

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 10c Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes—One year \$18.00

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County, Oregon

Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLWAY COMPANY INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

Budget Problems

This is the season of the year when budget makers get headaches.

They have a reason. In conscientiously attempting to keep the services of school districts, cities, the county, and other taxing units at the high level residents need and want, they are also faced with the hard fact that there is just so much money.

And it is a fact—sometimes obscure, but nonetheless a fact—that a "big budget" in total is not an entity in itself; rather it is the sum of a lot of smaller needs and demands.

TAKE the city budget committee, for example. Last year they were confronted with a total budget of something over \$600,000. This year the requested total undoubtedly will be more than this, not even considering the special outlays outside the general fund which the voters have approved.

This results from two principal reasons: 1. The growth of the city, both as to area and as to population. 2. The natural (and laudable) desire of the city departments to do an ever-better job.

BUT where is the budget committee to draw the line? Where are they going to say "This far we can go, and no farther"?

They have heard the building department point out that the size of the city has expanded almost 100 per cent, and that more building inspectors will therefore be needed; that a \$2½ million hospital is building and a \$5 million retirement home presumably soon will be, so more money to perform adequate inspections for the safety and welfare of the people will be required.

The police department points out that the annexations call for at least one more police "beat"—meaning a minimum of five more men and one or two more cars. The department asks for a \$30,000 increase to properly protect the peace and safety of the city.

The public library points out that circulation of books has increased 40 per cent in the past two years, and that more personnel and more books are imperative if proper service is to be maintained, at an added cost of several thousand dollars.

AND so it goes. Each department has something it wants and needs to perform the services people want and deserve to have.

So a man with an adding machine totals up these requests, and finds to his dismay that the budget is far higher than the one for the current year.

But an across-the-board cut, either of the budget total, or of the departmental budgets, is neither equitable nor intelligent. It could cut into the bone and muscle of the city's services in an attempt to slice away "fat."

No, the budget committee, if it is to keep the budget total within the bounds of income and taxpayer tolerance, must go over the budget item by item and line by line.

If in this process they cannot keep the budget within limits, then they will have to go to the people and ask them to approve an added tax to provide the needed equipment and services.

THE same general procedure is followed at all levels of government—the school districts, the county, the state, the federal government.

Everywhere the public officials entrusted with providing governmental services are caught in this dilemma—the mounting costs and demands on one hand, and mounting taxpayer resistance and diminishing returns on the other.

An additional fact that complicates this is that the taxpayer complaints are seldom against single budget items, but against the total. All they know, and often all they care, is that their taxes are high, and they don't like it. But they have not studied the situation sufficiently to make constructive suggestions as to where money could be saved without impairing the functions of government.

ON the other hand, groups are active in making demands for the expenditure of more money for special purposes. Often, they can make an excellent case for the need they cite.

And the supporters can bring considerable pressure to bear for their approval.

It is the combination of this pressure FOR specific items, as opposed to general and non-specific protests AGAINST high budgets, with which budgeters and legislators have to contend.

THE results, more often than not, are approval for many of the items which the well-organized special-pleaders advocate. But the time comes when the generalized pressure against higher taxes becomes so strong that budgets are trimmed, sometimes with intelligence and discrimination, sometimes not.

It is in the latter case that the danger lies, for essential and needed services can be hurt.

And governmental services ARE needed and wanted by people, and most of them are willing to pay for them within reason. Police and fire protection, good streets, roads and highways, efficient administration, welfare services for the aged and needy, schools at all levels, library services, institutional and hospital care for those needing it, honest and speedy justice in well-run courts, health protection, stimulation and reasonable regulation of trade and commerce, assistance to agriculture, protection of natural resources—all these are proper functions of government.

They are good and beneficial functions, too. Sometimes, in considering all that the state, county and city governments do, we feel that the carefully spent tax dollar is the biggest bargain we receive.—E.A.

Dulles Statement Leaves No Doubt About U.S.-China Policy

By CHARLES McCANN United Press Correspondent

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has left no room for doubt about United States policy toward Communist China.

