

The Herald and News

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Forgive Us

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

The soft, plaintive lament of "taps" always evokes a feeling that it marks the end of something, whether it be a day, an era or a comrade.

Traditionally, November 11, has come to mean Armistice Day to me. From the time of my youth, I can remember the parades, the speeches, the flowers of Armistice Day.

And each time it came, I could somehow visualize that epic struggle of the American doughboy as he fought his way across the battlefields of France on to victory over the Hun.

Obscured were the many, long weary, agonizing days on end of standing foot deep in the mud, the heart-breaking moments of seeing a comrade-in-arms mortally wounded or badly injured. Somewhere, the ugliness of war has been concealed when friends and former comrades gathered on this day to pay tribute—to weep silently or visibly again, to marvel at the courage, to be saddened by the sacrifice of a fellow American. And, somewhere amid the tears, the glory, the sadness, there was also a tinge of wonderment at the sacrifice necessary to keep alive the privileges of liberty.

This Monday, Armistice Day . . . or Veterans Day now . . . there will be no "taps." There will be no parade of comrade-in-arms. There will be no thoughtful speeches commemorating their sacrifice, paying them the tribute so justly deserved.

Armistice Day is gone, and with it the special day set aside for the special devotion of honoring their sacrifices. Instead, it is Veterans Day.

But where are the veterans that the day honors. Are they marching in proud file to commemorate the day, and pay tribute to those who made these additional days of freedom possible? Where are the living veterans which this day honors? We know where the veterans are who made the complete sacrifice, but where are the others?

We all owe these veterans, whose names are enshrined on the memorial shaft, a special debt of gratitude, but what a miserable niggardly payment have we made on this debt this day. In token honor, we have called it Veterans Day, and somewhere in our moral conscience have considered that as adequate payment for their sacrifice.

Let us hope history will forgive us our callousness.

Mail

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never learn if he didn't open his mail, his mind or his ears:

That some Pakistani villagers have an odd way of testing a bridegroom . . . he is hailed before relatives of the bride who insult him with every abusive term they can call him. . . . The theory: If he can survive the vocabulary of his new in-laws, he can put up with anything from his bride.

That during the next year out of 1,000 people, 320 will be sick once, 140 twice, 50 three times, 20 four or more times . . . and 470 won't get sick at all for it they don't they won't brag about it.

That British playwright J. M. Osborne, explosive young author of "Look Back in Anger," has this to say about one characteristic of his native land: "The stiff upper lip is a physical deformity." . . . But there are also times when it has been a welcome international beacon.

That Kate Smith still visits the grave of her dog, Freckles, at least once a year . . . the cocker spaniel died five years ago.

That American bought an average of 3.5 pairs of shoes each last year . . . but I'll bet women and children swell the average.

Most men I know don't buy more than two pairs.

That there is a small dishwasher on the market now in which the water is agitated by sound waves . . . whether or not the lady of the house is talking over the kitchen telephone.

That handleader Sammy Kaye gives this definition of a talking picture: "Any picture you see with your wife."

That the quickest way to make your girl lose weight is to give her a small foreign sports car for Christmas . . . if she can't get in it, she can't drive it.

That if you want to be sure an ink-written address won't be smeared on your Christmas packages, rub the area several times with the stump of a white candle.

That this is one legend on the origin of the phrase "Make Mine Manhattan." A Florentine navigator landed on the present site of New York City, and gave the natives liquor. The grateful Indians named this location "Man-ha-ta," or "place of drunkenness."

That the home of the comic strip is England, not America. Artist Richard Doyle, who designed the cover of Punch, started the first comic strip in 1850.

That the dragonfly is a true creature of the air, and never walks . . . its legs are used only to grab prey or serve as landing and launching gear.

That although the Russians have

hurled a dog in a Sputnik 1,000 miles into space, no human being has ever penetrated even five miles into the surface of the earth itself.

That, according to the Fisherman Magazine, the nation's 21 million anglers spend more than \$30,000,000 a year on live bait . . . so if you want to grow a crop that sells, plant worms.

