

Lawmakers Hunt Tax Defeat Meaning

Editorial Page

A Departing Citizen

Thousands of people cross through the Klamath Basin every year.

The population shift in this area is probably even more accentuated than in many other communities.

Each of these passing people leaves a mark, to some degree, on the community.

Occasionally, one among them stands out like a giant in one field or another, making an indelible mark on the community and leaving a big vacancy on departure.

Such a man is William B. Sweetland, Herald and News publisher, who recently left to take over a similar post in Chester, Pa.

He arrived in the community in 1960 and in just over three years compressed as much civic activity as most men engage in during a lifetime in a community.

A dynamo of community activity, much of Sweetland's effort was unrecognized. He wished it this way.

One of the more publicized posts he held was as a member of the State Constitutional Revision Committee. In this vital role, he lent conservative support to the effort to rewrite the constitution and produce a document that would maintain the orderly and conservative course of government in this state. Much of the conservative work, however, was lost in the swirl of liberalism that shrouded much of the group's activity.

This, however, was just one of his activities.

The list of accomplishments and service is long. He served as a director of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce, and was a member of the chamber's hospital committee, later serving as a member of the board of directors of the Intercommunity Hospital.

He also was a member of the directors of the Community Concert Association, and was instrumental in the organization of a local symphony group.

His interests ranged afar to include recreation. He was a member of the Recreation Advisory Board of the Forest Service with particular attention during the last year to the future status of the Waldo Lake area.

And there were many more activities beneath the surface of community life that contributed greatly to progress.

Among other projects he envisioned and launched with newspaper sponsorship was the annual Christmas parade and the Christmas party for the Klamath County Nursing Home.

A dedicated newspaper executive, Sweetland was also a dedicated community interest man.

His departure leaves a big vacancy and the community loses an enthusiastic supporter.

Our loss is Chester's gain.

Meaning Is Clear

The first special session of the Oregon Legislature since 1957 convenes tomorrow in Salem to face up to a financial crisis.

Any Legislator who maintains that he does not know what the people want, and doesn't understand the vote at the special election, has no business going to Salem.

He's out of touch with the people he represents!

In our opinion, the mandate of the people was vividly clear when they overwhelmingly defeated the proposed tax increase measure at the special election.

In big bold letters they spelled out their demand for "ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT."

We don't believe they were necessarily striking at any segment of tax supported institutions or programs, but were simply rebelling against the steadily increasing cost of maintaining these institutions and programs in the light of very small population growth and even smaller industrial growth in the state.

They indicated, also overwhelmingly, that while they did not want the entire \$60 million cut out of the budget, they wanted a big chunk of it cut out, and if additional funds were needed to meet the balance, they want some sort of new tax program that will provide some type of cigarette tax and general sales tax.

While we will not attempt to detail such a program to the special session, there are some things we feel need special attention.

Among them we would suggest that any cuts in budgets should most certainly include slicing the salaries of Legislators back to \$150 a month. Also, any cutting

program should include a sizeable cut in welfare funds in addition to cuts in the basic school support fund.

Beyond this, we would urge that the Legislators have the fortitude to propose a constitutional amendment changing the status of some of the "earmarked" funds that the state spends.

Today, these earmarked funds amount to almost two-thirds of the total state budget. The general fund, which totalled about \$400 million, represents only one-third of the total state budget. The total budget exceeds the \$1 billion mark.

Yet, two-thirds of this is beyond reach of the Legislature, the Governor or any other elected bodies.

To give you an example of what this amounts to, we might cite the fact that the amount earmarked to be spent for highways and parks alone in the 1963-65 budget was equal to the total amount to be spent for education. The amount earmarked from liquor revenues to be spent for state liquor stores operations, administration, plus percentages given to cities and counties, is just about equal to the amount in the general fund budget to pay for government operations and public health expenses.

Not all earmarked funds are bad, but when they begin to consume two-thirds of the total amount of money available for state operation, it is time to put them in their proper perspective.

It's about time that a responsible Legislature begins to take a look at tomorrow's needs and ceases trying to patch something together that might last another two years.

The citizens will be keeping a sharp eye on Salem and awaiting the results of this special session.

By ZAN STARK
SALEM (UPI)—There appears to be an almost fanatical refusal on the part of some of the states leaders to admit that the Oct. 15 tax defeat meant STOP SPENDING.

Many lawmakers and state officials are frantically scurrying about in search for the "true meaning" of the referendum election.

Sales tax proponents interpret the vote as a mandate to introduce a new tax to Oregon.

