

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 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
May 2, 1958 (Sunday)

Republican presidential candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, will be here Friday, May 7, and Harold E. Stassen on Friday, May 8, it was announced.

Actual construction of the Medford YMCA building on Sixth st. near Main st. started, foundations and sewer installations almost complete.

20 YEARS AGO
May 2, 1938 (Monday)

A man who says he was an aerial machine gunner in the Chinese Army and was wounded in a dogfight with a Japanese plane was in Medford today thinking of settling in the Rogue River valley.

Work to start soon on planting 9,000 three-year-old ponderosa pine trees in the old Cathlin burn section of the Rogue River national forest.

30 YEARS AGO
May 2, 1928 (Wednesday)

From local and personal columns: "Many Chinook salmon are entering the Rogue river and are making their way to the headwaters of the stream to give sportsmen splendid fishing."

Medford to take an active part in the Klamath Falls railroad celebration May 10, 11 and 12 when the golden spike is driven to mark completion of the Great Northern railroad system.

40 YEARS AGO
May 2, 1918 (Thursday)

Failure of the Jackson county draft board to provide adequate accommodations for the Jackson county draft contingent resulted in the men being herded like cattle into the day coaches.

Medford and Ashland militia companies invaded the county court to demand that the county purchase uniforms for the companies.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Was Singapore, while under British control, ever invaded before its capture by the Japanese in World War II?
 - 2. Bible: Silas was a companion of Jesus, Peter, or Paul?
 - 3. What fruit grew in the Garden of Hesperides?
 - 4. Of which State is Boise the capital?
 - 5. Which New England State is represented in the U. S. Senate by Senator Kennedy?
 - 6. The heroine of the novel "Gone With The Wind" was ...?
 - 7. To which country does Prince Edward Island belong?
 - 8. Correct the following sentence: "One hundred and eleven people were killed in the mine disaster."
 - 9. What is guayule?
 - 10. The State University of New Jersey is Princeton; true or false?
- Answers: 1. No. 2. Paul. 3. Golden apples. 4. Idaho. 5. Massachusetts. 6. Scarlett O'Hara. 7. Canada. 8. "One hundred and eleven persons were killed in the mine disaster." 9. A rubber-bearing plant. 10. False (Rutgers).

Monday's School Elections

One of the things that can be said about the school laws enacted at the 1957 legislature is that they're complicated—so complicated they need the talents of a Philadelphia lawyer to figure out.

But one ray of light is the fact that if and when school reorganization is accomplished, as was the intent of the legislature, there will be fewer districts, and the relationships between them will be more easily understood.

WITH that much out of the way, let's take a look at the school elections which come up throughout the county next Monday.

First of all, there are three types of districts in the county. One is the first class district (there are five in the county) and its smaller counterpart, the second and third-class districts. These are the units with which we are all familiar, whose board members we elect, and whose budgets we vote on annually. No problem there.

The second is the "non-high" district, which in this county includes nine of the smaller districts without high schools, banded together solely to provide for the tuition and transportation of high school students from their home districts to others where high schools are available.

The third is the county rural school district—which is something of a misnomer, for it includes the entire county.

THIS district is set up purely for administrative and financial purposes. It educates no students, hires no teachers, builds no buildings. But it does serve as a central agency for the schools of the county. And, under the provisions of the 1957 law, it must levy a tax which is for the purpose of equalizing the financial burden of taxpayers, collecting the levy on taxpayers in all districts equally, and then distributing the money back again to the districts on a formula which provides more for the "poor" districts than it does for the "rich" districts.

This levy is required by law to be an amount equal to 50 per cent of all the local district budgets for operating purposes, not including amounts for construction or other expenses.

This sum in Jackson county this year totals \$2,004,303.

Voters of the county will have a chance to vote on it Monday. The vote is necessary, because the amount which could be raised inside the 6 per cent limitation is about \$334,000 short of the amount of the required levy.

IF THE voters approve, the \$2,004,303 will be allocated among all school districts in the form of tax levy reductions, not in cash grants, and thereby will increase the published budgets of some, and decrease those of others. In any case, the amount of difference in the tax bills of individual voters would be insignificant.

