

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO., 23 North First St., P.O. 712-014

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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail - In Advance
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. \$10.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. \$5.00
Sunday Only - One Year \$9.00
Single Copy (Mailed) 20c

By Carrier - And Motor Route
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$21.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. \$12.50
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. \$6.50
Sunday Only - 1 mo. 50c
Carrier and Vendors - Copy 10c

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Licensed
U. P. 1 Telephone Newsletters
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Advertising Representative:
NELSON ROBERTSON & ASSOCIATES
Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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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

Sept. 10, 1952 (Thursday)

Eagle Point voters approve adoption of new city charter. Railroad interests charge trucking industry with spending huge sums of money in Oregon to convince legislators in other states that eight-mile taxes are unpopular; charge is denied by trucking industry.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 10, 1932 (Friday)

Jackson county war bond quota set at \$259,500 for September, fourth highest in Oregon. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Money in circulation jumped half a billion dollars last month. Not a bit of it whistled as it jumped by us."

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 10, 1932 (Sunday)

Members of Rogue River Valley Dairy association schedule discussion of proposed cooperative creamery at next meeting here. Capt. Bill Morgan, Medford, is one of nine lettermen turning out for University of Oregon football team as ex-Medford High school coach. Prink Callison starts his first season as head grid mentor at the school.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 10, 1922 (Monday)

All Medford stores asked to close for one day to allow their employees to attend the Jackson county fair. Second day registration brings students to about 360; near new record.

50 YEARS AGO

Sept. 10, 1912

Carloads of material arrive here for paving of West 11th st.; work on laying curbs and gutters said progressing rapidly. Brazilian minister of agriculture schedules visit to Medford and Crater lake to study United States timber and forestry methods.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What is the beam of a ship?
2. Can objects be seen clearly through a translucent body?
3. Italy is a constitutional monarchy; true or false?
4. Are there any States of the United States in which snow has never fallen?
5. What product does the hevea tree yield?
6. Does the city of Chicago have a subway system?
7. Which of these is not a monetary unit: rupee, rouble, peso, rondo?
8. In what sport are clay pigeons used?
9. "Hand" is a unit of measurement of what animal?
10. Which colonial settlement was earlier: that at Plymouth, Mass., or at Jamestown, Va.?

Answers: 1. Width of vessel at widest point. 2. No. 3. False (Republic). 4. No. 5. Rubber. 6. Yes. 7. Rondo. 8. Skeet and trapshooting. 9. The horse. 10. Jamestown.

INSPECTION TRIP

Talpeh, Formosa - Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, new chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, left Saturday for the offshore island of Quemoy on a brief inspection trip.

Another Candidate's Views

The following is Edward Branchfield's response to an editorial invitation to candidates for the legislature to present their views on problems of finance and education facing the state in the coming biennium.

Branchfield is one of the three Republican candidates for the house of representatives. The views of John Dellenback, a Republican candidate for reelection to the house, will be published later this week. The responses to the three Democratic candidates, Al Bradford, Jim Redden and Charles Cray, have previously been printed.

HERE is Branchfield's statement:

To the Editor: You have recently posed some questions concerning the next session of the Oregon State Legislature, which you invited all legislative candidates to answer. You used some specific dollar amounts in your discussion, but I want to be sure that you and your readers realize that at the present time it is not known, and cannot be known, exactly what amount of additional money will be needed to carry on the state's business in the next biennium. The various state agencies are now in the process of submitting their budgets which are then subject to scrutiny by the Department of Finance. Until that department completes its work, no one will know exactly how much money the legislature will be asked to provide. When all of the budget requests are submitted to the legislature, they will then be referred to the ways and means committee, which will spend several weeks of intensive study before the full legislature will have an opportunity to act. By that time there will also be available the Tax Commission estimates of revenue which it is anticipated will be raised in the next biennium by present tax levies. Then and only then will the legislature know how much of a gap exists between expenses and income.

I assume that the anticipated revenue will be less than the total budget requests. In that event, the legislature will either have to reduce or delete some services, increase taxes, or provide some combination of both. Since most of our citizens are already carrying an intolerable tax load, it is my hope, perhaps a vain one, that the legislature can provide for the operation of government without any general tax increase. There seems to be some immovable law which requires each state agency and each separate division or unit to be bigger each two years. They all find more projects which they desire to carry out, and they need more people to handle them. Some expansion is inevitable as our population increases, but I will be opposed to any new programs and to any extension of existing activities except where the public has demonstrated its need for an expanded program. If the demand is strong for better or different services, then those who make such demands must be prepared to face and defend tax increases. There is no other source for additional revenue. It is possible that some state services could be reduced or entirely eliminated. As to that, I would listen to the expressed desires of the voters, rather than to attempt to impose my own personal views. I would also ask the advice of Jackson county voters from time to time for guidance in these matters which so closely affect all of us.