There has been speculation, off and on, for a long time on the possibility that the United States might soften its attitude toward the Red government of Peiping.

But Dulles, in a statement to members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, now meeting in Australia, said emphatically:

The United States means to continue its recognition of the Chinese Nationalist government in Formosa.

It will not recognize the Communist government.

It will continue to oppose the

admittance of the Chinese Red regime to the United Nations.

Dulles' statement seemed to be a carefully considered pronouncement of a policy which will continue for the foreseeable future.

The reason why one reason for the statement probably was that Red China shares the embarrassment of Soviet Russia over the way the devotion of Josef Stalin from Communist sainthood got out of hand.

Dulles apparently felt that this was no time to do any favors to one of the two great Communist powers.

But his blast against the Chinese Reds marked a definite hardening of policy.

It has been more than seven years since the Communists overran China and sent Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to seek refuge in Formosa.

With each passing year, there is less possibility that Chiang ever can achieve his dream of

invading the mainland and throwing out the Reds.

The Communists represent about 500 million people. The population of Formosa totals about 8 million, most of whom would be happy if Chiang and his army went to China or anywhere else.

The Peiping government has been trying to find some means of directing the United States into a direct conference, in which Dulles would meet Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-Lai.

Also Ask Peace Talks The Communists also have been broadcasting messages about the desirability of peace talks to high officials of the Chinese Nationalist regime, including Lt. Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, the generalissimo's eldest son and possible political heir.

There also has been talk of an international agreement under which there might be "two Chinas." This somewhat nebulous idea would imply that both Nationalist China and Communist China might be recognized and that both might be members of the U.N.

In addition, there is the question of Japan's future relations with Red China. Japan so far, under successive premiers, has adhered to a pro-American policy, and has refused to recognize the Peiping government. But China—offering unlimited possibilities of trade, is Japan's next door neighbor, and Japan needs foreign trade. The day must come when Japanese-Chinese relations are closer.

But there hardly can be much effective criticism of Dulles' statement of policy. The cold war is on again. The Moscow and Peiping governments are enemies of everything the United States stands for.

'Soul-Searching' Now Under Way by Both Political Parties

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent

Washington (U.P.)—The Democratic National Committee is circulating a 1956 election autopsy calculated to scare any Democrats who think their candidates should be shoo-ins in future elections.

This document is one symptom of the soul-searching now going on among both Republicans and Democrats about how to approach elections in which the name of Dwight D. Eisenhower will not appear on the ballot.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler told Baltimore Democrats last week end that their party cannot assume it will win in 1960 just because Mr. Eisenhower will not be a candidate. The same warning was contained in Democratic Sen. John F. Kennedy's Life magazine article, in which the

Massachusetts senator said the Democrats need new ideas and new faces.

Can't Project Popularity On the other side of the political fence, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) said in a New York speech Tuesday that the GOP must remember it is "a Republican party, not an Eisenhower party."

Aiken said Mr. Eisenhower was elected because of personal popularity and faith among the voters that he could best provide leadership for peace. But Aiken added: "Mr. Eisenhower could not translate that popularity into victory for other Republican candidates.

The Vermont senator suggested his party needs better public relations and a generally smarter operation at national, state and local levels.

Plan Regional Meetings The GOP national organization decided this week to hold regional conferences this spring to seek out "grass roots opinions on political issues." This program was intended to provide an early start for the 1958 congressional campaign in which the GOP currently is conceded only a longshot chance to win control of the House and Senate.

The Democratic study, based on the 1956 vote, draws no line between the party's bright prospects in 1958 and the greater uncertainties to be faced in the 1960 presidential election.

It notes the Democratic congressional victory in 1956 has been interpreted as a sign of superior "basic party strength." But it warns of signs the party is losing strength.

The current soul-searching indicates neither party is taking much for granted in preparing for 1958 and 1960.

Kennedy's and Aiken's prescriptions probably will be followed by many other proposals for remodeling the two parties for the political contests ahead.