That the ostrich, contrary to popular belief, doesn't bury its head in the ground when frightened . . . it runs for the nearest horizon.

That scientists estimate the next ice age will begin about the year 50,000 A.D.

That it was William Lyon Phelps who observed, "This is the final test of a gentleman: His respect for those who can be of no possible service to him."

Salem Sidelines

By SEN. HARRY D. BOVIN

The Oregon Legislature wound up its 19th day of the special session Friday without any conclusive proof that the general fund surplus problem will be solved. Despite pessimistic predictions in some corners that we may adjourn without reaching a solution, I am hopeful that a compromise will be reached which can be adopted in time for adjournment early this week.

The problem is now in the hands of a four-man conference committee consisting of Senators Philip Lowry (R), Medford and Ben Musa (D), The Dalles, Representatives Clarence Barton (D), Coquille, chairman of the House Taxation Committee and Guy Jones (D), Salem, vice chairman of the committee. Senators Lowry and Musa were named Friday to replace Rudie Wilhelm (R), Portland and Walter J. Pearson (D), Portland.

After the Senate voted 17-13 for the bipartisan plan to reduce income taxes 30 per cent, the House rejected it 35-18. The House wants the governor's plan for a 10 per cent reduction as was specified in the original HBI.

Work on the bill has been in progress all week. The Senate Taxation Committee at first amended the bill to set rates at the 1953 level (for about a 35 per cent reduction), then came up with the present 30 per cent proposal.

Democratic members of the conference committee have offered to compromise at 15 per cent, but the decision must be unanimous, and will have to be accepted by both parties in caucus.

In the debate which preceded voting by the Senate Thursday, I pointed out that the amended bill would leave a surplus of from 12-14 million dollars at the end of the biennium June 30, 1959. When we adjourned last spring the surplus was expected to be 9-million dollars. Personally, I can't see how the economic picture in Oregon has changed so much in about five months that we would now need a surplus of some 53-million dollars. I think that while a large surplus is good practice in private business, in the state it easily can be a temptation for extravagance by various state agencies. I also contended that if we provide a 50-million dollar surplus for the next biennium, why not provide 75-million dollars for the next? This tends to pyramid taxes, and I think it is our duty to provide only enough funds to get by safely this biennium. Under the presently amended bill, we can safely repeal the 1953 surtax and the 1957 rates which kept the surtax and added to it.

Opponents of the increased reduction argued that such a substantial cut in the surplus will hamper building programs in Oregon and will threaten the 1959 Legislature with a 60 per cent increase in taxes.

After the Senate passed amended HBI, the bill went back to the House. There the debate involved not only the greater income tax reduction plan but also the escalator clause which provides that any time the income fails to bring in 60-million dollars a year, the rates

on each income tax bracket will be increased 10 per cent. This means proposed rates of three per cent on the first \$1,000 of taxable income; four per cent between \$1,000 and \$1,500; five per cent from \$1,500 to \$3,000; six per cent from \$3,000 to \$5,000; seven per cent from \$5,000 to \$10,000; eight per cent from \$10,000 to \$20,000; and nine per cent on all over \$20,000.

Surplus of the big battle of the bill was over when Gov. Robert Holmes Friday signed into law HBI, granting a 10 per cent child increase in the state's aid to education, thus raising the amount to \$105. The Senate amended the bill to make all of the approximately 5-million dollars per year go to reduce real property taxes. The House accepted the 100 per cent property tax offset amendment Thursday. It should be pointed out that the increase and the tax offset provision will remain permanent until changed by law.

An effort this week to yank SBI, which is my bill, from the House Rules Committee was unsuccessful; however, the bill is expected to be reported out for House vote before adjournment. SBI prohibits the state from collecting taxes on real property except for bonded indebtedness and interest. This bill passed the Senate last week with only one dissenting vote.

Outside the realm of taxes, it was gratifying to see the large contingent of Klamath Falls people who were in Salem for various meetings.

County Assessor Clyde Caldwell was here Monday and Tuesday, along with 28 other Oregon assessors, for a conference with the State Tax Commission.