Friends of education claim the voters support education, but didn't like the legislature's tax increase bill.

Some lawmakers privately

want to retaliate against the voters by enacting a series of nuisance taxes.

Gov. Mark Hatfield has called for re-passage of the one-shot speedup of withholding collections to bring in \$12 million this biennium — a part of the tax bill the voters rejected.

But few indeed are the state's leaders who suggest the Oct. 15 vote was a demand for economy.

It would be difficult to imagine two men with more divergent philosophies than Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr., and Senate President Ben Mussa.

Yet they agree on one thing. They feel the Oct. 15 vote WAS

a mandate to stop spending.

There are many reasons to believe they are right.

The loudest pre-election cry was that a "No" vote would be a vote against education. Educators felt the public would respond.

They did—they voted 3-1-2-1 to defeat the measure.

It now appears three major blocks of opinion will emerge at the special sessions beginning next Monday.

The Mussa bloc opposes re-enactment of the one-shot bill, or any other new revenue source, including a sales tax. This group wants general state economy, with the biggest cuts to come out of basic school

support. Basic school cuts can be offset at the local level by increased property taxes, and this group feels the local school district voters should be free to make their own choice about how much they want to pay for education.

The Hatfield plan calls for enactment of the one-shot measure, general state economy, and a severe cut in basic school funds.

Then there are the sales tax people, who insist the voters on Oct. 15 were demanding a new form of taxation, not budget cuts. The agricultural bloc seems solidly behind the sales tax as a method of easing the local property tax burden. Most

of the sales tax bills proposed to date have included provision for a property tax offset. Farmers want lower property taxes. They also want feed, seed and fertilizer exempted from the sales tax.

Oregon voters have rejected sales taxes five times in the past 30 years.

There also is some support for a cigarette tax. Voters have rejected this idea six times since 1925.

The length of the special session may depend on how firmly the Mussa bloc stands for no new revenue.

The session cannot end until the House adopts a plan the Senate will approve.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Moon Race Is Phony

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Perhaps the saddest commentary on our times is the insistence of our political leaders to discuss the "moon race" in terms of Nikita Khrushchev's intentions. No one seems really to care whether or not a landing on the moon will serve the cause of science, whether it will benefit the nation that first plants its flag on those far-off dusty acres.

Yet this is precisely what should be on the minds of our scientists and our legislators. Science did not become a political game until the end of World War II when the men who made the bomb suddenly decided to remake the world in their own misguided image. They descended on Congress with a library of wild ideas and half-baked notions—and having come to dinner, they have never departed.

Now we are debating the moon landing in the same zany terms. Comrade Khrushchev says he isn't going to race us. Thereupon, one group of politicians and scientists argues that we shouldn't believe him but plunge ahead with our crash program. Another group says he's talking true, therefore let's slow down.

The simple fact is that the moon race was a phony from the start. If the United States is seeking scientific information, it can do much better by landing a capsule on the face of the moon and exposing its unbelievably sensitive and knowing instruments to the treasure trove there available. To put a man on the moon will make many headlines, but it will not advance space science much if at all.

On the other hand, if we pour billions into the project, we shall be forced to scrimp on what should be our major objective—the security of the United States. At present, our space program is geared almost entirely to "peaceful" research. Military space investigations have slowly been squeezed out by the civilians. As a result, this country has begun to lag in military space technology.

What Comrade Khrushchev's ultimate intentions in space may be is a matter for the careful scrutiny of the National Security Council. But this country's intelligence agencies are well aware that he is not kidding when he talks of the great agricultural shortages or the heavy cost of nuclear prestige. The half-billion dollars in wheat purchases are no joke to the Kremlin, nor can they be explained away as if they were some vast cold-war gambit.

Comrade Khrushchev is in serious economic troubles from which we are trying to bail him out. He cannot support a race competition in the nuclear field. He must retrench and hope that

his Communist panaceas will rescue the Soviet Union and its system of captive nations. He has, moreover, gotten just about all the propaganda value he can out of the space race. If he continues to challenge us, he will be forced into second place, right before the entire world.

On the side of the world, a crash program makes not much more sense. It skyrockets costs and compels our scientists to try tremendously expensive parallel courses in experimentation. By delaying our schedule, we not only save money but we advance with firmer steps.

Therefore, the words of Representative Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire are of considerable significance. Speaking as the chairman of a Republican Space Task Force, he asserts that "we should retract, renegotiate, and redefine our space program to assure U.S. tactical mobility and superiority in inner space. The more we think about it, the less reason there is for manned lunar landings whether or not the Soviet Union has such a program."

