turbans were bright and carefully wrapped. Jewelry was more ornate and yes—we saw handfuls of precious stones one evening in the inner sanctum of an exclusive shop. One of our party bought an exquisite blue-green star sapphire for \$20.00. Wish I had a few hundred to buy some small "inexpensive" items. Instead I was happy to bring home several typical trinkets to remember it by, plus 2 1/2 rolls of pictures of that many glorious days.

IT'S YOUR LAW

Respect for Law Makes Democracy Live

Many persons feel that the "whereases", "aforesaids", and other legal verbiage is used by the lawyer for the purpose of confounding the layman.

Nothing could be further from the truth. In drafting legal documents, the lawyer attempts to draft them in such a way as to exclude all ambiguities. As a consequence, it is the lawyer's duty to his client to attempt to draft the instrument in such a way that it can mean only one thing.

Most any paragraph of non-legal language contains numerous ambiguities. When a lawyer refers to the "deed aforesaid", he is attempting to make it clear beyond question that the deed he is referring to is the deed mentioned in a prior portion of the instrument. Likewise, when he prefaces a legal document with a long list of "whereases", he is really reciting

pertinent facts for the benefit of the court to show the facts of the situation that lead to the execution of the instrument.

The difficulty with drafting a document in layman's language is that to the trained analyst such language is susceptible to several meanings, and consequently may lead to controversy or litigation which is usually expensive for the client.

Another reason why lawyers use legal language is historical in nature. Certain words have technical meanings which have been construed by the courts, and the lawyer knows that in using them, he will achieve a result that is certain. He might well be inviting litigation for the client if he devised new language. As a consequence, the lawyer, in the interest of his client, naturally uses the time tested language.

Salem Scene by Robert H. Elsner

"Balance the budget and provide fair, equitable tax program to meet the revenues of the state." This was the reply from House Speaker Clarence Barton (D-Coo) when asked what he considers the most important problem of the 1963 legislature.

Recognized as an expert on taxation, the 52 year old Barton is a four term legislative veteran. As a freshman lawmaker in 1957, he was chairman of the House taxation committee.

Conceding that the legislature cannot make ends meet without some new or additional taxes during the 1963-65 biennium, Speaker Barton answered questions and outlined some of his views for "Salem Scene" readers.

"Income tax reform and a cigarette tax" are the most logical sources to obtain more tax money, Barton feels.

He has advocated the cigarette tax for four years, and says that Oregon "can no longer afford to be the only state without any tax on cigarettes." Barton generally favors the so-called "net receipts" tax plan advocated by Governor Hatfield in his second inaugural message. But Barton prefers to call it "income tax reform", which would "plug existing loopholes and straighten out the tax bulge on personal income between \$7,000 and \$20,000."

The net receipts tax bill was introduced last week by Rep. Victor Attyeh (R-Washington) and it has bi-partisan support.

"We don't impose taxes because we like to," emphasized Barton. "We don't like to pay them any more than the next person. But we have a duty to face up to the state's revenue needs. And these needs should be recognized by the people, too."

"The people have elected the legislators to use their best judgment in devising a tax plan," he said, in stating his opposition to proposals for a special tax election during the legislative session.

"If the people feel that the legislators do the wrong thing, it is their right to invoke the referendum," Barton added. "I have no objections to that."

"But if the legislature's final tax plan is turned down by the people we will interpret it to mean that they want a drastic cut in state budget and services," Barton warned. "And there aren't many 'choices' for us here. Any cuts would almost have to come in the areas of education and welfare. This would probably mean substantial cuts in basic school support."

Barton feels the most important tax reform goal is to remove the federal deduction on state income taxes. He claims it isn't such a drastic move, because as state income taxes go up, federal taxes would go down under this arrangement.

"In Oregon our maximum tax rate is 9.5 percent, while the federal tax range starts at 20 percent and climbs to a high of 91 percent," he pointed out. "So the best place to have a decrease is in the federal taxes we pay."

On other taxation matters, Barton said he opposes the senate bill which would reduce gasoline taxes by one cent per gallon. He feels that, if anything, gasoline taxes should be raised a penny a gallon, with the additional revenue used to finance highway bonds and to handle neglected highways in some areas of the state.

