

Editorial Page

Inventory Tax

Two Oregon legislators, one a Republican, the other a Democrat, have teamed up to eliminate one of the most uncharitably taxes ever foisted off on business enterprises in the state.

At a hearing Monday, when members of the House Taxation Committee sat down to discuss the inequities of the problem of Oregon's inventory tax, one of the two opponents of the present plan promised they would bring in testimony showing that many industries refuse to come here because of this unreasonable burden.

What's worse, they say, are the cases where industry has left the state because of the unsavory inventory tax.

Still other firms lay off employees in order to reduce, if not virtually eliminate, production at the time when they must declare an inventory upon which their tax is based.

Sen. Victor Atiyeh, R-Beaverton, and Rep. John Mosser, D-Beaverton, are seeking the tax relief for business in a three-pronged program. They propose eliminating the inventory tax, a continuing appropriation for local property tax relief, and the distribution of any state surpluses for property tax relief.

Of the inventory tax, said Democrat Mosser:

"It is one of the most discriminatory taxes we have in Oregon."

But getting something to replace it is another thing. The State Tax Commission

estimates the inventory tax will raise about \$18 million a year. Local property taxpayers would have to assume the burden unless some other offset was discovered. And local taxpayers are pretty much up to their ears now.

Nevertheless the two legislators have a formula which may contain the answer. We hope so because the inventory tax is an anathema. It's a real nasty one for business. And very poor for the employee, who is laid off during the period when the operator tries to curtail production at the time when he wants to get his inventory to the lowest point possible thereby lightening his share of the tax load.

And it is interesting to note that lifting the inventory tax would be a good deal for Klamath County providing Rep. Mosser's formula for replacing it would work. He sees our county getting \$280,900 that it doesn't receive now. On the other hand Multnomah would lose \$1,855,000 it receives at the present time. His plan, however, would provide \$1.6 million to Portland, if it is adopted.

If legislators Atiyeh and Mosser come up with a scheme that is feasible and somehow causes the inventory tax to be repealed they will win the everlasting affection of business and industry in the state today. That plus the gratitude of thousands of men who get a forced vacation at the end of each year when the company is trying to cut its stock.

Letters To The Editor

Name For Hall

Recently Eljener Stoner of Denver, Colo., daughter of Rose M. Poole, received an inquiry from the University of Oregon Library concerning any papers or personal information about Mrs. Poole during her years, 1945 and 1947, at the state legislature. They wanted them for their files on Oregon political figures.

Many newcomers in our community might not know that Mrs. Poole, as our state legislator, fought long and diligently for any and all good educational bills that came before the House-I know, because she sent them all to me. It was a through her early efforts and, of course, the efforts of many others, that we now have our pride and joy, OTU.

Mrs. Poole came to Klamath at the beginning of the century, worked both as a splendid business woman and an earnest civic worker for Klamath County. She believed thoroughly in this community and was the champion of any cause that would better it.

Now to the purpose of this letter-wouldn't it be fitting to tribute to her memory to name one of our new schools Rose M. Poole?

Ellen Clark.

Union Constitution

I wrote the preamble for the constitution adopted by membership ballot, with a full vote in a secret ballot, of local 612 IWA-CIO here in Klamath Falls, March 1, 1941. In that preamble I am the following: "In recognition of the fact that cooperation and division of labor promotes interdependence, and the fact, recognized by all democratic organizations, that the constituents as a whole of an organization can look after their affairs in common better than any small group of individuals, but that this can be so only as long as the membership is informed and their abilities developed, we shall take as our guiding objective the free and full development of every individual member; and shall recognize that an injury to one is an injury to all, and shall develop regulations, procedure, and disciplinary actions necessary to prevent any of our members from doing things injurious to other members, and defend, to the utmost of our strength, every member from injury from others."

"In recognition that all wage workers are directly interdependent, we will give such aid and comfort as conditions make possible to all workers in their actions taken to promote their defense, security, and well-being, and to secure justice for themselves."

This is only part of that preamble, but it gives an accurate view of the ideas and the purposes set forth in it, to make clear the intentions of all the

articles in the constitution of the local union. It is an sound ground in all of these.