And, Mr. Wyman underlines: "Tens of billions of borrowed dollars added to the national debt for a program to put a human being in a place where there is no atmosphere, no life, and little but moon dust is not justified at this time." I suspect that most Americans concur.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .



Powell Maneuvers For Role In Revolt

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — An attempt by Rep. Clayton Powell to become the big man in what he calls an American "black revolution" is seen here in his recent call for a "summit meeting" of all Negro organization leaders to work for civil rights.

In this connection it is recalled that last March Powell told a Black Muslim meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York: "Boycott all civil rights organizations not totally controlled by us."

At this meeting he praised Malcolm X, Muslim leader.

In recent weeks Powell has been predicting that no civil rights legislation would be passed by Congress this year.

Some civil rights leaders see such a development as Powell's opportunity to lay the groundwork for a new effort to be led by him next year. They fear that this might be a divisive influence, hurting the civil rights cause.

Other civil rights champions, admitting Powell's statement that 90 per cent of the American Negroes are uncommitted and inactive in the civil rights drive, endorse his summit meeting. They hope it will develop more financial support and personal effort in the future.

Invitations sent to 50 Negro organizations by Powell said this meeting would be off the record and closed. But the day before it convened he called a press conference in the House Education and Labor Committee room to announce its program and 45 acceptances.

The meeting, held in this same Room 429 of the old House Office Building, raised some questions on the propriety

of organizing a lobby in congressional quarters. But since Powell is committee chairman, he gets away with it.

During the current civil rights fight Chairman Powell forced a broad fair employment practices bill through his committee. Its main provisions were incorporated in the revised bill just reported out by the House Judiciary Committee.

Aside from this, however, Powell has not been too active in this year's fight. And he was not too active in the 1957 and 1960 civil rights legislation battles.

Powell took part in the march on Washington for jobs and freedom last August. But he sat with the other congressmen and was not invited to speak by leaders of "the Big Six."

The "Big Six" are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Committee on Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, Urban League and Negro American Labor Council. They organized the march later becoming "the Big Ten" by inclusion of integrated church groups.

Powell insisted at his press conference that the new Negro summit was not being organized in opposition to the Big Six, which are already committed to civil rights.

His aim is to get the uncommitted organizations working to complement the efforts of the Big Six. He said getting the Big Six to work with his organization might be his second step.

Curiously enough, 10 of the organizations sending delegates to the Powell summit conference already are working with the Big Six and about 50 other white and integrated groups in the leadership conference on civil rights. This is the big lobby which has done the most effective work in pushing for more comprehensive legislation this year.

The 50 organizations invited to send delegates to the Powell summit meeting are said to have a total membership of 12 million. Even with many Negroes belonging to two or more groups, unduplicated membership is put at seven million.

Organizations listed by Powell for his summit include 16 business and professional groups, 15 fraternal and societies, seven church groups, seven lodges and unions.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—When did the most brilliant meteoric shower on record take place?
A—On Nov. 13, 1833.

Q—What is Madder?
A—A Eurasian herb, of which the roots are used as a dyestuff.

Q—In what state is there a monument to the apple?
A—Connecticut.

Q—For what is lemon verbena used?
A—A sedative, a curative for fevers and a perfume.

"We Didn't Agree To Stop Testing You"



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Rocky Has Vetoed Debate Offer, Too

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON — If Governor Nelson Rockefeller is piqued that Senator Barry Goldwater turned thumbs down on his proposal for an "air-clearing public debate," he now knows how Robert Morgenthau felt a year ago.

Morgenthau, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, invited Rockefeller time and again to debate the issues. Rocky's standard reply: "There is no reason for such a confrontation."

Rockefeller aides explained that the Governor, as front-runner, had nothing to gain and everything to lose in any debate with his little known opponent.

It was not the first time Rocky had vetoed debate. In 1958, as he drove toward the GOP gubernatorial nomination, Rockefeller received an invitation to debate from Leonard Hall, his chief challenger. Then, too, Rockefeller declined the invitation. Said a meeting, he felt, would foster party disunity and hamper GOP chances to unseat the incumbent Democratic Governor Averell Harriman.

A similar tune is now being played by Goldwater, the front-runner who says he wishes to concentrate his fire on Democrats, not Republicans.

Administration underlings have violated Federal law, according to Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, head of the watchdog General Accounting Office.

The statute in question is the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1963, Section 107(b) of that law prohibits foreign aid to any country which "sells, furnishes, or permits any ships under its registry to carry items of economic assistance to Cuba so long as it is governed by the Castro regime."

