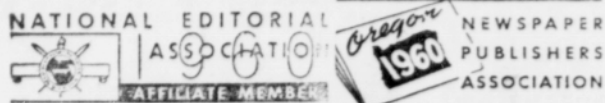


PORT ORFORD NEWS

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KIT 'N KABOODLE

By Ed. U. Kashun

This writer feels impelled to say a few words about the federal aid to education controversy.

The whole matter boils down to whether or not you, as a parent and a taxpayer, feel that you can afford to pay the cost of an inadequate education for your children in these rapidly changing times.

Money is a subject of interest to almost everyone. Our concern as parents, taxpayers and educators, is with children first, money second. This statement is based on certain assumptions which we assume you share:

1. We assume that you believe that our schools are worthwhile and that our children deserve the best possible education, worthy of future citizens of a great, rich and strong country. (If you disagree here, there is little need for you to read further).

2. We assume that you believe that state and local control has served us well in the past and should be maintained in the future.

3. We assume that you are generally familiar with the high birthrates of recent years as well as the increases in the cost of living, including school costs.

More children mean higher enrollments, and this means higher costs. In addition, there are fewer drop-outs, there are more generous curriculum offerings in order to keep up with the more complex society; and this also means increased costs.

Quality also has improved. This can be proven by looking at the improvements in scientific equipment used today over those used 25 years ago; or by noting the greatly improved counseling services; the increased use of transportation and the improved curricular offerings.

National school costs of 1949-50 were some \$5.8 billion. In 1959-60, they had risen to \$15.2 billion; and the estimate for 1960-70 is \$31 billion.

Historically, money for education came from the individual parent, who hired a teacher to teach his offspring. This proved inefficient. Accordingly, parents delegated this function to the town, or village, or school district to provide education for citizenship for ALL children. The community then assessed itself, usually through a property tax, hired a teacher, and started a school.

During the 19th century, the property tax proved inadequate, and funds collected by the state began to be allocated to the school districts. Schools became more prevalent, better, larger, and extended over more classroom years. Financial support was based upon state and local taxes, as provided by law.

The federal government has lent a helping hand, but never on a broad basis. In the 18th century it passed the Land Ordinances to provide school funds. In the 19th century it continued this policy. In the 20th century it came up with federal aid for vocational education, for so-called federally-impacted areas, for milk and school lunches, for veterans, and, finally, for science, languages, counseling and modern teaching tools under the National Defense Act of 1958. This is where the money is now coming from: 55 per cent local, 40 per cent state, and 5 per cent federal.

There are two clear historical trends in American school financing:

1. The property tax used to carry almost all of the burden, but has now declined to approximately half of the total. Reasons for this are simple: Land and cattle and houses used to be



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the most important source of wealth, and so were logically bases for tax assessment. Today, our most important sources are found in the huge factories, in transportation and in communications. Taxes on these new sources are not levied so much on the local level, but through sales taxes and personal and corporate income taxes at the state and federal level. 2. Federal financing has become increasingly more necessary because state and local revenues are no longer adequate. The federal government collects a greater share of taxes than does the local or state bodies; it is also a more efficient collector of taxes. Therefore, it seems to follow that a reasonable share of the future increases in school costs should be borne by the federal government.

This does not mean that local and state support should decline or remain static. These, too, shall probably increase. But, the federal government must also increase its share.

No formula for distribution of federal aid will suit all factions. That advocated in the present federal bill seems fair: The freedom-of-choice. Money will be allocated to each state on a per-capita basis; and shall then be distributed by the state as it sees fit, with the only restriction being that it be used for buildings or teachers' salaries, or both.

Under this method, there is no federal control. State and local governments will still control their schools.

SQUARE YOUR SETS

By Burrell S. Babb

I guess I'll have to toss a coin to tell which dance I'll go to next Saturday night. Before the coin hit the floor my chief informant told me I was going to the cove. Well, still there's a dance at Milner Crest school in Coos Bay and one at Klamath Falls. That's where they dance from sunset to sunrise. If I danced that long I couldn't rise.

Haven't heard yet when officer election night is. We're keeping it a secret until the last minute so those who don't want an office will be there and then we can pour it on 'em.

Watch for work day news. Cook your lawnmower and sharpen your teeth. They may have a potluck like we used to.

Boy did we cut a rug last Friday at the round dance. Real sharp kid. Boy if you crave fun man, pan those rounds on Fridays starting at 8 o'clock. Oh yes, Saturday, the 15th, a big night at the cove. The prehistoric Oriole and Dina Mates will be there, namely Connie Colson, Gene Silvers, Davey Jones and maybe Bob Lewis.

Hey you guys gotta quit duckin' out on Monday nights. Sure fun. Ideas, energy, of all things we need for our float. Bring theme and we'll put them to use on the float which will be in my back yard by the 15th or 16th. Don't rush, just hurry.