I want to ask readers to take a close look at what is said in that preamble as to interdependence between peoples, and what brings this on, and then take a real good look at what has happened and is happening in the economies of the world in which we live. Looking back I can see we should have exerted ourselves more to have found and used better ways of education to bring home to people this interdependence between people, and to getting them to see the consequences of letting an admission that: An injury to any one must be made the concern of all. This job we never did the work done on then needed is a job that needs the full help of everyone today.

O. O. Womack

Letters to Editor Ground Rules

Letters to the Editor are accepted by the Herald and News. Columns devoted to these comments provide our readers with an opportunity of speaking out on important issues. They represent the opinions of an individual and not the newspaper's. Letters must be limited to 250 words. If they are longer, the writer risks the chance his may not be printed. Each letter must bear the signature of the writer and must be an original copy. The newspaper reserves the right to refuse publication of a letter because its content may be considered in bad taste, not constructive or not pertinent. —Editor.

Viet Nam Policy

When reading the editorial Feb. 12, regarding "Policy in Viet Nam," it represented my views very much.

It's about time we did a little more risk in this struggle for freedom from Communism even at the risk of all our war.

We have been insulted and humiliated by the Communists. We are in Viet Nam now so let's draw the line there and say from now on we will fight for freedom, as the Communists are fighting for communism.

If we negotiate for Viet Nam then we will have to negotiate for Thailand, then Indonesia, The Philippines, and when we have negotiated up to our shores then what?

Charles Bridges, 6611 Alva.

Reservists Sore

As a citizen-reservist, I wish to express some feelings I

have regarding the recent merging of the Air Force Reserve, a federal unit, into the Air National Guard, which is composed of 50 state units.

This is now an accomplished fact, and we find that each of the states will now have its separate Air Force with modern fighters, tanks, artillery, and all other weapons normally employed in conducting an all-out war. It is inconceivable that a state should ever employ these types of weapons against its own citizens in controlling strikes or other civil disturbances, as we know that the peacetime role of our National Guard has been to protect peace, order, and safety for our citizens as well as their lives and property—not to annihilate them.

In the light of the situation outlined above, here are some questions for which all of us, as citizens or as citizen-reservists, should attempt to find answers:

1. Is it feasible to place all of the reserves under state jurisdiction? Section 104, Title 32 of the U.S. Code states that "No change in the branch, organization or allotment of (guard) unit located entirely within a state may be made without the approval of its governor." Let's warrant that because many governors have the power of canceling commissions of guard officers, their explanation or trial on the basis of the power to revoke.

2. Doesn't it worry you to realize that we are lifting with national suicide when our Federal Government must deal with 30 separate Air National Guard units under 50 state governors in time of national emergency?

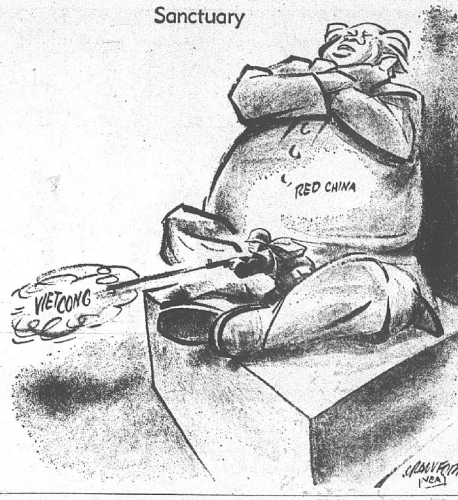
3. Yes, the deed is done. But, isn't it another cause for worry when you realize that the Section V Committee in the Department of Defense, which is in charge of reserve policy recommendations, was bypassed in this reorganization process?

The record of the Air Force Reserve stands for all to see. It has been more economical than the Air National Guard and more effective in times of national emergency. Air Reservists have fought and won the mastery of the air in Korea; they performed heroically in the Berlin Airlift, and were alerted and ready to go within 30 hours during the Cuban crisis.

In times day and age we need Air Reserve forces which are directly responsible to the regular Air Force in meeting an aggressor with energy, dispatch, and proven courage.

How tragic it is that we have once again sacrificed national preparedness for political expediency!

