

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

FLIGHT O' TIME—Std Hed ... 10 YEARS AGO

May 9, 1946 (It was Thursday) Total registration in Jackson county for the May 17 primary election is 17,559, according to the county clerk's office.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The farmers all advocate rain. They won't get it until they make a noise like a moving machine in a hay field.

20 YEARS AGO

May 9, 1936 (It was Saturday) In addition to the United Airliners flying regular schedules, eight plans refueled at Medford airport Friday.

Sale of the J. J. Steiger residence at 122 Oregon Terrace at the end of Queen Anne ave, to J. E. Houston, announced.

30 YEARS AGO

May 9, 1926 (It was Sunday) Marjorie L. Allison of the Lone Pine school wins essay contest among the rural schools of Jackson county.

According to the state tax commission figures, Jackson county will pay \$1,663,883.81 in taxes in 1955.

40 YEARS AGO

May 9, 1916 (It was Tuesday) First reports of damage by frost Sunday are believed to have been exaggerated.

Senator Albert B. Cummings will speak at the Nat Friday.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. About two-thirds, one-half, one-third, or less than one-third of cars put out so far in 1956 are painted black?

2. Rhodes Scholars go to study at Oxford University, England, only from the U.S. or from other countries as well?

3. Winter wheat in most areas is planted in the winter, or harvested in the winter, or both, or neither?

4. Eisenhower was chosen by 1952 Republican convention as presidential nominee on first, third, or a later ballot?

5. Which one of these Red leaders of the past is now officially denounced in Russia: Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Rykov, Stalin?

6. Nearest U.S. large city to Europe is Boston, Mass., Providence, R.I., New York, N.Y., Norfolk, Va., or Miami, Fla.?

7. A "ghost writer" is or isn't one who writes ghost stories?

The Answers: 1. Less than one-third. 2. From other countries as well. 3. Neither (planted in fall, harvested in summer). 4. On first ballot. 5. Stalin. 6. Boston. 7. Isn't: he writes what somebody else uses as his own.

West German Youths Fleeing To Escape Army

Berlin—(U.P.)—East German Communist leaders said today increasing numbers of West German youths are fleeing to East Germany to escape conscription in West Germany.

No specific numbers were given in the report which appeared in the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland.

School Budget

The budget for School District 49 (soon to become 549-C) is published elsewhere in today's Mail Tribune in full detail.

It merits the attention of every taxpayer—and every parent of a school-age child.

For a budget, as has been said, is a program and a plan, reduced to dollars and cents. A careful inspection of the school district budget will give some idea as to how the district operates, a bit about its philosophy of education, and considerable about how much things cost these days.

THE BUDGET totals \$1,992,437.11. That is a lot of money. It is about \$200,000 more than will have been spent during the current fiscal year.

But, partly because of increased income and partly because of increased valuation, taxes will increase less than the total increase in the budget, and will go up only about 2 mills, one of the smallest millage increases in any major school district in the state.

Still, it IS an increase. Why?

THE LARGEST single increase listed in the budget is in the costs of instruction. This was \$1,101,308.02 this year, and is proposed to be \$1,228,477.17 next year. The increase accounts for more than half of the overall increase. And the biggest portion is the result of more money being spent for teachers—adding new ones to the staff, and increasing the salaries of those now employed.

This is not done as a benevolent gesture of good will toward the teaching profession. It is done because the economic facts of life dictate higher salaries for teachers if they are to be attracted and retained by the school system. There is fierce competition for teachers—particularly good teachers—and the Medford district must be able to meet the competition.

As for the new teachers, the reason for them is fairly well obvious to anyone who has been following the population figures. There are more children. More children require more teachers. Q.E.D.

ANOTHER considerable increase is in the capital improvement section of the budget. It goes from \$103,360 this year to \$163,530 next year. Most of it is for additions and alterations to existing buildings, other than routine repairs, and for purchase of a new school site and the improvement of existing sites.

The reason for this increase is precisely the same as for the added teachers—more children in the system.

School Superintendent Leonard Mayfield reports that for each child added to the system, sooner or later about \$1,000 must be spent for capital improvements. While this is flexible to a certain extent when increases are small, it cannot be put off indefinitely. And, from the 4,332 children in school during the school year of 1954-55, the total is expected to grow to about 5,100 by the start of the 1956-57 school year.

THE ABOVE covers only the highlights of the budget. A detailed study will repay the voter and taxpayer concerned over how his money is going to be spent. He will find that some items, such as those described, have gone up by considerable amounts. Others have increased only slightly. A few have gone down.

