

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO: March 1, 1947 (Saturday). Attracted to the area by Dale Vincent's article in "Pacific Pathways," Miss Evelyn Walker has arrived in Medford from Los Angeles to live.

20 YEARS AGO: March 1, 1937 (Monday). Faced with a surplus of canned Bartlett pears, pear growers of Oregon and other states organize to meet crisis.

30 YEARS AGO: March 1, 1927 (Tuesday). Value of building permits issued in Medford for February totals \$42,800.

40 YEARS AGO: March 1, 1917 (Thursday). Miss Anna Turley, of the Oregon Agriculture college, will lecture here.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

Nunley to Move Law Office About May 1: Former District Attorney Walter D. Nunley today announced he will move into law offices at No. 8, Goldy building, on or about May 1.

Hazards of Duty

More than a score of state police officers have been killed in the line of duty, in gun battles with criminals, in the 25 1/2-year history of the department. The most recent was Charles Sanders, who was killed outright last week in a battle with an elderly man who had been threatening the life of his wife, who in turn called on officers for help.

Less than a year ago, Officer Richard O'Connor was killed near Bandon on a similar task, an investigation which involved approaching a house. The occupant fired, killing the officer, but not before his shots killed the offender.

AND Jackson county residents still remember vividly the death of Officer Phil Lowd, who was killed June 24, 1952, by an elderly prospector, George Baker Dunkin, when Lowd was making an investigation in the northern part of Jackson county.

These three officers have given their lives for the public—you and me—within the past five years in this police district alone. More than 20 others have died over the years in a similar manner. Each member of the force is aware that death may strike at him this way at any time, without warning. It is a hazard they agree to accept when they join the force.

THEY don't hesitate—for themselves, that it. But probably no member of the state police organization has gone without thought of what would happen to his family, his wife and children, should he be the next to fall in defense of the public peace and safety.

For an occupation as inherently hazardous as that of a police officer, the benefits to survivors are remarkably skimpy. Each has a \$5,000 insurance policy, for which the state pays the bulk of the premium.

There also is a voluntary fund, contributed to by virtually all members of the force at a rate of 1 per cent of their salaries, for death benefits. But this totals little more than enough to provide a decent burial.

SOME of the officers who served during World War II have held on to their GI insurance in amounts up to \$10,000. But other than this, the hazards of the work make insurance high-priced, and added insurance, on top of all the other costs piled on the modest salaries they draw, is usually prohibitive.

We feel certain that officers would handle their duties with greater peace of mind and a surer step if they knew their wives and kids could "get along" without hardship if something happened to them.

And, in a state which is now thinking in terms of a biennial budget in the \$300,000,000 class, the price-tag doesn't seem too high.—E.A.

Trade Magazines

Some of the technically "slickest" magazines, and some of the most interesting, these days, are the so-called "house organs" and trade magazines of a few of the big companies and industrial associations.

These magazines are not for general circulation, but are put out usually by the public relations department of a big firm or association for distribution to employees, stockholders and others with an interest in the company or industry. Some of them have wider distribution, too, but you can't ordinarily find them on a news stand.

THEY vary widely in format and content, but all have as their principal objective the creation of a friendly feeling toward the company or industry.

One of the best of them, the Aramco World, is put out by the Arabian American Oil Company. Its articles cover a wide field. In the most recent issue, it has illustrated and glossily presented stories about the history and present uses of the donkey, how x-rays are used to check pipelines, one about the first oil explorations in Arabia, a discussion of gold and its uses, a description of Middle East "sweetmeats," complete with recipes, a description of in what manner people the world over sleep, and a little feature about the origin and traditions of St. Valentine's day.

The writing is expert and easy to read. The articles are interesting and informative. And the pro-company propaganda is so skillfully combined with articles of interest that it is never blatant or offensive.

THESE trade magazines and house organs form a considerable portion of the magazine industry—possibly as much as half of it, particularly if one includes the publications issued to members of organizations such as the Elks, Kiwanis, Rotary, American Legion, and so on.

And they are fertile fields for magazine writers, the free-lancers who make their livings by digging out the sort of "off-beat" and inoffensive, but interesting, stories which these publications like.

Like magazines of general circulation, they have their own "taboos," and generally steer away from anything controversial. But within their limitations they do an excellent job, at any rate those of them which have progressed beyond the stage of doing nothing but lauding the company which puts them out, and listing promotions and transfers of personnel.