If the proposed levy is not approved by the voters, the equalization provisions of the law will not take effect, except insofar as they can be met by the levy permissible inside the 6 per cent limitation, or in this case, \$1,669,925. If this happens, the local districts must make up the amount lost to them by a negative vote.

In effect, then, Monday's election on the rural school district levy is to approve the equalization measure, and to authorize the levying of an additional \$334,377 in taxes for the purpose.

THE non-high budget election is solely for the purpose of raising funds for transportation and tuition of high school students from districts which have no high schools. The non-high vote will also be on Monday in those nine districts. Tuition rates are established by law, and are based on the per capita cost of high school education.

These, then, are the issues involved in Monday's county-wide school elections—other than the election of members of the various boards.

If it all seems complicated, remember that it is much less so in Jackson county than it is in other upstate counties, where union high school districts, joint districts, county high school districts, and others create an overlapping and confusion of organization.

WHERE is the money coming from to run the schools?

Obviously, some of it comes from property taxpayers of the county, about 59 per cent of it (it varies slightly by district), through their contributions to the regular school district tax collections, as well as the rural school board tax levy, and the county school fund, levied by the county court.

Another 2 per cent (about) comes from the federal government in the form of school lunch and vocational funds, and other programs.

About 39 per cent of it, on an average, comes from the state, in the form of distribution of the basic school support fund, and the common irrevocable school fund.

BECAUSE the school laws are so complex, many voters have been willing to let their school administrators do the worrying and the figuring for them, and have voted on budgets and bond issues with too little to go on except, perhaps, a feeling about personalities, or about the tax level generally.

The only advice we can offer is that which we have stated time and time again before—that investment in good schools is probably the best investment that Americans can make toward their own future, and that of their children.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"WHAT DO YOU MEAN 'CARROTS WON'T GROW IN THIS GARDEN'? WHY? WHY DID YOU STRESS THIS? DENNIS? ANSWER ME!"

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 letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Praise for Walter Nunley

To the Editor: In July, 1958, I spent two weeks in Medford, covering the Billy Nunn murder trial for the Klamath Falls Herald and News and the Associated Press. After the trial, I made the statement that in my 35 years in the newspaper business, during which I covered a large number of murder trials, I had never seen one in which the prosecution presented a better prepared case.

Some time ago here in Boise, I made the same comment to a resident of Medford, who is a former newspaperman. I was greatly surprised when he told me that Mr. Walter Nunley, who tried the Nunn case, was no longer district attorney in Jackson County. He also told me that Mr. Nunley was a candidate for circuit judge and was being opposed chiefly on the grounds that he lacked legal experience.

To me this seems rather strange. Mr. Nunley, certainly conducted himself like a thoroughly experienced lawyer in handling the Nunn prosecution. It is significant that after he completed the job, the defense attorneys made no attempt to disprove first degree murder and concentrated on trying to save their client from the gas chamber.

Later I was told by authorities in Klamath County, that they were so impressed by Mr. Nunley's performance at the Nunn trial, that they were considering engaging him as special prosecutor at a Klamath County murder trial.

I never met Mr. Nunley, before the Nunn trial started and I never saw him again after the trial ended. I want to repeat that Mr. Nunley, did one of the best prosecution jobs I have witnessed and I am sure he has a great future ahead of him, even if he isn't elected circuit judge.

Lyle Downing,
Idaho Statesman,
Boise, Idaho.

More on Foster Case

To the Editor: At Mr. James Redden's suggestion in his recent letter, I did check the District Court records concerning Henry Anastasio Foster. I found that the original complaint charged him with unlawful possession of marijuana, and had been signed by the state police officer who arrested him. I am informed that this is a felony and can only be handled to a conclusion by the circuit court.

The record also shows that after Foster got an attorney, he asked for a preliminary hearing which was set for Sept. 8. Two days later by agreement with the district attorney and the defense attorney, it was set over until Sept. 18. On Sept. 19 the record shows that by agreement with Foster's lawyer a new complaint was filed by the district attorney, charging attempted escape from lawful arrest, a minor crime compared to the narcotics charge. Foster pleaded guilty and received six months suspended sentence, and \$100 fine, less than the penalty for drunk driving.