Some voters will disagree with certain phases of the educational program. But it must be remembered that the program is designed to meet the needs of all children, insofar as this can be accomplished within reasonable limitations.

One man may say that band instruction is unimportant, but that physical education should receive more emphasis. Another would advocate more attention to practical, vocational subjects, while still another would maintain that the college preparatory subjects should be broadened.

WITH INTERESTS and skills and biases as varied as they are, it would be impossible to gain unanimity on what is important and what is unimportant. What the budgeters must do is to come as close as possible to satisfying each, with the probable result that no one will be FULLY satisfied.

That is the way things work in a system where the final authority rests with the voters.

It seems to us, in looking over the school budget this year, that a considerable measure of success has been achieved in presenting a program which is broad enough to cover the needs of everyone pretty well, without undue emphasis on any one segment.

We believe it is a good budget, all in all, and merits the support of the voters to whom it will be submitted in an election June 1. — E. A.

Still Hated

A year and a half ago Oregonians decided the state should operate on Pacific Standard Time during the summer months. With this decision we have no particular quarrel, although an extra hour of daylight in the evening (and one less in the early morning) would have suited us fine, personally.

What irritated us at the time, and still does, were some of the arguments used against Daylight "Saving" Time.

DST IS A misnomer, in the first place. Nothing is "saved." It's simply a matter of adjusting clocks. And no "time" is "God's time" or "nature's time" or "sun time." Division of the day into hours and minutes is purely the work of humankind, and discussions should be based firmly on that fact. Perhaps DST would be more acceptable if it were called, more correctly, "Adjusted Summer Hours."

But no matter what it was named it still presumably would be hated by many, particularly farmers, operators of drive-in theaters and mothers of small children.—E.A.

Territories Lost to Germany Rankle, Churchill is Reminded

By CHARES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Winston Churchill, Britain's grand old man, is being greeted in West Germany today by signs like "Churchill, Go Home."

Churchill arrives in Germany this afternoon to receive tomorrow, in the ancient city of Aachen, a prize for promoting European unity.

The signs are a reminder to Churchill, and to the world, that Germany wants back the territory which was handed over to Polish and Russian occupation at the Potsdam conference in 1945.

This issue is one that is seldom mentioned among the many problems that have arisen out of World War II.

But it is one which the big powers have got to face some day. Poland and Russia regard the territory as permanently theirs. Germany never will agree.

Churchill's visit is the first he has made to Germany since the Potsdam conference.

The "Churchill, Go Home" and "Churchill Not Wanted" signs have been painted on public buildings in Aachen, faster than the police can erase them, by supporters of what is called officially the Association of German Expellees.

The association represents about 10 million Germans who were expelled from the territory east of the Oder and Neisse rivers which was turned over to Poland and Russia pending a final peace treaty.

These "expellees" number about one in five of the population of West Germany.

In their demand that the lost territory be given back, they are supported not only by West Germans but by nearly all of the 18.5 million Germans who live in the Russian-occupied zone.

Tomorrow, the expellees intend to hold a mourning service while Churchill is being given his prize. They have asked townspeople to fly flags at half-staff.

The award to Churchill is the Karl (or Charlemagne) Prize, awarded annually to a man who has helped promote European unity.

It is named for Charlemagne, the great emperor whose tomb according to tradition lies under the dome of Aachen Cathedral.

The "expellees" have nothing against Churchill himself. They admire him for his world leadership even though he was their enemy. But they blame him for his part in the Potsdam conference. They say that he has helped divide, not unite Europe.

Hence they say that Churchill has no right to the Charlemagne Prize.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's government has tried to minimize the protests. But Adenauer and all his fellow leaders will insist, when the time comes, that Germany must get back its lost territory.

The issue will become a big one whenever the unification of Germany is taken up finally. Now the talk is merely of unifying the Western and Eastern parts of the country. But to Germans there will be no unification until they get back those 47,000 square miles of territory which Red-ruled Poland occupies — not to mention the East Prussian territory which Poland and Russia hold between them.

It is highly probable, too, if not certain, that some day, in one way or another, Germany will get back most of it.

Rails, Gas, Trucks Top Lobby Spending During 1st Quarter

Washington—(CQ)—Railroad and trucking lobbies, warring over the nation's transportation policy, dominate the increased first quarter lobby spending report for 1956.

The Association of American Railroads—representing 196 railroads in the United States, Canada and Mexico—tops the spenders with reported outlays of \$46,402.59 for the first three months of 1956.

In third place is the American Trucking associations—national representative of 50 truck associations—with reported spending of \$35,907.15.