Like all publications with "a purpose," they should be eyed with a certain healthy skepticism, but granted that, they can be thoroughly enjoyed.—E.A.

High Water Damages Pelton Coffe Dam

Madras—(U.P.)—Flood waters on the Deschutes river in Central Oregon ripped out a temporary fish ladder and overflowed a cofferdam at Pelton dam yesterday. Officials said there was no danger of washouts to structures at the dam site, however.

Hope For Solution to Israeli Impasse Tops News During Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The serious situation caused by Israel's refusal to withdraw from two Egyptian areas which it seized in its invasion last October appeared to be nearing solution. An announcement was expected at any time that Israel had agreed to American proposals under which it would withdraw from the positions it held in the Gaza strip and on the Gulf of Aqaba coast.

The remaining question was whether the solution would be acceptable, in its present form, to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt. Chiefs of state of four Arab nations embroiled with Israel met in Cairo. They called for Israel's unconditional withdrawal.

President Eisenhower and French Premier Guy Mollet conferred in Washington. They found themselves in agreement on most of the problems which concern the Big Three Western Allies. Israel

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had tried for more than two weeks to get Israel to withdraw from the Gaza strip and the Aqaba gulf. The alternative to withdrawal was action by the United Nations against Israel.

Faced with the possibility of economic penalties, in which the United States might take part, the Israelis agreed in principle to withdraw. Under the United States proposals, it was hoped that Israel shipping might be permitted free passage through the gulf of Aqaba and that guarantees would be obtained to stop Egyptian guerrilla raids on Israel from the Gaza area.

President Nasser, King Saud of Saudi Arabia, King Hussein of Jordan and President Shukri Kuwaty of Syria met for three days. Saud, fresh from a visit to Washington, explained to his fellow leaders the aims of the Eisenhower Doctrine under which United States forces would be used if necessary to combat any Communist aggression against the Arab countries.

No announcement was made whether Saudi had any success in convincing his fellow leaders that the United States was acting in good faith. Cairo dispatches indicated that Nasser and Kuwaty remained suspicious.

President Eisenhower and Premier Mollet completed the first steps of restoring high-level allied meetings. The second stage

MAN WITH A PAST Two Republican senators, Watkins of Utah and Case of South Dakota, raise questions as to the political fitness of David K. E. Bruce, who was nominated by the President to be ambassador to West Germany. Mr. Bruce, a former ambassador to France and an undersecretary of state in the Truman years, gave \$1,000 to the Democrats in the 1956 campaign. Senator Watkins stated his objections thus: "If he was in sympathy with the ideas of Adlai E. Stevenson during last year's campaign, I would have some questions as to whether he can fairly represent the policies of this administration."

Mr. Watkins and Mr. Case overlook the fact that Mr. Bruce has been nominated to represent the whole United States, not just the Republican party, in Bonn. His appointment, made by a Republican, must be confirmed by the Democratic Senate in which Senators Watkins and Case are minority members.

If the Democratic campaign contribution make him unfit to represent this country abroad, does it also follow that nominees who contributed to the Republi-

can party are unfit or undeserving of confirmation by Democrats in the Senate? Does this work both ways?

We don't know Mr. Bruce, save as a minor character on Page 1 several years ago. Maybe he's a good man for the job. Maybe he isn't. But if he isn't, he isn't because of some better reason than the one the two senators cooked up. We cannot ask that men who accept top jobs in government come to those jobs without ever having expressed a political opinion. And the way our foreign service is set up now, we have to draw our top ambassadors from the rich (or campaign contributing) classes.

We point out, too, that in another crisis another President appointed to his cabinet Frank Knox and Henry Stimpson, men who had worked many years in the interest of the opposition party. But these men sat in FDR's cabinet not as Republicans or as Democrats but as capable Americans. Similarly Harry Truman hired Herbert Hoover, who was well known as a Republican, to do a series of top level jobs. — Eugene Register Guard.

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.

The SP in the Past To the Editor: Mr. Robert Ruhl's editorial, "And Do It Now" in Feb. 26 Medford Tribune probably expressed pretty well the real feelings of most Southern Oregonians, whether or not they have written their legislative representatives in Salem.