On that same day, the narcotics charge was dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence in spite of the fact that there were two eye witnesses besides the officer. Anyway you look at this case, it makes for very interesting reading.

John H. Chaney,
45 North Ninth st.,
Central Point, Ore.

Porter Replies to Ann Lynch

To the Editor: In public life you have to expect criticism of public officers as an indispensable part of our political system. However, criticism should be based on accurate facts.

I'd like to take this opportunity to correct errors of fact made in a letter by Ann J. Lynch of Medford, appearing in your issue of April 20, 1958.

1. Miss Lynch says: "Congressman Charles O. Porter's suggestion that this country cease testing atomic weapons might carry more weight if Mr. Porter could suggest how Russia could be made to cease and desist also." The bill I filed last July, essentially Adlai Stevenson's proposal, provides for a suspension only if other nations, including Russia, also suspend such tests. I've never proposed unilateral suspension.

2. Miss Lynch's references to my "filiations with communist groups and their affiliates" and my representing "the friends of Russia in the Americas" is pure smear, without foundation in fact, and the sort of thing the "old Nixon" and the late Senator McCarthy sought to popularize.

3. Miss Lynch says: "For further evidence of where his heart lies, he recently recommended that our strategic Air Command remove atomic bombs from their planes that are always ready to strike at Russia on a moment's notice if the U.S. is attacked." I have never made such a recommendation.

The right of fair comment does not include the right to misrepresent the facts. No doubt I have made many mistakes and will make many more, but none of my mistakes has been or will be the result of any lack of loyalty to the 460,000 people I am privileged to represent and to the great nation in whose Congress I have the honor to serve.

Charles O. Porter,
Member of Congress.

Easter Seal Thanks

To the Editor: I would like to say "thank you" to every individual who contributed to the annual Easter seal appeal. Through your generosity \$3,487.33 has been raised in Jackson County. Ninety per cent of this money remains in Oregon to assist our crippled children and adults, people who do not benefit from any other fund.

It is really inspiring to visit the Children's Hospital school in Eugene, as I did two weeks ago. Yes, you are welcome to visit it too. Camp Easter Seal allows handicapped children to experience summer camping activities. If you know of a youngster, who would benefit by this experience, please contact me, as campships are available to those in need.

A "thank you" also to the press, radio and television, for the wonderful publicity they gave, the Medford YMCA, and volunteers from Boy Scout Troops 6 and 9, for their help on the Medford Lily Day sale, and the post office department and letter carriers for delivering the seals and information to you.

The drive was sponsored by Alpha Kappa and Alpha Lambda chapters of Epsilon Sigma Alpha international sorority, whose project is aid to handicapped people. This required many long hours—Alpha Lambda chapter members spent 375 hours on Easter seal work this year. The

Unemployment, Big Business Discussed

By ROGER W. BABBON
Babson Park, Mass.—It is clear that unemployment results from the recession. But it is not sufficiently clear what is the cause of the recession. However, no one can doubt that it is due to some imbalance in the economy. The reaction is from some previous action.

Because certain excesses have existed too long or been too great—a correction must come if we are to regain normal economic balance. Our economy, when free, is like the children's seesaw or "teeter." A fat boy pushes down one end and raises a skinny boy at the other end. In our economic seesaw the excessive weight at one end may be over-expansion of production in relation to consumer demand.

In an ideal economy, productive capacity should always be geared to consumer demand. But actually, such gearing is not automatic. Either plant capacity is expanded faster than consumer demand; or demand drops off after temporary excessive consumer buying as in installment purchasing. Moreover, our economy is not so free as many would like to believe. In the market place, prices no longer respond quickly to conditions of supply and demand.

Big business has given our economy many benefits, including making available to the many—by mass production and mass distribution—necessities, comforts, and luxuries. In boom times, however, big business and big organized labor together give consumers wage-and-price inflation, driven upward by annual wage-and-price increases unrelated to the annual rise in productivity. Plant capacity is expanded without relation to consumer demand.