Hugh G. Simpson, 4014 N. 1st St., Apt. 2, Medford, Ore.



BRUCE BLOSSAT ...



Negotiated Peace? Look At The Record!

WASHINGTON (NEA) — "Each member... undertakes to respect the sovereignty, the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of the above-mentioned states and to refrain from any interference in their internal affairs."

This surely has a good ring to it as a possible "honorable negotiated settlement" of the sort now being urged for South Viet Nam and all Southeast Asia by French President Charles de Gaulle, certain British laborers, leaders in India and such U.S. figures as Sen. Frank Church of Idaho.

There is just one thing. The quoted phrase is part of the final declaration of July 21, 1954, regarding the French withdrawal from Indo-China. It was signed by the French, the British, the Americans, the Chinese, and the Viet Minh, who were then the only government in South Viet Nam, stirring havoc on a rising scale that Vietnamese and American defenders today find difficult to combat — short of a widespread war they do not want.

A Communist adversary thus painfully advanced in position through 10 years of effort hardly can feel the necessity for retreating or enlarging the situation.

RALPH de TOLEDANO ...

For many Americans, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a symbol of responsibility and integrity. To a handful, it is a target. With puzzling persistence, this second group has devoted thousands of hours and reams of paper in a failing attempt to show that the FBI is a blam on the federal ecotouch.

(Oddly enough, most of these critics take a highly tolerant view of such scandalous matters as the Bobby Baker case.) Since those who attack the FBI are resourceful, shrewd, and unscrupulous, it is a wonder that their efforts have failed to do more than raise a few doubts among those disposed to doubt in the first place. The FBI remains untouched by calumny, going about its work with efficiency and dispatch. True, it has been hurt from time to time by such matters as the effort of former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to use the FBI as a weapon. It was on Mr. Kennedy's direct order, and against FBI protest, that agents were sent in the middle of the night to wake up newspapermen who had information of some use to the Administration in its battle with American business.

For many years, I have watched the FBI resist attempts to politicize. At first hand, I have seen its agents at work on a number of touchy cases. There is not a single FBI agent whose path has crossed mine who has not been the very model of a conscientious investigator. Some have been my friends.

Those of us who have watched the dry old rat sets in where other law enforcement agencies

tered terms of 1954 and guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of South Viet Nam and its neighbors. Whether in Washington or Paris or elsewhere, any urgings for a negotiated settlement which envision so happy an outcome for beleaguered Southeast Asia have about them an incredible unreality. Free world self-deception seldom has reached higher heights of fantasy.

Since when does a winning military side yield all it has so laboriously gained and get nothing in return?

It is the Reds, not we, who have the superior bargaining power in the present circumstance. Unless we should now begin to pummel North Viet Nam with crushing force, we are not in a position to win anything except some degree of surrender and escape.

The events surrounding and quickly following the 1954 Geneva accords make plain that we are serious surrender. South Viet Nam was born in a shadow that has only deepened.

The late U.S. soldier-diplomat, Walter Bedell Smith, faced the grim Geneva result: "Diplomacy has rarely been able to gain at the conference table what cannot be gained on the battlefield."

One day after the Geneva declaration, Ho Chi Minh, the

Viet Minh leader, pledged himself to "liberate" South Viet Nam in the years ahead. The seeds of the Great Infiltration were planted as reparations of Viet Minh guerrillas quietly left comrades and arms caches behind for another day. More came southward in the flood of 600,000 refugees leaving North Viet Nam.

By 1959, three years after Geneva, the Red drive to take South Viet Nam was clearly under way. Perhaps lucky for the defenders, the 1958 election failed to bring the accords was never held. The Communists might very well have won.

Only delusion could read hope and a balanced prospect of independence and neutrality in the documents of 1954. The Communist diplomats suggested a free South Viet Nam would not last six months.

Shored up by U.S. money and might, it has somehow survived a decade of religious and tribal strife, governmental incompetence, and the ravages of the French colonialists — and the ravages of a bewildering war.

It will take more than bland imaginings of an "honorable settlement" to save the future piece of Asian soil from the tightening grip of the North Vietnamese. A time of hard decision is here.