County Judge Charlie Mack and Lee McMullen, both members of the county equalization board, attended the annual equalization board school Thursday sponsored by the State Tax Commission. There they discussed functions of the equalization board, changes in assessment programs and new legislation. One of these laws, enacted during the 1957 regular session, provides that the tax rolls be completed by May 1 and that from May 1 to 15, any taxpayer may obtain a signed statement from the county assessor indicating the amount of his assessment. Any objections may be filed with the equalization board before May 15 for a hearing on the appeal.

Also on Thursday, City School Superintendent Arnold Gralapp and Chamber of Commerce Manager R. Frank Tucker attended the meeting of the Legislative Interim Committee on Education, of which Mrs. Paul Buck, Klamath Falls, is a member. Mr. Gralapp outlined the relation of the technical institute, such as OTI, to the junior college program. He emphasized the growing number of semi-professional jobs opening up between the craftsman and engineer and told the committee that these new jobs call for a new type of education. Mr. Gralapp, who served on a recent interim committee studying post-high school education, also pointed out the functional difference between a junior college, which many times is an "academic transfer" college, and a technical college, which may offer parallel courses but is not a stepping stone to higher education institutions.

Fifteen Klamathites were present for the Legislative Interim Committee on Indian Affairs meeting Thursday night. The dozen or so local people who testified before Sen. Leander Quiring's committee, of which Rep. John Kerbow of Klamath Falls is a member, included Earle Wilcox, speaking for Gralapp. Specialists T. B. Waters and Eugene Favely, who also attended; J. C. O'Neill, attorney for the Klamath Indians; Frank Tucker, representing the chamber of commerce; Jack Bishop, manager of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company; Judge Mack; and H. Robbins, Dibbon Cook, Jesse Kirk, Wade and Ida Crawford, all members of the Klamath Tribe. It seemed evident following the very lengthy hearing that the com-

mittee would plan visits to Klamath Falls to further study the many complex problems inherent in the administration of Public Law 587—the Klamath Termination Act.

Mr. Wilcox outlined the duties of the management specialists, and commented that the present law jeopardizes the long-term welfare of the Indians and the Klamath community. He urged the committee to study particularly the effect the proposed sale of reservation timber will have on counties which now receive "25 per cent funds" from forest land cuttings. According to him, some three-billion board feet of timber will be sold off the reservation in a 21-month period, and this will result in less sales from national forests in several Oregon counties. These counties, he said, stand to lose 10-million dollars during the 21-month period.

Jack Bishop took the stand to explain Weyerhaeuser's plan for disposal of tribal timber. He disagreed with the management specialists' plan advocating special purchase of the timber, but strongly agreed that cutting on a sustained yield basis was necessary to prevent a "boom and bust" economy. He said he felt a private company could purchase the timber, then work out an agreement with the federal government which would give the government certain regulatory powers to ensure good forestry practices, as has been done in certain other states. He added that the government should pay any excess of liquidation value over sustained yield value as compensation for the restrictions imposed.

Mr. Tucker drew from reports of the chamber's Indian Affairs Committee, the Klamath River Commission and Weyerhaeuser to urge support of continued sustained yield cutting on the reservation to protect the timber and water resources.

Attorney O'Neill briefly outlined the basic tenets of the termination law, and suggested further consideration of HB764 (tableted during the regular session) which would exempt Indians from inheritance taxes on lands held in trust by the federal government. He also mentioned the problems which will evolve through the guardianship program, and the added burdens of road maintenance and criminal jurisdiction which will accrue to the county.

Most of the Indians who testified said they felt further exploration into the problem is mandatory, and expressed a willingness to cooperate with the legislative committee if it should see fit to hold investigative meetings in the reservation area.

Without a doubt those who testified reiterated the need for definite action by the state of Oregon to solve the problems which arise with termination. I think a great deal was accomplished at this hearing as it definitely acquainted the members of the interim committee with the effect the termination law will have not only on the economy of Klamath County but the whole state.

Protest

Salem (To the Editor) — Far from using my position on the House Tax Committee to kill Senate Bill 92 (now Senate Bill 1) during the regular session of the Legislature, I was instrumental in bringing the proposal to the floor of the House.