One of my opponents recently commented in this space that income tax rates are now lower than they were in 1955, and gave ex-Governor Holmes credit for the reduction. He has either forgotten or does not know the true facts. In 1955 the legislature was faced with a financial crisis. It "solved" the problem by adopting the unwelcome 45 per cent surtax. In 1957 the Democratically controlled legislature disregarded all fiscal advice which it received and adopted Chapter 586 of the Laws of 1957, which abolished the surtax but imposed tax rates which were considerably higher than the old normal tax plus surtax. Governor Holmes signed this bill on June 10, 1957, making it law. When he realized that he and his legislature had made a bad mistake, Governor Holmes convened a special session on October 28, 1957, at a cost to the taxpayers of \$90,000. Chapter 15 of the laws adopted in that special session reduced income tax rates to approximately the 1955 tax rates, including surtax, but stepped up the rates more rapidly, so that most people paid, and now pay, more taxes than under the 1955 rates, even including the surtax. The unnecessary high taxes explain why the state started this biennium with \$33,000,000 left over from prior years. I do not believe that the state should engage in deficit financing, nor do I believe that we should adopt excessively high rates, as in 1957. If more taxes are necessary, they should come, at least in part, from those who now pay practically no taxes. If there are actual loopholes, not just politically popular targets, they should be plugged. Insofar as basic school support is concerned, I am in favor of the automatic increase contained in the present law, plus an additional increase, if at all possible. Such increase will give property owners some needed property tax relief. At the present time we are far from the long planned and agreed upon goal of having the state pay one-half of the operating costs of the school districts.

We do not now know what increase will actually be needed by the Department of Higher Education. We want to be certain that all young people who can benefit from college, and who desire to attend, have an opportunity. But that does not necessarily mean that the budget request is the minimum necessary to do the job and do it well. That budget will have to be studied carefully along with all the others. The community college program seems to be developing rather slowly. The fact that local property taxpayers are called upon to pay part of the costs may be one reason. Another is that quite thorough study is necessary to determine the need for and the scope of such school; that is, whether it should be a vocational school, lower division college level, adult education, counseling and guidance service, or some combination. Since these studies all take time, it is doubtful if the community college program will progress very rapidly in the next two years. If it does, the needs of these schools will have to be considered as part of the total financial picture of the state.

I want to see the needs of the state taken care of, without frills and waste. If increased taxes are necessary, which we do not yet know, then they must be levied in such manner that they do not force the farmer and the small business man to throw up their hands and quit the struggle.

Edward Branchfield
120 Stark st.
Medford

IT is hoped that, by presenting the views of the legislative candidates, a livelier realization of the problems facing the state, particularly in the vital and related realms of finance and education, will be generated.

Most of the candidates are against new or higher taxes, if they can be avoided, most of them favor shouldering our responsibilities in education.

Few would disagree. But it remains a fact, in state finance as elsewhere, that you get about what you're willing to pay for.—E.A.

"You Wanted Me To Get Rid Of Those Little Loopholes"



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.

Archaeology Display

To the Editor: This letter is written in behalf of the Oregon Archaeological society to request your assistance in publicizing our organization and our annual exhibit.

The Oregon Archaeological society was formed Feb. 9, 1951 at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland for the purpose of recovering and preserving the archaeological and historical material of the northwest. We have accomplished a great deal to further our aims by cooperating with scientific and academic organizations in their archaeological work, by promoting public interest in this fascinating hobby, and by serious study and effort on the part of individual members. Examples of such accomplishments include the excavation of Wakemap Mound on the Columbia river near The Dalles under the direction of the University of Washington, annual exhibits to bring archaeology to the public, and writing of articles and publication of books pertaining to archaeology by individuals in the organization.

The Kalapooia branch of the Oregon Archaeological society was organized in Eugene in 1959. One of the highlights of our accomplishment is our role as host in presenting the society's seventh annual exhibit Sept. 15 and 16, 1962 at Harris hall, Eighth and Oak sts. in the city park blocks in downtown Eugene. Hours on Saturday will be from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. and on Sunday the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (DST). In the past exhibits have been held in The Dalles and Portland. This is the first showing in Eugene and by so doing we are bringing archaeology in this form to a new area.

We wish to emphasize that the exhibit is entirely free to the public and that no admission charge in any form will be made. This is accomplished by a sincere group effort on our part. To those who have not attended one of these exhibits in the past, the content and nature of the show is amazing. Every effort is being made to make the exhibit educational as well as entertaining. We plan to have lectures illustrated with slides by individuals noted for their knowledge of various phases of archaeology. Questions will be welcome and we will have members of our group on hand to answer all inquiries to the best of our knowledge. The scope of the displays include material and artifacts from Mexico to Alaska with the emphasis on the Oregon country and the Columbia river areas.

Otto Henrikson, Publicity Chairman, Kalapooia Branch, Oregon Archaeological Society, 631 Waite st., Eugene, Ore.

Visit to Ashland

To the Editor: A recent trip to the quaint city of Ashland was most interesting since we noted the town's new adornments in the way of changes in its streets and modernized buildings. We also enjoyed the southeast gusty winds that churned the town on that day.

