

CENTRAL POINT TIMES

Published weekly every Thursday by
CENTRAL POINT TIMES, INC.
P. O. Box 846 216 E. Pine St. Central Point, Ore. 97502
Entered as second class mail matter at the post office at
Central Point, Oregon 97502, under act of Congress Mar. 3,
1879. Subscription \$3.00 per year in Jackson County, \$3.50
in the state of Oregon and \$4.00 outside state.



EDITORIALS

FREE PALAVER

By Paul Hornbeck

CAR SAFETY PUSHED TO COVER WAR LOSSES—In our opinion it is a sorry picture to see the head of our government dramatically pleading the misery of highway slaughter and mutilation, and calling for stringent legislation to control the inclusion of safety devices into the manufacture of automobiles, thus implying that the car makers are principally responsible for our present roadway carnage. Not one word of censure for the drunk driver or for the careless speeder or the irresponsible roadhog.

What makes the picture doubly sorry is the fact that the main purpose of the whole uproar is to detract attention of election year voters from the sanguinary wretchedness of a no-win war in Vietnam, where the lives and limbs of thousands of American boys are being traded for what butcher Lodge et al consider to be the most effective method of accommodating the good graces of Moscow and Peking Communists, whose pleasure we must protect to ourselves at all costs in blood and lucre.

INTEGRITY DIES TOO RAPIDLY—When honesty becomes a fixed habit, you have integrity. You might say, integrity is experienced honesty. When integrity is a distinguishable feature of one's character, one's character is adjudged as good. Most of us would claim honesty. But only when others recognize that honesty is the criterion of our words, our deeds, and our dealings, have we established our integrity. A good banker is more interested in the integrity of a loan applicant than in the applicant's financial statement. It is possible to rig a financial statement, but the banker knows a man of integrity won't do it. We see nothing wrong in a man's desire for a hundred dollars or five thousand dollars or a million dollars. Nor do we go along with the conclusion of many that the millionaire must ipso facto be dishonest. But there is quite a difference between mere legal honesty and unselfish honesty. One may be scrupulously careful to be legally honest without one iota of interest whether his dealings bring harmful effects upon someone else. In our book that is dishonesty. The candid banker sees in it a fatal lack of integrity. We appreciate the veracity of even that one who is driven to honesty only through fear of the consequences of dishonesty. But we highly value the honesty of one whose integrity is an innate characteristic.

America is people. America is a peculiar people. America was born in integrity of purpose. Not many years from the era in which America crystallized into a nation of people, the integrity of America's promise of freedom began to stir the highest aspirations of human beings everywhere and they came to our shores from every land, particularly those oppressed under European tyrannies. For many decades we assimilated them and because they quickly learned to love their role of participation in history's freedom state, we welded into a traditional integrity that became a spectacle of wonder to the world, thrust upon a pinnacle of world-wide respect.

But what is the matter with us today? None with a fair knowledge of American history and willing to frankly contemplate the consensus of world opinion, with due consideration for our contacts in every direction across the globe, will deny that our image has changed. And it is only redundant to add that it has changed for the worse, much worse.

To remind us that we have always been afflicted with dishonest individuals in every walk of American life is but to strengthen our above description of the building of American integrity. The heart of America, composed of the bulk of purposeful individuals, carved an image of integrity in spite of the leech minority. Can it be that the contriving, scheming heretics of Americanism have wormed themselves into leadership of our beloved land, popularized their apostate philosophies and are indoctrinating an indifferent people with servile conformity because they have lost the ingredient of integrity?

For no longer does American society disclaim individual or group abortions of high moral codes that were innate in early America. To the contrary, those in ascendancy, together with those who so aspire, hold in lofty disdain those of us who dare to lament the accommodation of uninhibited prurience, the license of dishonesty by expedience, and the practice of anarchy as freedom. Fingers of scorn are pointed at us for what they label as our intransigence and unwillingness to accept change. The prevailing mind seems to be that the ingredients of moral, social, economic and political integrity can be flexed to fit the emolument whims of human sophistication. Look into any phase of our national and private life and a flood of discrepancies in honesty confront us.

Let's begin with the basis of society, the home. Homes are started at the nuptial altar when two people vow to be true "until death do us part." Yet to a large segment of America today it has become perfectly justifiable that nearly half of those vows are taken with crossed fingers. The resulting unfaithfulness is still dishonest whether we admit it or not. A thousand other social contacts have lost all relation to ethical standards because the individual's declaration of independence from spiritual restraint has established for him an amoral freedom which was of course unknown to our forefathers who thought God was the Author of law and order. If breaking the code was ever dishonest it is still dishonest, whether or not our individual opinions have changed.