Second place went to the Joint Committee of Consumers and Producers of Natural Gas which reported spending \$37,686. Its spending is a reflection of the tremendous struggle waged in passage of the now-voted natural gas bill.

Total Over Million Congressional Quarterly's survey of official reports to Congress shows 199 lobby groups spent \$1,087,404 during the first three months of 1956. This compares to \$899,392 reported spent by 162 reporting organizations in the first quarter of 1955.

With one exception all groups that reported spending more than \$20,000 through March 30 increased their expenditures

sharply compared to the first three months of 1955. The only top spender with a decline was the AFL-CIO, which reported \$39,025 in spending, compared to a combined total of \$69,331 for the same period in 1955, when the AFL and CIO were functioning separately. The merged AFL-CIO attributed its decrease to "stepped-up" efficiency of operation.

The increase in spending of the railroad group and the truckers signifies the stepup in interest in legislative matters in presidential year lawmaking.

For the first three months of 1955, the AAR reported spending only \$13,175.58. The truckers reported spending only \$2,288.21 in the first three months of 1955.

Report Hikes Activity But that was before the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization April 18, 1955, recommended fewer controls on the transportation industry. Neil J. Curry, president of the ATA, said the report if carried out, "would ultimately destroy effective competition." AAR President William T. Farley termed the report "distinctly encouraging."

In April, 1956, 33 registered lobbyists were employed by 25 railroad organizations. Of the lobbyists, six were employed by the AAR, one by a regional group, 20 by 19 state railroad groups, and six by four railroad companies. ATA has seven registered lobbyists; others work for its member groups.

The stepup in railroad lobbying activity occurred in 1955 and 1956, with a substantial portion of it occurring after the transport report was made public.

The issue of controls is the nub of the argument in the backstage maneuvering of AAR backs legislation to carry out the intent of the report.

The truckers, meanwhile, have been supporting actively the highway expansion bill. Although approved by the House April 27, the bill still must pass the Senate. And the truckers are trying to prevent any "undue" increases in their highway-user taxes.

The American Farm Bureau federation, which shored up the Eisenhower administration opposition to the recently vetoed farm bill, reported spending \$30,121 in the first three months to finish fifth behind the AFL-CIO. Another reflection of the farm furor was the eighth place status of the National Farmers union, which reported disbursing \$27,598.09 while supporting the Democratic drive to restore 90 per cent of parity price supports for basic farm commodities.

Colorado Group Sixth Sixth place among the lobby spenders is occupied by the Colorado River association, a California organization that spent \$29,942.51 in a vain effort to prevent passage of the Colorado river storage project. The group reported spending \$6,810.42 in 1955.

The Southern States Industrial council, a perennial top-10 spender, finished seventh with a reported outlay of \$28,593.12, compared to \$25,259.35 for the first quarter of 1955.

The Industrial council, organized in 1933, claims to represent about 2,000 businesses and industries in 16 southern states. The council says it seeks to "restore and preserve" the American free enterprise system.

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Fund Control Gives House Its Influence On Foreign Policy

Washington, D. C.—The Administration is working just as hard on the House as on the Senate to get the Administration foreign-aid program through Congress pretty much unscathed. After all, not only does the House have equal power with the upper house in enacting any foreign-aid appropriations bill, but also the bill must originate in the House.

Until perhaps 30 or 35 years ago, the House was usually eclipsed by the Senate in working out foreign policy with an Administration. The Senate alone passed on treaties, and foreign policy was apt to be imbedded in treaties.

Power of the Purse Today, however, any major foreign policy item needs considerable funds to implement it, and when it comes to funds the House in effect says to itself, "Ah, hah!" For instance, the U. S. may have entered NATO by means of a treaty ratified in the Senate, but without the funds voted by both branches of Congress, the NATO project would have necessarily been abandoned long ago.

Last Feb. 20 Chairman James P. Richards (D-S.C.) complained strongly that the House Foreign Affairs committee had been ignored by the State Department in deciding to let a shipment of tanks go to Saudi Arabia. Thereupon Secretary Dulles at his press conference eight days later assured the group that he was always available to consultation with it as with the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

In 1945 the House voted for a constitutional amendment to give it equal power with the Senate in ratifying treaties. The proposal died in the Senate (naturally). Among those in favor of it was Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson.—Editorial Research Reports.