To get a perspective of the working plans, aims and intentions of the Southern Pacific RR management, one should go back to the days of Collis Huntington, Jay Gould, John D. Rockefeller, Mark Hanna, et al, and their activities. . . . Then look at manipulations of looters of the public domain 50 to 65 years ago, when millions of acres were stolen through "legalized" thievery by Jim Hill, Weyerhaeuser, T. B. Walker, C. A. Smith, et al. The attitudes of such breeders were expressed by Jay Gould, "We own the land. How we got it God knows. And we are going to keep it if we have to bribe every Senator and feed the hungry Congressmen," and Collis Huntington, instigator of the S.P. railroad, "Whoever I bribe I make forever my slave."

Whether bribing Senators and Congressmen with 1/4 or 1/2 million dollar doses on the spot; denying a public service solemnly agreed to furnish, or destroying the last shade tree by the depot to get dollars for billboard space, it all boils down to "the public be damned" attitude. The billion dollar S.P. railroad maintains a powerful lobby. The public none. However it seems quite safe to presume that Bob Ruhl's editorial expresses the feeling of by far the majority of southern Oregon people. And whether elected or appointed public officials, city, county, state or national, realize it or not, "the persistent, pertinacious selfish special interests," of whom George Washington wrote to Patrick Henry, are just as greedy today as in 1779—so beware! In Mr. Stevens' introduction to "Looters of the Public Do-

main" he says: ". . . and they have developed a vein of activity . . . that has its parallel in the history of the downfall of the Roman Empire."

Rise to power of nations, and declines, moves from East to West. . . . Our West is declining. Laws under justice, honest dealings, must prevail, and soon, else great free America is doomed to perish as surely as other nations have, where a few controlled by greed, guile, and political corruption, rule.

And we are moving in an electric, atomic-power-speed era. John E. Gribble, 139 Kenwood ave., Medford, Ore.

Vienna—(U.P.)—Hungary's Communist Premier Janos Kadar, installed by Moscow after Russian tanks crushed the Hungarian revolt, emerged today from a party and cabinet shuffle as the country's new dictator.

Kadar, re-named premier, is also a member of the top Communist party governing bodies—the Central Committee, the Executive Committee former Politbureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

According to Budapest Radio, Kadar has been also elected as chairman of the Central Committee, a new post. The post of the first party secretary has been abolished.

By a decisive vote (26-3) the Oregon senate approves legislation that if occurred in by the house of representatives and signed by the governor will remove the STATE of Oregon (as a political entity) from the property tax field.

What that means is that if this particular bill becomes law the STATE of Oregon will no longer be permitted to levy a state property tax except in certain emergency situations such as the payment of bond interest and principal—some such provision being necessary to protect the state's credit.

The result of that would be that the STATE would have to depend for its revenue on other forms of taxation (chiefly the income tax), thus leaving the property tax to the counties, the cities, etc.

THERE are charges—some of them rather heated—that the senate's action is a political maneuver to put the Oregon Democratic leadership on the spot. These charges may or may not be true. It is a fact, which no one will attempt to deny, that political maneuvering sometimes does creep into legislative procedures.

Removal of the state from the property tax field, however, can be defended as sound procedure in Oregon, where the counties, the cities, the school districts and the other minor political subdivisions have to depend on property taxation for the bulk of their income.

The state has other tax sources to fall back on.

But—All that isn't material to the purposes of this particular piece. What I'd like to point out here is that hard, knobby fact: No matter how they are levied, no matter what they are called, TAXES MUST COME OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE. In the final wash-out, it doesn't make much difference which pocket they come from in the first place.

Taxes are a part of the cost of doing business, and so have to be added to the cost of everything that is produced. Otherwise, business would go broke and nobody would have a job.

So—In the last roundup—EVERYBODY will have to pay his full share of all the taxes that are levied to meet the cost of government in Oregon—state government, county government, city government, schools, roads and all the rest.

That is something we should all keep in mind.

YOUR LAST CHANCE For Night School This Year CLASSES BEGINNING — MARCH 25

Accounting English Typewriting Calculators Math Shorthand Business Law Spelling SPEEDWRITING Robertson SCHOOL of BUSINESS 40-42 N. Riverside Medford, Oregon

Babson Foresees Many Changes in Schools

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass. — Total taxes for the year, including Federal, State, and local taxes, will amount to more than \$100,000,000, \$100 for 170,000,000 people. There is very little possibility of relief from Federal or City taxes. On the other hand, if we would really put up a fight, we should be able to keep down State and local taxes. State taxes amount to about \$90 an individual. They range from a low of about \$50 in New Jersey (where city taxes are relatively high) to a top of around \$135 in the State of Washington (where city taxes are especially low.)