Among some of the pioneers we met were Mr. Clarence Lane, one of the older citizens; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Durham, residents of Church street; Mr. Richard A. Barker, an erstwhile employee of The Beaver-Portland Cement Co. at Gold Hill, now living on Church street.

A call was made on Mr.

Foreign News: Japan-Red Bloc Trade; French Worker Unrest; West New Guinea

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Notes from the foreign news cables:

Testing The Water

The Japanese would like to increase their trade with the Communist bloc, now totaling less than five per cent of

Japan's total both in imports and exports. But they dislike the Red's practice of using trade as a naked weapon in power politics. Last month seven companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange announced a total of \$800 million in new

business deals resulting from a Soviet visit to Tokyo. Since then, the stocks of four of these companies have advanced. Three have fallen. The Japanese attitude still seems to be one of wait and see.

Trouble
The French government is bracing for a rough period of labor unrest. Workers in all the nationalized industries, including railroads, coal mines, gas and electricity, are beginning to press hard again for wage boosts in which they lag far behind private industry. A new round of strikes is not ruled out.

Strongman
Philippines President Diosdado Macapagal is gaining the reputation for being the

strongest Philippine president since Ramon Magsaysay. One Manila columnist has written that Macapagal even is "toying" with the idea of guided democracy similar to the iron rule in Indonesia, Burma and Thailand.

Macapagal has cracked down on graft, and he does have trouble delegating authority. But he has stayed well within the law on all occasions. Rohan D. Rivett of Australia, director general of the International Press Institute, says the Philippines press is the "freest and most virile in the world." Macapagal himself says he wants it to stay that way. And there is no sign that it will not.

Tough Job
President Sukarno won his fight to annex West New

Guinea but he still has a tough fight on his hands. Of the 700,000 Papuans who live on the western half of the island, some are pro-Dutch, some are pro-Indonesian, some are pro-Indonesian. But the great majority are unlettered bush dwellers who know nothing of politics and care less. It has been costing the Dutch \$30 million a year to maintain a civil service and military force totalling 25,000 men on the island. Now, some of the tribesmen are talking about guerrilla war against the Indonesians, even including the possibility of calling on Communist China for help. The Communist Chinese currently are close friends of Indonesia and such a development would be embarrassing to both.

Drummond Reports
(Walter Lippmann is on vacation. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

TV Debates Need Change
Washington - The politicians and the public can take it for granted that campaign debates are here to stay.

Many Democratic and Republican candidates for congress and for governorships will undoubtedly be appearing jointly before the cameras this fall. President Kennedy

has already offered to debate his opponent in 1964.

As he contends in his book, "Six Crises," Richard Nixon believes that next time the advantages will be on the side of the Republican nominee since Mr. Kennedy will be on the defensive and his adversary will be on the attack as Mr. Kennedy was two years ago.

But, despite the fact that the TV debates were probably hurtful to his candidacy, Mr. Nixon does not regret his decision to debate - and would do it again. He has already challenged Gov. Pat Brown, and a Brown-Nixon debate will undoubtedly be arranged.

THE continuance of national TV debates and their extension to congressional and gubernatorial candidates are largely in the hands of the voters. "Joint TV appearances of candidates at the presidential level," says Mr. Nixon, "are here to stay, mainly because people want them and because the candidates have a responsibility to inform the public on their views before the widest possible audience."

If the public wants the TV debates, the candidates have little choice in the matter since the consequences of refusing to debate would almost certainly be more adverse than the consequences of debating.

To make the '62 and '64 debates possible congress must either repeal or again suspend the Federal Communications act. This stipulates that broadcast time must be sold or given equally to all candidates for a particular office.

This provision must have looked very tidy and equitable when it was first enacted. It is completely unrealistic and unworkable. It means that the stations cannot give equal time to the principal candidates unless they give the same time to a horde of lesser-known fringe candidates who, in addition to not deserving the time, would drive viewers away en masse.

In 1960 for example, there were 14 legally nominated presidential candidates in addition to Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon. To require the stations to give equal time to peripheral candidates is the same as though newspapers were prevented from publishing the full texts of the Kennedy and Nixon speeches unless they also published the full texts of the other 14 nominees.

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Each debate ought to be limited to one main subject, plus its legitimate ramifications, instead of having a series of quickie three-minute answers on anything the reporters think the candidates should talk about. I'm not anti-press; I just think we don't belong in these debates.

If the nominees are going to talk to 60 or 75 million voters several times from September to November, the role of airplane whistle-stopping will have to be reviewed. One of the weaknesses of the 1960 debates was that they were so poorly prepared. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon were devoting about 84 hours a week to people who gathered by the thousands, and as a result they had only a few hours of exhausted preparation for the TV appearances before voters gathered in their homes by the millions.

TRADE FAIR CLOSES
Berlin - (U) - The Leipzig Trade Fair, Communist East Germany's trade showplace, closed Sunday and reportedly generated about \$830 million worth of business. ADN, the East German News Agency, said 6,430 exhibitors from 49 nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain took part.

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