Another new and powerful element is made up of the "young Turks" within the army. These officers feel that the revolution of May 27, 1960, has been betrayed and accuse the army of "immobilism." They ask an authoritarian socialist government along the lines of President Nasser's Arab Republic.

Some also favor closer ties with the Soviet Union. Of this group, the London Economist, a highly respected publication, remarked in March 1962:

"Turkey's future membership in the Western alliances cannot be taken for granted; it is by no means certain that the younger men, if they finally seized power, will think like the present governing class. They may feel as Atatürk did, that Turkey has an affinity with the Soviet Union; the traditional Turkish hostility to Russia is by now a dying force. The Russians clearly nourish great hopes of Turkey's recent ferment."

The remarks of the Economist in 1962 are even more applicable today.

Soviet Relations Improve It is particularly noteworthy, too, that partly because of the Cyprus dispute which generated anti-American demonstrations on Turkey's streets, relations in recent months constantly have improved.

The Turks have refused to participate in the U.S.-proposed multilateral naval force for NATO and also have refused to permit the U.S. atomic-powered merchant ship, the Sihanouk, to visit Istanbul.

It is noteworthy, too, that the decision to intervene in the Cyprus dispute, also has per-

FULTON LEWIS JR. ...

Democrat Elected On Radical Platform

WASHINGTON — San Francisco Democrat Philip Burton was elected on one of the most radical platforms of any man in Congress. Endorsed by Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Burton is pledged to the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the recognition of Red China, and a negotiated settlement in South Viet Nam.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Burton has hired as an \$8,700-a-year aide Josiah Newman, former president of the California Federation of Young Democrats.

Under Beeman's leadership, the California YDs demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam; the recognition of Communist China and East Germany; a resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba; an end to loyalty oaths; and repeal of the McCarran Internal Security Act.

Beeman and his YD allies were severely criticized in 1963 by a liberal Democratic Congressman, Charles W. Van Dusen, in a speech on the House floor. Wilson characterized the YD leadership as a "highly vocal group of emotional radicals, peace-at-any-price, and assorted lunatics."

Several YD leaders resigned from the California State Federation in protest against Beeman's policies. One, Los Angeles County Young Democratic Chairman Alan Robbins, charged Beeman and cohorts with "forcing through a platform containing unbelievable and immoral planks."

Rep. Burton's brother, John, is a member of the California state legislature and is married to the daughter of Jack Hall, whose 1955 conviction of Communist conspiracy was voided by the courts in 1958. Hall is a top-ranking aide to Harry Bridges.

During the recent campaign,

PHIL NEWSOM ...

Conflicts Cause Fall Of Turkey's Inonu

Ever since Kemal Ataturk abolished the fez and separated church and state, Turkey has been torn by bitter conflicts between old and new.

These conflicts as represented in today's political parties were at the root of Premier Ismet Inonu's fall, but with new and equally diverse factors added.

One of these factors is a rising commercial class which demands free enterprise and an end to state controls. Hoping to attract this class is the Justice party which is primarily a rural party.

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Interested in the aging process of the ordinary house fly? You should be. The government is paying \$30,938 for a study of the senior citizen fly.

The study is only one of thousands funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The list of HEW grants for scientific research, in fact, runs to 384 pages. A month ago, an interesting project is studies of American drinking (824,179); schizophrenia (122,365); the "psychological adaptation" of the Mexican free-tailed bat (\$2,240); chigger mites in Western North America (\$7,000); and garden spiders in New Zealand (\$9,720).

That tireless crusader for governmental economy, Rep. H. R. Gross, is on the warpath. And he has good reason to be:

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has built a one-family residence for the warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Cost to the taxpayers: \$100,000.

The Army has been buying G1 fatigue caps at \$1.08 apiece. The Marine Corps is getting better ones — for 57 cents each. The loss to the taxpayers: \$2.7 million.

The General Services Administration recently completed a lavish new, many-windowed Museum of History and Technology in the nation's capital. Too late it was discovered that no provision had been made for washing the windows on the outside. Cost to correct the oversight: \$78,000.

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When a golfer tosses some grass into the air, he's often testing the wind as the possible reason when he slices into the rough.