This bill emerged from the taxation committee in amended form which would have referred the issue of a state property tax to the people in November 1958. The amended bill was re-referred to the House Tax Committee by a majority of the House on May 8, 1957.

My vote against re-referring to committee and in favor of submitting the issue to the people has been conveniently ignored in the chamber of commerce news release.

The primary purpose of the amendment to former Senate Bill 92 was to gain support of a majority of the tax committee to permit passage to the floor. It is interesting to note that had I voted in favor of taking this bill from the tax committee as was proposed during the regular session it would have still lacked the necessary 40 votes.

I trust that the vehement supporters of this legislation are acquainted with the fact that this tax has not been levied for 17 years and provides absolutely no property tax relief. Along this line an editorial in the Salem Capitol Journal of October 31 is enlightening. It reads, "The time-waster repealing the automatic property tax is a bill in theory only. The existence of the provision hasn't affected taxes by one cent in 17 years and has nothing to do with the present session's purpose of returning the current tax overcharge."

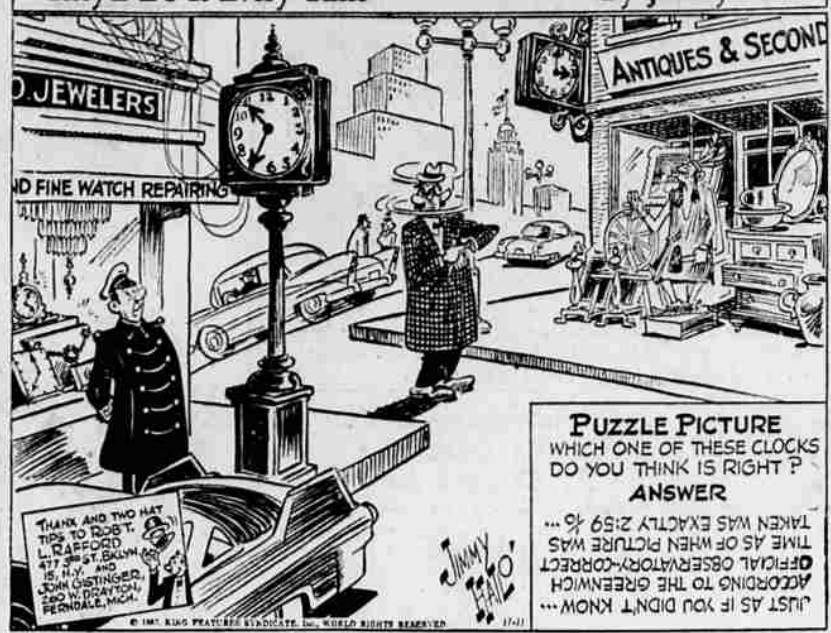
Despite all that has been said there are those in state government who fear that passage will result in financial harm to the state of Oregon. It is a debatable proposition and should not be ignored by any responsible citizen.

Contrary to what has been said, members of the State Tax Commission stated in testimony before the Tax Interim Committee on September 26 that the existence of the property tax in no way influenced their revenue estimates.

John L. Kerbow

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



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JUST AS IF YOU DIDN'T KNOW

IRONS HEADS CSC

WASHINGTON (UP) — Warren B. Irons, a government career man, will become executive director of the Civil Service Commission next Feb. 1, replacing John W. Macy Jr., it was announced Sunday. Macy has resigned to become executive vice president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

QUESTIONED

TAIPEI (AP) — Government sources today said two Taipei newsmen are being held for questioning about alleged Communist affiliations.

of the Formosa provincial government.

King's Son Dead

Geo. N. Taylor

The first-born of every family in Egypt was slain that night. The Angel of Death killed all, from the king's son to the prisoner in the cell. But in Israel, not a one was killed. For every door-post carried the blood of a slain lamb. This blood, the Angel saw and passed over. And your sins also are no longer counted against you if you accept Christ as the Lamb of God who died for your every last sin. Then Judgement Day and hell's fire are out, and eternal life in. So God tells you his eternal love. He wants you.



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