All concerned had a swell time at Gold Beach except Jerry Hendrichs of the Curry Coasters who was a bit uncomfortable, (bald headed) because the lady used too much dryer on his permanent. But a lucky Beach-comber won the bingo dance prize—Ellen in fact.

Well mark an (X) on your left hand, glare at Ernie, and see you Saturday.

County Campus

By W. L. Anderson
County Extension Agent

SUBJECT: Wool Market Situation.

At this time of year Curry county's sheep producers are preparing for negotiations to sell this year's wool clip. There are many factors which affect the price the producer can expect from his wool. The indications are that the prospects are not too bright.

Prices—An early February sale of light shrinking Oregon lambs wool was made at prices comparable to those of a year earlier. This was 43¢ a pound, grease basis. No other Oregon deals on 1961 clips were reported up to March 15th.

The average price quoted Ore-

gon producers at mid February was 42¢ a pound—down 5¢ or 11 per cent from a year earlier. Last year Curry county producers averaged 52¢ a pound.

Boston wool prices have not generally shared in world wool price improvement occurring since the low reached last October. Three-eighths blood, good French combing and staple moved up 2¢ in December, but has since lost its gain. Half-blood and finer wools have held steady since last October, but prices on the coarser grades, three-eighths blood and lower, declined in early March.

At mid March all grades were 5¢ to 10¢ under a year earlier on a clean basis. Most of the wool in Curry county is low quarter to braid, and in the past have demanded a slightly higher price on the grease basis compared to wool from other areas in Oregon primarily because of the lower shrinking characteristics of the wool produced in this area. Shrink, a word used by wool handlers, is the per cent of unusable material that is scoured out of wool before it is made into yarn as compared to the total weight of the wool as it is sheared from the sheep. This material includes the grease or lanolin, sand, dirt, straw and other non-wool materials.

The U.S. May futures for both scoured wool and tops are 1¢ to 2¢ higher than the current March contracts. This is one of the few bright spots we see in the

wool market. The USDA incentive price level for the 1961-62 marketing year remains at 62¢ a pound.

Domestic supply and use—U.S. mill consumption and apparel wool last year declined 7 per cent from the year before but still exceeded the recent low in 1958 by 15 per cent.

Imports of apparel wool declined 26 per cent during 1960 but imports of wool manufacturers, that is, yardage and finished garments, increased to record levels. Changes in import duties on woven wool fabrics as of January 1 may halt a further increase in imports of wool manufactures this year. In addition to the specific duty, an ad valorem duty must now be paid by importers.

U.S. wool production in 1960 hit 300 million pounds—up 2 per cent from 1959 and highest since 1947. Domestic wool production probably will not increase in 1961 as it had during the last three years. Sheep numbers are now about the same as a year ago.

The data on U.S. apparel wool stocks at the start of this year won't be available until sometime in May, but they probably were smaller than at the start of 1960. At that time, stocks were up 13 per cent from January 1959 but they were 10 per cent smaller than at the start of 1958 and the smallest of record going back to 1946.

Weaving mill inventories of gray and finished wool apparel fabrics at the end of 1960 were down sharply from a year earlier. This is another bright spot in the prospects for the wool market later this year.

Competition from man-made fabrics remains keen although production dropped 4 per cent below the record output of 1959.

World situation—World stocks of raw wool and manufactured wool products are smaller than a year ago and the 1960-61 world clip is estimated to be slightly smaller than the one produced in 1959-60.

While wool prices on raw wool are at relatively low levels, the trend in the most recent weeks has been generally upward from the 1960 October low. Thus, wool prices now are at the highest level of the current season but they still range 8 to 10 per cent under a year earlier.

Outlook—In light of the upward trend in the world consumption and the smaller supplies of wool, USDA economists concluded in early March that a further moderate increase in world prices seems likely during the next several months. Rather than fluctuations, generally more stable world prices are in prospect for 1961.

All in all, chances for higher prices late this year look fairly good, but prices could dip some more before they return upward. Curry county producers should

50 Students Named To Honor Roll

Fifty Pacific high school students made grade averages of 3.00 or better for the third school term, just ended, according to information released by Principal Frank Heesacker this week.

The 3.00 is comparable to a grade of "B" under the letter grade system or a grade of "2" under the number system.

Names, grade is school, and grade-average for the term follows:

Rodney Dunn, 10, 4.00; Sherry Dahrens, 11, 4.00; Merre Jo Jensen, 11, 4.00; Adella Wiechman, 11, 4.00; Connie Shaw, 11, 3.83; Kay Steddom, 11, 3.83; Thaila Mathieson, 11, 3.80; Shasta Pritchard, 12, 3.80; Marilyn Rundberg, 9, 3.67; Ginger Colson, 10, 3.67; Nannie Libby, 10, 3.67; Julie McWilliams, 10, 3.67; Ronni Carver, 11, 3.67; Carol Ann Gustafson, 11, 3.67; Rosa Mitchell, 11, 3.67.