Dr. Ralph S. Anderson CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIAN Has Opened Offices At 100 MADISON PLACE Between Queen Ann and Jackson Street BY APPOINTMENT ONLY PHONE 2-5997

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Haircuts and Work

To the Editor: It was good reading, showing as it did freedom of the press and editorial willingness to print as is, a recent news release of our congressman huddled up in cloakroom and corridor huddles. It concerned the upping of haircuts from 50 cents to 75 cents. Our Washington, D.C., lawmakers seemed quite irked about it, though they could still get a 35 cent haircut by taking a short walk to another building.

Somehow or other, this just don't seem to fit in with the \$1.25 (or is it \$1.50) they charge here, it's been so long since being in one of the modernized affairs, where the barbers can be seen in the waiting chairs. It's not too great a strain on one's memory to hark back to the days of the 35 cent and 50 cent haircut when the customers waited in the chairs, perusing the old Police Gazette or listening to a foursome in attempt at some harmony singing.

But what aroused my thinking was that if our representatives at Washington can eat in the restaurants there at prices comparable to that in the barber-shop, it would seem they could get by on the \$6,000 to \$12,000 or more per year salary and other fringe benefits they receive. It may be rash speculation, but if there was just a chance for me to serve a term there at the benefits mentioned, then there could be a real retirement for me to the easy chair, tall drink close at hand and feet up on a rest cushion, so often pictured but rather silly, for when one is used to work, it must be continued to a degree till life is done, if one is to continue in health and some pride of accomplishment, for the mere recounting what one has done soon loses its flavor.

But it might be suggested to our congressmen that the new electric clippers in the deft hands of wife, mother, or some other, can make the male quite presentable in strolling down the avenue.

F. J. Clifford, 1211 West Main st., Medford, Ore.

Thanks Ex-Customers

To the Editor: Perhaps I should title this "Medford Women" as that is mostly what it is about.

Seven years ago I started the Curb Service Bakery route here in Medford, and was owner and operator of same until May 1, this year.

Quite naturally my business was mostly with the Medford housewife. And I want to say here and now that they are the finest group of customers that any man ever had in any business. Now in saying this I do not wish to omit the very fine men customers that I had too. Though they were in the minority, the quality was the same.

Now a word about my experience. During my seven years as operator of the Curb Service Bakery route I did many things that one might not connect with a bakery route service. To mention some of them: There was the time I helped a very fine old gentleman plane off a door to make it fit; I fixed a leaky faucet; I have held the baby while the mother took a minute to tend to other urgent business; I took ladies to get a pass key when they were locked out of their apartment.

One mother was locked out of her apartment with two small children inside, but we made a dash for a key and all was well. I have also delivered messages and carried packages, all of which I considered in the line of duty, to try to give good service to a very wonderful group of good honest customers. May I emphasize the word honest. In seven years I was not "beat out," if I may use the expression, of ten cents by these fine Medford people.

It has been a great pleasure and now that I am going into the real estate business, I want to say I have thoroughly enjoyed it. May I now submit this small bit of thanks to my many customers. Marty Barnett, 608 Stewart ave. Medford, Ore.

No Give Away?

To the Editor: Our editor, in his zeal to pin the "give away" charge on Mr. McKay, seems to have overlooked a statement at the beginning of the Harper's article on give aways. This statement: "To investigate—let alone prove or disprove—these charges is a job beyond the scope of one article," tends to make the article of slightly less consequence than our editor would have us believe.

In reading the portion of the article covered by Sunday's editorial, one finds no mention of any extenuating circumstances behind these "give aways"—no reason, except the implication that "Big Business" was the precedent to the granting of a license under the federal power act," the opinion continued.

"The granting of the federal license does not override effective state law, and it is judicially recognized that the federal license assumes the risk of compliance."

Thornton told the governor: "Until otherwise decided by the Supreme Court of Oregon I must advise you that the Portland General Electric Company is violating the water laws of the state of Oregon by constructing the hydroelectric project at the Pelton site on the Deschutes river."

PGE Violating Oregon Water Law, Thornton Declares

Salem—(U.P.)—Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton said today that Portland General Electric Company was violating water laws of Oregon in constructing Pelton dam on the Deschutes river.

Gov. Elmo Smith had asked Thornton to rule on the legality of construction in view of the United States Supreme Court Pelton dam decision. Under Jurisdiction

The attorney general reiterated his view that PGE had submitted itself to the jurisdiction of the hydroelectric commission of Oregon and Oregon water law by making applications for a preliminary permit and license.

"These applications were denied by the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission and Portland General Electric sought a review of the proceedings in the Circuit Court of Marion county, which review is now pending on appeal before the Oregon Supreme Court," the opinion stated.

"It must be conceded that the law is now well settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Pelton and first Iowa cases that the securing of a state permit is not a condition

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