Barton also feels that the proposal of a one percent net profits tax on business is the wrong approach. He thinks personal property taxes gradually should be eliminated, one at a time, which would reduce administrative and enforcement costs, too. He felt these cuts should come about in this order: manufacturing, retail and personal.

Barton believes that the proposed \$3,000 annual salary, plus \$20 a day expenses during sessions, is fair pay for legislators. He pointed out that they must leave their homes and businesses behind and maintain a second household in Salem while the legislature is in session. And in off years there are considerable out of pocket expenses for legislators serving on interim committees and performing other related duties which also take them away from their regular occupations. In fact, Barton said that in 1962—a non session year—he had \$3238 in expenses for travel, meals and lodging most of which he could attribute directly to legislative duties. But under the old expense reimbursement system he only could collect up to \$1800. The rest he had to absorb personally.

Shorter periods between primary and general elections are favored by Speaker Barton, who feels it would lighten the candidates burden from prolonged campaigns. One proposal is to move Oregon's primary election date to September. We asked Barton for his prediction on the length of this session. His quick reply was "120 days" which is shorter than that of many Salem observers. The all time record is 128.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE: in Moro, 4 B.R. house and shop. Call G12-5216.14 FOR SALE: in Grass Valley, 4BR house on four lots with barn etc., reasonable, with terms. Call G12-5216, Wasco.

FOR RENT: 2 bedroom house in Wasco. JO 5-3264. 12-14n SPECIAL BULL SALE Tuesday, February 5, 1963. 30 Top Quality Registered Angus 2 year old Bulls. These Bulls may be seen anytime. Also, 30 young Angus stock cows. Northwest Livestock Commission Highway 30, Hermiston, Ore.

WINK-GOLDENDALE SALES Yrds, Goldendale, Wash. has an auction every Friday at one o'clock. We have the market if you have the livestock. Guaranteed top prices Frank Wink

80 BED OREGON state approved nursing home located in beautiful Hood River Valley, with lovely fenced grounds. We accept all types of elderly cases, as well as room and board care.

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING five days a week. Custom curing. Meat cutting, wrapping, shrimp freeze. Kenny's Market, Grass Valley. Call ED 3-2345 for appointment. 23t

L & E Paint Shop: Interior and exterior Decorating — Spray Painting. ED 3-2273 Grass Valley. 42-tfn.

WANTED: a job bookkeeping or any kind of work. Also babysitting. Call JO 5-3293. 61fn DRESSMAKING and minor alterations JO 5-3245 47c-tfn

LEGAL NOTICES

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, Atty's, for Admin.

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.

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

TAYLOR LODGE A.F. & A.M. WASCO, Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Hilderbrand, W.M. Vernon Root, Secretary

HARLANDVIEW GRANGE Meets first and third Mondays at 8:00 p.m.

Max Belshie, Master Ellen Friedline, Secretary

Eureka Lodge No. 121, A.F. & A.M. Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday 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

OUR-WIDE CHOICE OF PRICES enables the family to limit the cost to its needs or wishes. Spencer & Libby funeral home 3234 1100 KELLY AVE.

Tax Free Income A wide variety of the highest quality bonds and stocks now qualify for tax exemption, or deferred treatment. Bank grade issues. Particulars gladly furnished. 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 Despite all the ballyhoo, the nation's independent business and professional people, voting through the National Federation of Independent Business, overwhelmingly oppose plan to permit the President to adjust income tax rates to meet varied economic conditions. In fact, only a recent survey expressed favor of such a measure. Obviously, the high tax rates are a drag on the economy even in boom periods. When there is a slowdown in the economy, the drag is even greater. Thus, when business slows up, it is perhaps logical to permit immediate reduction of taxes to put more money into circulation. This point of view has been widely propagandized for many months, and it does sound logical. Yet the business and professional men of the nation oppose what sounds like a logical procedure. This despite the fact that small tradesmen, in time of economic slowdown, have most to gain from people having more money to spend. But there is a far greater issue involved here which the business and professional people recognize. Briefly, they are afraid of any further stripping of power from Congress to hand over to executive branch of government, no matter who resides at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. There is a growing realization that the cult of personality worship can well destroy the American democracy, as