Unbalanced Seesaw
The government has the ability to balance too great or too long-continued imbalance by standing at the center of the seesaw and inclining its weight either to the right or the left. But the government can also restore the balance in other ways, — by assuring even weights at both ends of the seesaw, or by making the weightier force (supply or demand) move up nearer the middle.

But government should not and must not be expected to operate a managed economy. There still remains

enough self-reliance in our politico-economic system to restore the ability of private, competitive small business to do the balancing — if small business is unfettered. Restoring competition in big industry will break down too-rigid administered prices. These prices have been fixed too long and too much.

Too great monopolistic power by Big Business and/or Big Labor must be curbed by Big Government. Remember that 85 per cent of our American businesses employ fewer than 20 people; about 80 per cent of our businesses are unincorporated.

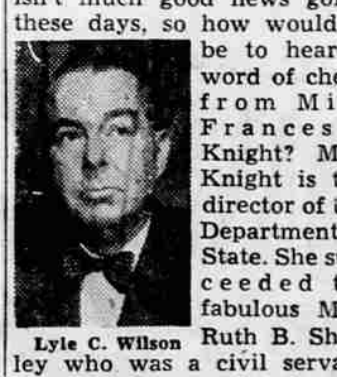
Seven Recommendations

As a result of the two World Wars, Big Business and Big Labor were granted too many artificial and powerful special privileges in the name of Defense. The time is overdue to remove these privileges and give the 3 million small businesses with a total of over 8 million workers a chance to cure the recession. Proposals to this end have recently been made to the Senate Committee:

- 1. A tax deduction for all concerns which reinvest profits in their operations. This would provide the necessary capital for those small concerns.
 - 2. Equalization between large and small companies in regulations for depletion and depreciation. Used machinery and equipment, which the smaller concerns usually buy, should be given the same rates of depletion and depreciation as new.
 - 3. Deductions, for the self-employed and other persons not members of qualified pension programs, for their own retirement.
 - 4. Provision for the payment of estate taxes in installments so that businesses need not be liquidated simply to accommodate the Federal Government.
 - 5. Federal grants to small concerns, for research and development requiring that all patents secured from research at taxpayers' expense be made available freely to all concerns.
 - 6. More credit for small business firms by the Small Business Administration in order to offset the one-sided power of large corporations to extend credit to customers by practically shipping on consignment.
 - 7. Elimination of labor's exemption from the anti-trust laws.
- More advertising dollars are invested in newspapers than in radio, TV, magazines and outdoor combined.

Woman Passport Chief Revamps, Speeds Division

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington — There isn't much good news going these days, so how would it be to hear a word of cheer from Miss Frances G. Knight? Miss Knight is the director of the Department of State. She succeeded the fabulous Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley who was a civil servant of great charm and stature in the federal hierarchy.



Lyle C. Wilson

The good word from Miss Knight is that she has revamped the methods and modernized the equipment of the passport office to the considerable relief and convenience of the U.S. taxpayer.

The government's General Service Administration estimated that these services last year amounted to \$386,000 which is not a great sum when posed against the multi-billion dollar spending which appears now to have been saddled on the taxpayers until the end of time.

More To Be Done

Neither is it hay, however, and the conserved sum looks even more attractive by reason of Miss Knight's informal explanation that additional savings were obtained because the Passport Office averaged an increase of 5.5 per cent in work productivity per employee in 1957.

News of such administrative economies is scarce in Washington despite assurances from the top executive officials that waste shall be wrung from the operations of the government.

While she was about it, Miss Knight modernized and improved the conditions under which the citizens can obtain a passport. For example, the citizen applying for a passport no longer need be accompanied by a witness to testify to his identity. And, if he desires, the citizen may pay his passport fee by personal check.