In our economic life we have always had crooked men in business. But for a long time, not only did our laws provide punishment for dishonesty in business, but public opinion shadowed the culprit with a lasting stigma. But today a large segment of our courts seem determined to reward the bank robber with ano-

WASHINGTON AND

"SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

The 13th amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits anyone being forced to involuntary servitude, or in other words, work for nothing.

It so happens in Waterloo, Iowa, a D. J. Spensley firmly believes in this amendment. He takes the position that the United States government owes him some money for the time he has been forced to spend in preparing reports on his 21 employees in his dry cleaning establishment.



C. W. Harder

He recently presented the Internal Revenue Service office in Des Moines with a bill for service rendered totaling \$3,000. Needless to say, he has of now failed to receive payment.

But his position is that over the past five years to complete and file the various tax forms on the income tax withholding and social security taxes has required a total of 800 hours of his labor. He feels he is entitled to \$3.75 per hour pay.

Of course, Mr. Spensley did not really expect a check reimbursing him for his labor.

But he is hopeful that with enough employers raising this issue, the Congress will see the justice of the position.

In fact, he actually does not particularly care if the government gives him a check in one lump sum. He has explained he would just as soon take reimbursement by deducting a

small service fee from the employee taxes he turns in to the government until such time as the account is squared.

This matter of making the employer an unpaid collector of taxes has become quite a major one. Not only has the Federal government kept businessmen tied up for unaccounted hours of involuntary servitude, but state and sometimes even city government have followed this pattern.

There is also a consumer angle in this matter. While Mr. Spensley apparently is able to perform this unpaid labor himself, in many operations it is necessary to employ extra people to do the work.

These extra costs are, of course, added to the price customers must pay for goods and services. But the smaller businessmen, not having a large enough force of employees, must either find time during the working day, or in the evenings, or weekends.

It's quite a paradox, when one thinks about it.

Less than 75 years after an amendment was made to the Constitution making it illegal to force anyone to work without compensation, the first laws were passed requiring businessmen to work for nothing. There is only one apparently legal loophole. The 13th amendment did state that anyone convicted of a crime should be subjected to involuntary servitude. Thus, it is possible that under the present day trend of decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court could hold that it was the intent of the Congress to declare it a crime for anybody to be in business.

Right, Left Or Middle

Watching the television program, "Testing: Right, Left or the Middle," we couldn't help but wonder if the moderators were talking about parting hair or driving down the freeway. They surely weren't talking about politics. No one could be that far off in assessing the position of The Right.

The test indicated that if a person is against civil rights, he is a conservative. The rights of the individual is the very backbone of The Right.

But, like most of our ivory tower "political analysts," these entertainers have confused individual rights with group rights. Conservatives believe in the civil rights of the individual, as opposed to the other view of civil rights for groups.

They believe that these rights can be acquired only when the individual becomes important. And they believe that when civil rights are considered on

a group basis, the rights of the individual usually take a beating somewhere along the line.

Take a look at the recent "civil rights" bill.

The employer lost his right to hire whomever he wanted, the property owner lost his right to use his property as he saw fit, and each American lost his right to a republican form of government when the federal government usurped state's rights.

All because civil rights was considered on a group basis. Those on the Right believe in lessening government oppression on the individual and in requiring the individual to earn his place in a competitive society.

To insinuate that conservatives don't believe in civil rights is to admit the swallowing of political clap-trap thrown out for the gullible by self-serving liberal politicians.

Ashland Daily Tidings.....

Absorbed City

Brooklyn, N.Y., was once a separate city, having its own government until 1898, when it was absorbed by New York City. It is the largest city in the United States to be absorbed by another.

ther chance to filch the teller's till. And the lawmakers join the courts in hindering and harassing our law enforcement brigades. Impressions have gradually been instilled in the minds of young America that business has made its accumulations by practicing dishonesty and therefore the thief is taking only what is actually his, helping to spread to all society its just dues. The right to private property is becoming whatever the individual considers is just and whatever he can get away with. He really has not been taught that such an attitude is dishonest and amounts to anarchy.

In our political life dishonesty is openly admitted in the highest echelons of our government and suavely practiced from small town ward to the White House, and the majority of us seem to love it. Ballots are cast for him who is the biggest liar and promoter. We are so dishonest we vote for the fellow we believe will wring the most taxes from the pockets of everybody and give back to us more than our share. The man who swears to us a slenderized budget of so many billions and then contrives to spend 75% more than he accounts for is our man first, last and always. Dishonesty is now spelled e-x-p-e-d-i-n-c-y.