Jacqueline Dees, 12, 3.60; Roy Martin, 12, 3.60; Anne (West) Sypher, 12, 3.60; Larry Bowman, 10, 3.50; Jim Sevens, 11, 3.50; Carole White, 11, 3.50; Carolyn

study the prices, domestic supply and use, and the world wool situation closely before contracting to sell their wool this year. This is of particular importance with the prospects of higher prices later in the year.

Harris, 12, 3.50; Sharon Wilson, 12, 3.50; Jim Kosta, 11, 3.40; Eric Johnson, 12, 3.40; Joan Kuehnert, 12, 3.40; Klaus Jensen, 10, 3.33; Lorraine Fales, 11, 3.33.

Shirley McAllister, 11, 3.33; Kathy Bowman, 12, 3.33; Linda Colson, 12, 3.33; Patsy Goergen, 12, 3.20; Lee Bush, 9, 3.16; Bonnie Jensen, 9, 3.16; Barbara Jolly, 9, 3.16; Catherine Smith, 9, 3.16; Laurel Steddom, 10, 3.16; Jo White, 10, 3.16; Vicki Buss, 11, 3.16; Don Hill, 11, 3.16; Mary Sue Bennett, 12, 3.16; Marlene Anvinson, 9, 3.00; Colleen Breedlove, 9, 3.00; Susan Schwab, 9, 3.00; LaDonna Striebel, 9, 3.00; Karmen Babb, 10, 3.00; Elaine Taylor, 10, 3.00; Theda Balzer, 12, 3.00; Jerry Cannon, 12, 3.00; Lee Tucker, 12, 3.00.

ROTARY CLUB

Talent Show Entry Blank

Name _____

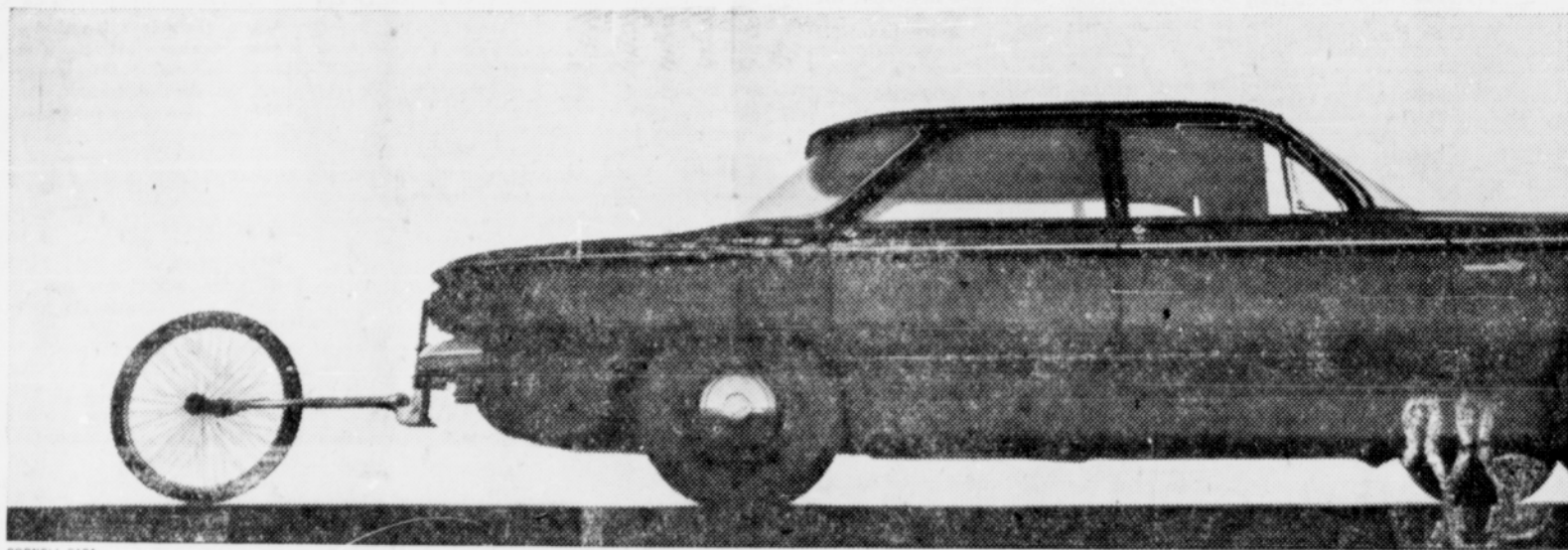
Address _____

Age _____ Phone _____

Act _____

Fill out and turn into Al Johnson, Port Orford News, Shoreline Motel or Hahn Hardware.