Senate Committee To Hear Spitzbart Explain State Fair

Salem (U.P.)—Manager Leo Spitzbart will be asked to explain the intricate workings of the Oregon State Fair to the Senate Agriculture Committee before it acts on a bill to put the fair back under the State Department of Agriculture.

The committee held an extended hearing yesterday afternoon on Senate bill 302 to abolish the State Fair Commission and put the fair back under the Agriculture Department where it was before the 1951 Legislature created the commission.

Sen. Dwight Hopkins of Imbler, who co-sponsored the measure with Rep. R. E. Schedeon of Gresham, said the purpose was to get the emphasis back more to the agricultural area of the fair and less to the so-called carnival area.

Ed Randall, who operates a service station near the fairgrounds, complained that prices were too high for concession stands and in recent years he couldn't sell snow-cones or cotton candy because he had to go through a "Portland syndicate" which told him, and others including church groups, schools and fraternal organizations, what they could or could not sell.

R. A. Jennings of Eugene, who distributes such items as slicers and peelers, complained that he couldn't get a good location for his booth at the State Fair, and wanted the fair put back under the Agriculture Department.

But Rep. Eddy Ahrens of Turner, who said he had been connected with the State Fair for 25 years, said the attendance had increased steadily and so had the exhibits since the fair went under its own commission in 1951.

Harley Libby of Jefferson, president of the Oregon Farmers' Union, and Elmer McClure, master of the State Grange, said their organizations favored the bill, while George Dewey, executive secretary of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, said his group had taken no stand one way or another on the bill.

Portland Man Sentenced To Life Term in Prison

Portland (U.P.)—Leroy Dedrick, 32-year-old convicted murderer, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by Circuit Judge Frank J. Lomergan.

Dedrick was convicted last week of the first degree murder of Mrs. Nehoma Seegar, 39, Portland. Testimony during the trial said Dedrick had stabbed the victim 14 times in the wake of an argument over food he had been served at the woman's home.

Age-Old Dream Nears Fulfillment: United States of Europe

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG United Press Correspondent

Bonn, Germany (U.P.)—You can stand on the bank of the swift-flowing Rhine these days and actually see a United Europe in the making.

Tugs flying the flags of five nations struggling against the current, towing long strings of barges loaded to the waterline on this busiest of European waterways. Their cargoes are the coal and steel of the smoke-blackened Ruhr headed for the inland ports of France.

In a few years, when a canal on the Rhine's Moselle River tributary is realized, the barges will return with iron and steel from the smelters of French Lorraine for the Ruhr rolling mills.

Late this month in Rome, six West European nations will sign a treaty to weld a community of 160 million people in a single great trading area comparable to the United States.

It calls for the gradual, progressive abolition of tariffs and trade quotas between France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg plus the sharing of all peaceful development of atomic energy. Great Britain has "associated" itself with the plan.

There are many European statesmen who see this as leading to fulfillment of the age-old dream of a United States of Europe.

Such men as Germany's Konrad Adenauer, Britain's Winston Churchill and Belgium's Paul Henri Spaak have long counseled that the nation's of a disunited Western Europe must so com-

bine or wind up sooner or later as dependents on satellites of the two giants—the United States and Russia.

There are growing signs now that their advice is being heeded.

France and Germany have never been on better terms than today. Bustling Germany, with a surplus of capital but no colonies, has agreed to join France in putting up \$200 million for development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of French and Belgian territories in Africa.

The "Euroatom" project is aimed at meeting the critical electric power shortage that threatens Western Europe's industrial hostilities.

Britain, long commonwealth-minded, now is switching course and seeking means of linking up with the continental common market to create a free trade area with a population of 250 million. Premier Harold Macmillan has given it his backing.

Scandinavia, long aloof from European union, is having second thoughts about being left out in the cold.

Even so, economic cooperation is a matter far different from political unity among nations with proud histories, different languages, clashing ambitions, traditional hostilities.

The one modest attempt at political union has not been a real success. It is the Council of Europe, a body of 15 states intended to serve as a European parliament. In the main it has been not much more than a debating forum.

But Churchill, Adenauer and others are convinced that Europe must unite or go under. Some think it may come in 10 years, some in 20, but there is a growing conviction that it is inevitable.