Even in our religion dishonesty has become the keynote. Denial of God may be dishonest, yet we call ourselves Christian, conceding that the fellow who claims Christ never lived and God is dead may be right. To an outside observer our honesty would amount to whatever our varying private opinions might be. Which reduces honesty to a matter of relativity—there is no such thing as absolute honesty or dishonesty.

And that, my friends, is about all our American integrity amounts to today and that is why the American image has become so blurred in the eyes of the world. Last week when Mr. Dirksen's proposed apportionment amendment was defeated in the Senate, the Senator was asked why the defeat, when he had had the promises of enough votes to carry the measure. His answer, "Well, last night there were a lot of telephone calls. But while those telephone calls were going on, I still had only one argument to offer—the argument of principle. Evidently my bid wasn't high enough."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR,

Being a newcomer to Central Point my wife and I would like to express our surprise at the efficiency of the Central Point Police Force! We are living in one of the new housing areas where we have resided about three weeks now.

During a business trip out of town, my wife left her car parked on the street in front of our house as we had just had a load of wood delivered in our driveway.

We admit the car was parked facing the wrong direction but it was in front of our house.

The policeman, while probably checking the area for crime took the time to ticket our car for being parked in the wrong direction.

It's certainly reassuring to know that there is so little crime in the area that the police can devote so much of their time to searching the residential neighborhoods for local residents cars parked in the wrong direction. I might add that we live on a dead end street and no traffic can pass this point.

I don't mind paying a traffic violation when I have it coming, but I certainly didn't expect to get a ticket for parking in front of my own home.

We are inclined to feel we would rather do our business in Medford proper because of the welcome we received in Central Point.

R. N. Householder
217 Corcoran Lane
Central Point

To the Editor,
Central Point Times.

Not being mathematically inclined, I was unable to understand Normajean's comments on daylight saving time in Thursday's "Times". But I thought you might enjoy an essay on that subject from one of my eighth grade kids. Here is the text, as nearly as I can remember it.

"What I Like About Daylight Saving Time"

My essay is on what I like about daylight saving time. I like daylight saving time in the summer because the daylight lasts longer. I still go to bed at 9 o'clock like in the winter. Only it stays daylight enough to play outside almost until bedtime. I get up at 7:00 a.m. like in the winter so I can catch the school bus. Only it's already daylight when I get up when it's daylight time.

My dad says he likes daylight time too. He has two cows to milk. Only when it's daylight time he doesn't milk them until 7:00 a.m. When it's not daylight time he has to milk at 6:00 a.m. But dad says the cows are still on railroad time and don't know that he milks at 7 instead of 6. Dad thinks that's funny. I don't get it.

I don't see what the fuss is about. Mom says there are still 24 hours in a day, even when it's daylight time."

Bob Harper, grade 8

P.S.I had to correct some spelling and punctuation, but I gave the kid an "A" for reasoning.

W.F. Speers
Crater Lane, Central Point

(Editor's Note: Congrats to Mrs. Speers! We admit she certainly has better control over her boy in the 8th grade than we do over ours who is in the 6th. Usual bedtime during school days is 8:30 but since daylight time our boy doesn't fall asleep until 9:30 or 10:00. The excuse is "it's too light!" Then of course he is getting up an

Stars Boost Be Kind to Animals Week



BE KIND TO ANIMALS..... Posters are popping up all over the place, even in Africa. Cheryl Miller and Judy, the chimp, stars of CBS TV's "Daktari" series, take time out to boost the 52nd National Be Kind to Animals Week which is supported by the American Humane Association and more than 700 affiliated local agencies.

Chief's Blotter
Municipal Court

Jo Ann Myrtle Clark, Minnesota. Violation of the basic rule. Warning issued.

Carl Eldon Harris, P. O. Box 445, Central Point. Disobeyed signal when red. \$15 forfeited.

Carl Eugene Paulsen, 725 S. 5th, Central Point. Operating vehicle in violation of restriction. \$5 forfeited.

John Arthur Harris, 407 Boardman, Medford. Violation of the basic rule. \$25 forfeited.

Michael Dean Matthews, 2280 Taylor Rd., Central Point. Failure to obtain Oregon operators license. Bail \$15, Fine \$15.

Darrell James Kiger, 30811 w. Valley Hwy., Auburn, Washington. Excessive noise, mufflers. \$15 forfeited.

Jerry Wayne Prince, 2172 W. Main, Medford. Expired vehicle license. \$5 forfeited; failure to have vehicle registration. \$5; expired vehicle license. \$5.

Roger Gordon Sutton, Rt. 1, Box 84, Eagle Point. Failure to yield right of way. Bail \$15, Fine \$7.50.

Doyle Tilmond Hodges Jr., 820 Crater Lake Ave., Medford. Violation of the basic rule. \$10.