Deadline is April 27 — 5 p.m.



Shell test drivers add a "fifth wheel" to their cars for precise distance measurement during mileage tests. It helps them record performance to a decimal point.

BULLETIN:

Shell discloses the nine ingredients in today's Super Shell—and the remarkable things they do to give your car top performance

Super Shell gasoline, with 9 ingredients, is now at your dealer's. Today's formula contains cresyl-diphenyl-phosphate—a new, improved version of TCP. Read how this patented additive increases mileage, releases power, and helps your car give top performance.

TODAY, every Shell dealer in this area has remarkable Super Shell in his pumps.

A notice on each Super Shell pump promises you that this gasoline will give your car top performance.

Shell's scientists want you to know about the nine ingredients which make this promise possible.

#1 is TCP for power, mileage and longer plug-life

Today's Super Shell now contains an even better version of this world-famous additive. Its chemical name is cresyl-diphenyl-phosphate.

TCP* additive can give your car up to 15 per cent more power; up to 17 extra miles per tank-

ful; and can make spark plugs last up to twice as long.

New TCP does this by neutralizing certain effects of combustion deposits. It is scientifically formulated to keep them from glowing when hot—a major cause of power loss. Also from diverting your spark—a major cause of "missing."

#2 is "cat-cracked" gasoline for power with a purr

This is petroleum that has actually cracked under 900-degree heat and catalytic action. Its heavier molecules have been shattered into livelier, lighter ones.

The result is a super-octane ingredient that makes your en-

gine purr with power the moment you put your foot down.

NOTE: "Cat-cracking" refers to the use of a catalyst—a chemical substance that can alter molecules without changing itself.

#3 is Alkylate, noted for knock control in hot engines

Jimmy Doolittle helped pioneer this high-octane ingredient for Shell aviation fuel.

Alkylate—which took the dream of 100-octane gasoline out of the lab and put it into the skies—is now in Super Shell. It controls knocking in hot engines at high speeds far better than anything else yet available.

NOTE: The engine in your car may frequently turn even faster than the engines of a DC-7 at cruising speed. Think of this next time you are passing on the highway.

#4 is anti-knock mix for extra resistance to knocks

You might think that two high-octane ingredients are enough for knock-free performance. But Shell's scientists have ears like musicians.

So they insist on adding a

special anti-knock mix. A mix, so effective, one teaspoon per gallon can boost anti-knock rating by five points.

This mix has the tricky job of regulating combustion so that Super Shell gives each piston a firm, even push—rather than a sharp blow which would cause a knock.

#5 is Butane for quick starts on cold mornings

Butane is so eager to get going that Shell keeps it under pressure 400 feet below ground to stop it from vaporizing by itself. Think what this extra volatility means in cold weather.

Your engine fires in seconds. There is less strain on your battery. And none on your patience.

NOTE: Super Shell is primed with Butane all year round. In winter, Shell scientists simply increase the quick-start dose.

#6 is Pentane mix for fast warm-ups on cold days

Pentanes are made by tearing gasoline apart, much as you split kindling to start a log fire.

In this case, the "logs" are petroleum's heavier hydrocarbons. A special process transforms their molecules from slow-burning "logs" into the quicker-firing "kindling."

NET RESULT: Fast warm-up and top performance in a hurry.

#7 is an "anti-icer" to check cold-weather stalling

Super Shell's formula is adjusted up to eight times a year to beat the weather. For example, whenever the temperature is likely to be less than forty-five degrees, a carburetor anti-icer is added.

Why add anti-icer at forty-five degrees? Because, even then, frost can form in your carburetor just as it does in your refrigerator. It can stall your engine.

#8 is gum preventive to keep carburetors clean inside

Even the purest gasoline can form gum when stored. This can clog carburetors and foul automatic chokes. But, with Super Shell, you needn't worry. A gum preventive does the trick.

It acts like a policeman controlling a mob. Regulates unstable elements to help keep them from clotting. No gum problems.

#9 is Platformate for extra energy, more mileage

It takes eight million dollars' worth of platinum catalyst for Shell to produce Platformate. But fortunately this precious stuff can be used over and over again.

The platinum re-forming process, which gives Platformate its odd name, converts petroleum into super-energy components—such as benzene, xylene and toluene.

These three alone release 11 per cent more energy per gallon than 100-octane gasoline. Energy that shows up as mileage.

Test Super Shell for yourself

Try Super Shell next time you fill up. You'll soon feel and hear a difference in the way your engine runs. That difference is top performance.



A BULLETIN FROM SHELL RESEARCH—where 1,997 scientists are working to make your car go better and better.

*Trademark for Shell's unique gasoline additive. Gasoline containing TCP is covered by U.S. Patent 2559212