Minimum Noise Levels For Motor Vehicles Topic of Committee

Salem (U.P.)—House bill 599 requiring the Department of Motor Vehicles to set minimum noise levels for trucks and other motor vehicles and prohibiting vehicles from running with "cut out" or deficient mufflers was thrashed over by the House Highways Committee yesterday.

Keith Cobo, chairman of the Oregon Motor Court Association legislative committee, favored the bill as efficient and enforceable and said that proper mufflers do not reduce truck power or raise trucking costs prohibitively.

Trucker representative Bob Knipe said the industry was very much aware of the noise problem, but would like to see an interim committee set up to study the whole noise picture before action was taken.

Rep. John Kerbow, Klamath Falls Democrat, said that 80 per cent of the trucking companies were making a good effort to reduce noise to acceptable levels.

Motor Vehicles Department official Don Neave testified that the department was not now equipped to set up standards and enforce them.

Bert Ogden of Consolidated Freightways testified that their big rigs complied with American Trucking Association standards which set 125 sones as the outside noise level for acceptable operation. He said new trucks were now tested to be sure they came within the limit.

Truckers Favor Rating Jacksonville, Fla.—(U.P.)—Ernest G. Swigert, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, charged today that the administration has "yielded to pressure" to spend any federal money available.

The Portland, Ore., industrialist also said he sees "only trouble ahead" in the Mid-East crisis, which he charged was created partly by efforts of former President Truman to "capture the Jewish vote in New York City."

The West Coast businessman made his remarks at a news conference here.

He said the country could be on "the threshold of the greatest prosperity ever attained by any country in the history of the world."

"But that is not going to happen if we continue to deprive industry of capital through our tax system and if we continue to turn over to government those functions that the people can and should handle themselves," Swigert added.

Swigert said some \$8 billion could be trimmed safely from the budget now before Congress.

Truckers said they favored the one rating which covers only sounds that can be heard by a human ear whereas a decibel rating also measures sounds higher and lower than the ear can hear.

Also discussed by the committee was House bill 610 providing that the Portland-Salem expressway shall be designated "Willetts Freeway" and the Portland-Trousdale thruway shall be called "Columbia Freeway."

Porter Yett, contractor who built a large section of the Portland-Salem thruway, said he favored retaining the names R. H. Baldock Freeway and Banfield Expressway for the two roads.

QUESTION: WILL we spend too much? Answer: We will unless those who are running our government get the idea that spending too much is no longer a sure-fire way to win votes.

SPEAKING of spending—U. S. Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson tells the congress that 98 per cent of American city dwellers may die in a surprise atomic attack unless shelters are provided.

He adds that he has asked the President to approve a 32-billion-dollar shelter building program.

LET'S do a little analyzing. It seems probable that if surprise atomic attacks come they will come at night.

It seems equally probable that warning of such attacks will be very brief.

If those probabilities are real, it looks like the people of the big cities would have to spend EVERY NIGHT in the shelters in order to be safe.

THAT raises a question: Would they do it? If not, the 32 billions would be wasted.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Foreign affairs: Egypt says (Monday) that an Egyptian administration will take over IMMEDIATELY, and diplomats at the UN fear this means a new Middle East crisis.

An American spokesman at the UN says the United States expects the UN force in Gaza to stay there indefinitely.

HAVING spanked Israel, it looks like we'll now have to spank Egypt. When one is running the world, there's never a dull moment.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S budget chief, Percival Brundage, tells the magazine U.S. News and World Report that a treasury surplus of from five to six billion dollars is POSSIBLE for the business year beginning July 1, 1958.

It sounds good, but there's an IF in it. What he means is that there can be a surplus IF we don't spend too much.

QUESTION: WILL we spend too much? Answer: We will unless those who are running our government get the idea that spending too much is no longer a sure-fire way to win votes.

SPEAKING of spending—U. S. Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson tells the congress that 98 per cent of American city dwellers may die in a surprise atomic attack unless shelters are provided.

He adds that he has asked the President to approve a 32-billion-dollar shelter building program.