No 'Partner' Needed

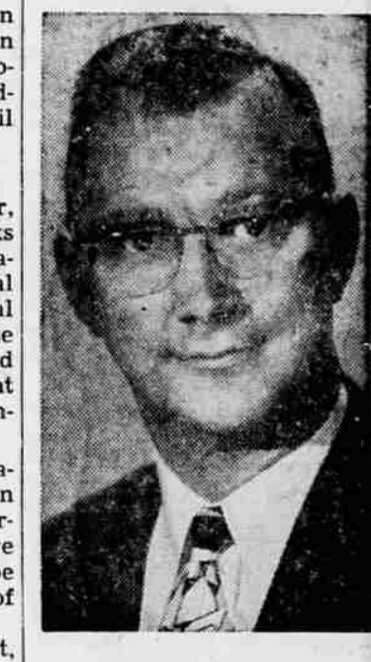
The Passport Office now will accept for identification purposes about what a bank would accept in cashing a check, such as driver's license or a government security pass. Miss Knight explained that anyone who would fraudulently apply for a passport would not hesitate to produce a phony witness, so why clutter the counters and corridors of passport issuing agencies

with two persons for each passport involved.

Miss Knight's methods have reduced from many weeks to 4½ days the time necessary to issue a passport.

Miss Knight's reforms and modernization of the Passport Office make a lot of sense. A taxpayer might think it a good idea to expose other agencies of government to Miss Knight, especially any in which the productivity per employee has diminished instead of increased.

Vote for James M. MAIN



for

CIRCUIT JUDGE

Position No. 1

JAMES M. MAIN
Is Qualified

BILL ACKER
Says —

"Several years ago I served as a juror and observed many attorneys in action, one of whom was James Main. I was impressed with the fair and able manner in which he presented his client's case and I chose him as my personal attorney.

From that time until he was appointed Judge, he was my attorney and I became well acquainted with him.

I can assure you that he is, in every way qualified to be your Circuit Judge."

Signed
Bill Acker

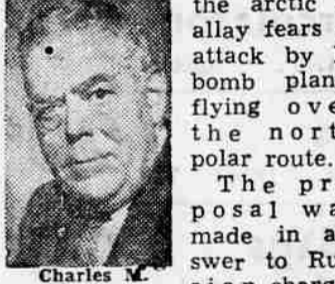
(Note, ask anyone who has appeared before Judge Main as juror, witness, litigant or attorney about his qualification.)

Ben Day, Chmn., Gold Hill Pd. Pol. Ad.

Top News Features American Proposal for Arctic Inspection

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

The United States proposed this week that an international inspection be established in the Arctic to allay fears of attack by H-bomb planes flying over the north polar route.



Charles M. McCann

The proposal was made in answer to Russian charges that flights of American nuclear planes over the Arctic in the direction of the Soviet Union constituted a danger to peace.

President Eisenhower made the proposal in a letter to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Following up the letter, the United States introduced a proposal for an inspection system in the United Nations Security Council.

Soviet U. N. Delegate Ar-

kady A. Sobolev rejected the American plan. He called it a diversionary move to distract attention from the American Arctic flights. Sobolev said the inspection plan should be taken up at a "summit" conference of heads of government.

Sweden suggested that countries which have territory above the Arctic Circle study the question and that the result of the study be put before the summit meeting. The United States said it was agreeable.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt was the guest of honor at Russia's traditional May Day parade through the Red Square in Moscow.

Nasser heard defense minister Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky accuse the United States in a speech of "using unheard-of methods" in sending Air Force planes carrying H-bombs to the Soviet frontiers.

Malinovsky said Soviet armed forces were ready to repel any attempt "to violate the people's peaceful labors." The military section of this year's parade took but 12 minutes to pass the reviewing stand. Foreign military attaches saw no new weapons.

While the Russians buttered up Nasser with the highest honors at the start of his 18-day visit to the Soviet Union, there were indications that Egyptian relations with the Western powers were improving.

in Rome, Egyptian dele-

New WASHINGTON Columnist

William S. White

Noted newspaperman, war correspondent, political correspondent and author ...

Formerly Chief Congressional correspondent for The New York Times ...

Winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his biography, "The Taft Story" (1955).

Look for his clear, concise column, reporting and analyzing the important news developments, direct from Washington, three times each week.



The Village
East Main St. DANEY-SMITH at Genesee
HELP WANTED
Two headed woman for our carnival of values... must be able to attract attention.

Starts SUNDAY
MAY 4th In The
MAIL TRIBUNE