As late as Sept. 24, a Greek ship, Apollon, arrived in Havana carrying goods from Novorossiysk, USSR. Nevertheless, as Rep. Melvin Laird notes, the Greeks are receiving U.S. aid.

The Lebanese are among the worst offenders. Ships flying the Lebanese flag have in recent months picked up material in North Vietnam, the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Poland for delivery to Cuba. U.S. aid continues to Lebanon.

In a letter to the Comptroller General, Rep. Laird demanded to know whether such aid was not a violation of the law. In his reply dated Oct. 16, Campbell agreed.

It is true that President Kennedy may aid nations trading with Cuba if he feels it is in the best interests of this country. In that event, however, the law requires the President to provide four committees of House and Senate with individual reports explaining his move. No

such reports have been received.

What is the next step? Since the administration has been adjudged in violation of the law, according to Laird, the General Accounting Office is required to either (1) recover the U.S. foreign aid funds expended in violation of the law, or (2) refer the matter to the Justice Department for possible action against the specific Administration officials who ordered the disbursement of funds.

Whether the Democratic-controlled Justice Department will take action against a Democratic Administration, however, is another matter.

Reports from Illinois indicate new woes for President Kennedy, who carried the land of Lincoln by a razor-thin 8,000 votes in 1960.

Heightening racial tensions threaten the Democratic machine of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, who faces an almost unsurmountable task of placating both militant Negroes and apprehensive whites.

Recent surveys show increasing GOP strength in Cook County (Chicago) which last fall elected a Republican sheriff, the county's top-ranking official.

A recent survey by the Chicago Tribune shows Barry Goldwater would defeat John Kennedy in Illinois by 300,000 votes if the election were held today. Another survey, conducted for the Cook County GOP chairman, Hayes Robertson, comes up with the same margin of victory.

Robertson, an avowed Goldwater man, is running for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. His survey, conducted for him during September and October, shows Kennedy would carry Cook County by 171,392 votes. He beat Nixon there by 426,312 votes in 1960.

An Associated Press report of GOP county chairman shows a 33-1 preference for Goldwater. The one dissenter favored Richard Nixon.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Sunday, Nov. 10, the 314th day of 1963 with 51 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

Those born today include the German Reformation leader, Martin Luther, in 1483.

On this day in history: In 1775, the U.S. Marine Corps was authorized by the Continental Congress, then meeting in Philadelphia.

In 1919, the American Legion held its first national convention in Minneapolis.

Boom In Private Schools

By LEROY POPE

NEW YORK (UPI) — Civil rights, juvenile delinquency and a big birth rate are making the private school in this country an excellent business for teachers.

The Federal Welfare Department says the number of private schools, including parochial schools, has jumped from 14,000 to 17,000 in the past decade. About 6.9 million children or 14.3 per cent of the total grade school and high school population are in these schools this year.

The demand for teachers has been booming for years, according to the National Association of Teaching Agencies.

The boom in teacher demand has pushed salaries up sharply. The biggest raises have been in the boarding schools. Five years ago, a young college graduate was lucky to get a starting salary of \$1,800 to \$2,000 plus room and board in

a good private school. Today he can get \$3,000.

Juvenile delinquency is causing many teachers to change jobs — leaving the "problem schools" in the hearts of the big cities for private schools or public schools in the better suburbs.

The private school room appears to be based largely on the desire of parents to escape juvenile delinquency and the conflicts attendant on racial integration — but not entirely so. The Catholic church is expanding its parochial school building rapidly, particularly in new suburban areas. A large part of all private schools are under religious auspices and the Catholic church operates the lion's share of these.

The new private non-denominational day schools being created frankly to escape juvenile delinquency and racial conflict usually are called "parents' schools."

The greatest number of these

"parents' schools" is in the South but they are being created on the fringes of northern industrial cities, too.

Many of the new private schools are not oriented merely at dodging juvenile delinquency and racial conflict. Some are guided by a desire for sharp curriculum reform; they start teaching languages in the primary grades, for example.

Some were founded and are run by parents' committees and teachers who are frankly hostile to "progressive education"; for example, they return to the alphabetic method of teaching reading in vogue sixty years ago.

The parents' schools succeed in luring teachers away from public schools without offering higher wages; in the private schools, as a rule, teachers need not fear hunking lads with switchblade knives. Also, classes are smaller, 10 to 13 pupils against 20 to 40 in public schools.

BERRY'S WORLD



"It doesn't matter how many there are, they all have to be done . . . like the Russians in Cuba!"