LET'S do a little analyzing. It seems probable that if surprise atomic attacks come they will come at night.

It seems equally probable that warning of such attacks will be very brief.

If those probabilities are real, it looks like the people of the big cities would have to spend EVERY NIGHT in the shelters in order to be safe.

THAT raises a question: Would they do it? If not, the 32 billions would be wasted.

Briefs From The Legislature

Salem (U.P.)—The Democratic controlled House Committee on State and Federal Affairs has recommended House passage of a measure calling for an investigation of pardons practices of Gov. Robert D. Holmes and recent Republican governors.

Salem (U.P.)—The House has turned thumbs down 32-26 on house bill 419 which would have provided for an exchange of information on real and personal property between the tax commission and county assessors.

Salem (U.P.)—The House Judiciary Committee has recommended for passage two bills to abolish capital punishment.

Gov. Robert D. Holmes called for abolition of the supreme penalty during his inaugural address.

Salem (U.P.)—A bill which would have prohibited sale of automobiles on Sunday has been tabled by the House Judiciary Committee.

Stops Stomach Gas 3 Times Faster

Certified laboratory tests prove BELL-ANS tablets neutralize 3 times as much stomach acidity in one minute as many leading digestive tablets. Get BELL-ANS today for the fastest known relief. 25c.

Mrs. Scott Davis Public Relations Chairman Rogue Valley Area Girl Scout Council, Inc.

The Better Service Beautiful Mt. View Chapel Mrs. Litwiler C. M. Litwiler Off street parking Quiet location At Cemetery Entrance No processions through streets Better service—lower costs 100% Locally Owned LITWILLER Funeral Home Mountain View Chapel Hwy. 66 at Normal Office—88 N. Main ASHLAND We Never Close "It is better to know us and not need us, than to need us and not know us."

Flight o' Time

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

10 YEARS AGO March 13, 1947 (Thursday) Announcement of recent assignment of employees to VA subregional office in Medford is made by Manager Emmett F. McGraw.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The Older Girls are getting ready to inflict upon their mates the tyranny of spring house-cleaning.

20 YEARS AGO March 13, 1937 (Saturday) Property taxes of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company in Jackson county, totaling \$28,873.72, were paid today, according to R. B. Hammond, manager.

With the advent of spring weather the building program on the Rogue river national forest has been resumed.

30 YEARS AGO March 13, 1927 (Sunday) Popularity of title insurance is sweeping the county, according to Paul Janney of Jackson County Abstract company.

S. E. Rothermel has been retained by George Hunt as organizer at Rialto theatre.

40 YEARS AGO March 13, 1917 (Tuesday) National conference committee of great railway systems indicate there will be a progressive series of strikes in the country beginning Thursday.

From Local and Personal column: Circuit court was not in session today because Judge Calkins was unable to be in Medford.

What's Your I.Q.?

Note: No one correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Was the first Episcopal church in Louisiana erected in New Orleans or Shreveport?

2. Ordinary air contains what percentage of nitrogen?

3. Bible: Did God choose Jews as the "Chosen Family" because He loved them more than others?

4. What sort of objects do still-life paintings portray?

5. It is colder at the South Pole than at the North Pole; true or false?

6. In what part of the United States is the town of Kodiak?

7. For what organization do the initials DAV stand?

8. A famous New England cape bears the name of a fish; what is it?

9. Is the "th" sound as in "broth" voiceless?

10. "Holiness is an architectural plan upon which God buildeth up His living"—what?

Answers: 1. New Orleans in (1816). 2. About 80 per cent. 3. No. 4. Inanimate objects. 5. True. 6. Alaska. 7. Disabled American Veterans. 8. Cape Cod. 9. Yes. 10. "Temple"—Spurgeon.

Mayor of Sutherlin Killed in Accident

Roseburg (U.P.)—A one-car accident late yesterday claimed the life of Claude Kesner, the mayor of Sutherlin.

State police said the pickup truck Kesner was driving crashed into a large highway sign, struck the highway divider and then careened into a utility pole near Sutherlin on Highway 99.