More than 30 states have income taxes or sales taxes, or both. The states also get a big amount from automobile taxes, with cuts on alcohol and tobacco taxes. Unfortunately, most states are careless in their expenditures because their money comes so easily.

As a result, total state debts have increased almost fivefold during the last ten years—from about \$2 1/2 billion to over \$11 billion. Now there is a row on as to who should pay for the new schools. School costs are really the responsibility of the cities and counties, but they are being passed on to the states, which in turn are trying to hand them over to the Federal Government.

Teachers' Salaries It is generally agreed that cities, towns, and counties should pay teachers' salaries. It is unfair to believe that pressure for higher teachers' salaries is coming from the teachers themselves. Almost all good school teachers could get more money in industry, department stores, or offices, but they are sticking by their teaching from loyalty and because they have shorter hours and longer vacations.

This means that the cut in school costs must come from a change in the curriculum or in school building maintenance, and especially in the high interest on building costs. This latter is particularly important now, when it is so difficult for municipalities to sell their bonds.

Fundamental Question When discussing taxes for schools, we should avoid talking only about saving money. We must remember the old adage, "penny wise—pound foolish." If I felt that luxurious

schools produced better students, I would be the last to criticize the present craze for "bigger and better" school buildings. From my careful observation, however, I am sure such school buildings do not produce better and more efficient students. Schools were so crowded in my youth that we were obliged to have three grades in each classroom. Furthermore, we had two sessions—morning and afternoon—and no bus to take us to school! I really believe these rough conditions were a good part of our education.

Talking with students, I do not find much objection to having the schools used more or the curriculum made more practical. They welcome the use of television and radio. It is the teachers who complain about longer hours a day and working 11 months. The State Legislatures are also responsible for passing various laws regulating teachers' professional requirements and sanitary conditions in schools. These laws are actively promoted by PTAs, as well as by professional men and tradesmen who have interests at stake. Increased State taxes are due not only to the cost of luxury buildings, but also to all these laws supposed to benefit the "health and comfort" of the children. The facts are that the graduates today need to be made tougher rather than softer. This is the way to cut costs, reduce taxes, and graduate better students.

What About Parking? Although the automobile has given the state and counties more income, yet it has vastly increased their expense for roads, police protection, and parking facilities. This last is becoming a most important question. Good downtown parking facilities must be provided to enable retailers to continue prosperous. However, parents not only believe that the city should provide parking facilities for their automobiles but also parking facilities for their children!

I believe the present school system is luxurious and expensive because of the desire of parents for places to park their children while they are at club meetings or out working. I therefore foresee a complete revolution in school construction, in school maintenance, in the number of teachers required, and in the school curriculum.

B36 Bombers Start Long Distance Trip

Travis AFB, Calif. —(U.P.)—Travis Air Force Base disclosed today that a group of B36s belonging to the Fifth Bomber Wing have taken off for a long distance flight "to test their capabilities."

A spokesman at the base said he could not give out any information about the flight's destination, nor could he say how many planes were taking part. "However, the flight is not connected in any way with the forthcoming tests to be conducted by the British in the Pacific," he said.

"The flight is part of a yearly mobility test conducted by the Strategic Air Command. It will test the capabilities of the bomber wing and its crew. "They're not out for records. It's a routine training mission."

Income Tax Violations Charged at Portland

Portland—(U.P.)—Seven indictments charging violation of income tax laws were returned here yesterday by a federal grand jury. Four of the persons named are Portland attorneys.

Attorney George L. Koehn, prominent in civic and veterans affairs, was indicted on four counts charging the filing of fraudulent joint tax returns and fraudulent partnership returns. Attorneys LeRoy L. Lomax and Maurice C. Corcoran were indicted on charges of failure to file income tax returns and a charge of failing to pay income tax.

Others indicted included E. Robert Errion, John W. Neville and Sim Williams. Errion is a defendant in a pending mail fraud case and Neville is an examiner for the Oregon state insurance commissioner.

Refresh yourself—drink Milk. YOU NEVER OUTGROW YOUR NEED FOR FOODS MADE FROM MILK. Drink 3 glasses of milk every day SNIDER'S GOLD AWARD WINNING MILK. Snider's