Lyndle Kelvin Cate Rt. 2, Box 187, Central Point. Violation of the basic rule. \$10

Robert Julian Anderson, 2060 Table Rock Road, Medford. Failure to obtain Oregon operators license. \$10 forfeited.

hour earlier than previously since the clocks were set ahead, therefore, losing two hours sleep each night. Guess some people can sleep when it's light outdoors and others cannot. I sure can!)

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11 Timber
Parcels Sold

Eleven parcels of timber were offered and sold at the regular timber sale of the Medford District, Bureau of Land Management, April 20.

Little Boulder Creek in Jackson County, containing 4,348,000 bd. ft. and appraised at \$95,645.70 was awarded to C&D Lbr. Co. of Roseburg. The high bid was \$198,484.20. Other bidders were Southern Oregon Plywood, Inc., Glendale Stud Co., Robert Dollar Co., Crater Plywood, Inc., Superior Logging Co. and Jeffries Timber Corp.

Boulder Creek No. 2 was purchased by Jeffries Timber Corp. The parcel of 980,000 bd. ft. was appraised at \$22,073.75 and sold for \$38,810.25. The other bidder was Howard Lewis.

Four parcels were sold at the appraised price, three in Josephine County, one in Jackson County. Pieren & Kruesi purchased Rum Creek Salvage containing 1,000,000 bd. ft. for \$28,352.10 and the Section 25 Salvage of 75,000 bd. ft. for \$1,792.50. Medford Corporation, Dog Creek of 1,236,000 bd. ft. for \$27,379 and Cabax Mills, White Creek containing 7,446,000 bd. ft. for \$123,030.95.

Modoc Lumber Co. of Klamath Falls was high bidder on a parcel located in Klamath County and containing 2,461,000 bd. ft. It was appraised at \$39,082.15 and sold for \$45,898.30. Cheney Forest Products was the other bidder.

Upper Poorman Creek, in the Applegate Area containing 764,000 bd. ft. and appraised at \$16,667.30 was awarded to Marvin F. Burg with a high bid of \$17,338.70. Elwood Harvey and Cheney Forest Products were the other bidders.

Glendale Stud Co. purchased Quartz Creek, a parcel containing 1,392,000 bd. ft. and appraised at \$28,257. Bid price was \$38,665.50. Spalding and Son, Inc. was the other bidder.

Bear Creek West Salvage, Josephine County, was purchased by Raymond Forst with a high bid of \$5,536.90. The parcel contained 126,000 bd. ft. and was appraised at \$3,126.10. S.H. & W. Lbr. Co. and M&Y Lumber Co. also bid.

Medford Corporation purchased Rancheria Salvage, a parcel of 7,000 bd. ft. with a bid of \$2,973.40. The appraised price was \$1,609.40. C.I. Adams was the other bidder.

The next regular timber sale will be held on Wednesday, May 18 at 9:30 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time, at the timber sale room, Armory Drive, Medford. Information concerning the sale may be obtained from the District Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1133 S. Riverside, Medford.

Budgets For
Justice
Courts OK

Justice courts in Ashland and Gold Hill apparently will be continued indefinitely as the Jackson County Budget Committee yesterday approved budgets for both.

In approving the budget for the Ashland Justice Court, the committee added the stipulation that the money would be made available "provided the court is continued." There was no amplification of the proviso and no such stipulation was added when the Gold Hill court budget came up for approval.

The total budget for operating the Ashland court was raised to \$8,546 from \$7,593 last year. The salary of the Ashland justice was raised from \$4,032 last year to \$4,452 for the coming year.

Budget Reduced
The budget approved for Gold Hill was reduced from \$4,164 last year to \$3,909 for the coming year. The salary of the Gold Hill justice was held to \$2,484, same as that paid last year, and an item for pay for a clerk was cut from \$500 to \$300.

Members of the bar association have agitated for abolition of justice courts in Jackson County while chambers of commerce in both affected communities have called for retention of the courts. Under state law, the courts may be abolished by the county court if it so desires.

U.S. National
Deposits Rise

An increase in deposits of 8.4 per cent and an increase in loans of 12.7 per cent over the call date of April 26, 1965, were reported by U.S. National Bank of Oregon on the April 5, 1966 call date to James J. Saxon, Comptroller of the Currency.

E.J. Kolar, U.S. National president, reported that deposits totaled \$1,177,030,867 on that date, an increase of \$90,869,851. Loans were \$721,329,775, an increase of \$81,709,230 over the \$639,620,546 figure last year.

The statewide financial institution's total resources and capital funds also increased. Total resources on April 5 were \$1,291,629,150, an increase of \$84,532,239, and capital funds increased \$1,531,142 to a new high of \$1,904,292.