

The News-Review

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WORTHY OF COMMENDATION

By Charles V. Stanton
The Oregon State Sanitary Authority is becoming increasingly stern with municipalities dilatory in anti-pollution procedure. At the same time, the Authority has been tolerant with those communities exhibiting a cooperative spirit. But, after a belated start, the Authority has made exceptional progress toward a clean-up of Oregon waters. Now it is exerting official pressure on procrastinating communities. It recently called officials of 10 Oregon towns on the carpet to demand an accounting for failure to cooperate in the clean-up program.
The Sanitary Authority was created by a vote of people at the November election in 1938. The initiative measure was approved by a vote of almost four to one. The department was started with a very small appropriation. Considerable time was taken in preliminary studies and mapping out a course of action.
The Authority had barely opened its program when World War II complicated its work. The state entered upon a period of boom growth. Industries moved in. Materials were scarce. Manpower was short. It was no time to enforce a clean-up campaign. The state lost much ground in its fight against stream pollution.

Cooperation Extended

During the war period the Authority carried on an educational campaign. It worked with industries and municipalities to prepare for the time when materials and manpower would be available. It encouraged creation of sinking funds or other financial reserves. Simultaneously it gave warning that action would be demanded. No community can say that it lacked ample notification or opportunity for advice.
Oregon municipalities, as a whole, attacked the problem. Many still have not built sewage disposal plants or other facilities to eliminate pollution. But, with few exceptions, they have adopted programs toward which they are working. They are accumulating money which eventually will be used for sanitary sewage disposal. The few who have procrastinated have been made to feel the weight of the Authority's hand. Much patience has been shown with the cooperative communities. They are being gently prodded. They are not permitted to lag. But they are not being crowded if demonstrating a proper spirit of compliance.

Industry dawdled at first. Some concerns became a little defiant. Some seemed to think they were too big to be disciplined.
But the understaffed, underfinanced Authority refused to be bluffed. It was willing to give necessary time, but it demanded some assurance that industrial wastes were to be removed from the state's streams. It threatened court action—and industry knew it meant business.
So industry began cleaning up its pollution mess. Within the past few days reports have appeared showing that the Willamette River is cleaner than in many years; that there exists a much higher degree of oxygen content than the river has known for a long time.

Will Save Millions

Much work remains to be done. The Willamette River still resembles an open sewer. But offending industries have furnished the Authority with plans for improvement as rapidly as funds are available. Towns are building sewage disposal plants or have projects in the formative or partially completed stage. Ten towns, which have procrastinated, were recently given orders to comply—or else.
Removing pollution from a stream is an expensive job. It costs money to build sewers, intercepting lines, pumping stations and treatment plants. It costs money for facilities to dispose of industrial wastes. But the dollars we spend today are but a small fraction of the cost that would be incurred by delay. We have only to look at some of the eastern states to see how expensive it becomes to clean up a stream that has reached the maximum of filth—rivers so foul that the acid water erodes steel hulls of vessels; rivers from which the very stench produces illness. Such streams can be cleaned. It is being done. But the cost is tremendous. Prevention is far cheaper.
Oregon is a state of beautiful streams. It is possible for us to have clean water. That water can be used for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes while still serving for recreation and the production of fish life.
The Sanitary Authority has let it be known that it intends to stop pollution practices. It shows a gentle but firm hand. It has produced exceptionally good results in the few years it has had actual opportunity to work at the job. It still lacks adequate personnel and finance, but it is not lacking in determination.
The Sanitary Authority is deserving of commendation from every Oregon resident interested in keeping our waterways clean.

Public Apathy Is Held Responsible For Inferior Quality Of Teachers

By WADE JONES
To those well aware of the national shortage of public schools, a recent report of the National Education Association will come as doubly unpleasant news.
The report shows that colleges and universities are turning out this year only 32,433 elementary school teachers to meet a demand for at least 169,000.
And that's not all. Of the 169,000 total, 70,000—nearly half—are needed to replace teachers so "woefully undertrained" that they should not be promoted beyond their present positions.
Thus, it becomes all too clear not only that we don't have enough elementary school teachers, but that a surprisingly large number of what we do have are of such poor quality they should be replaced.
A further reflection on teaching quality is seen in the extent to which qualifications of elementary school teachers vary in different parts of the country. For instance, in at least one state 98 per cent of all elementary school teachers hold college degrees. But in at least one other state the percentage plunges to nine.
One valid and apparent reason for the situation as a whole is that the number of children under 12 is increasing so fast. In the 11 years ending in 1951, the total number of children under 12 increased almost 10 million. And where the total elementary school population was 20 million in 1946, it will be 30 million in 1958.
Also, the labor market is tight and many people who otherwise might go into teaching find the lure of better-paying jobs elsewhere, irresistible.
But back of the whole thing has been the public attitude towards elementary school education. We just haven't made teaching a well enough paying job to attract the best people into it. To become a really first grade school teacher requires a selflessness and devotion to an ideal that can hardly survive the economic maelstrom attendant on that kind of a job.
And if we won't pay what the job calls for we can't blame anyone but ourselves if what we get for our money isn't always what we would like.
What seems to be called for here is a cold dollars-and-cents appraisal of what kind of education we want our children to have and how much we are willing to pay for it. Put that way, it's an unusual parent who won't decide to dig down a little deeper to provide good teachers in sufficient numbers to shape the futures of the country's children in their most impressionable years.

Details Given On New GI Bill For Vets Of Korean Conflict

The new G. I. Bill for veterans who have served in the armed forces since the start of the Korean conflict on June 27, 1950, provides five benefits to assist them in their return to civilian life, according to a detailed analysis of the law just released by the Veterans Administration.
The new law, signed last week by the President, includes these benefits:
Education and training, guaranteed or insured loans for homes, farms and businesses, unemployment compensation, mustering-out pay and job-finding help.
The education and training provisions allow a veteran one and one half days of training for each day in service after the outbreak of the Korean fighting—regardless of where the service was performed—up to a maximum of 36 months.
However, veterans who have previously trained under earlier veterans' training law—the World War I G. I. Bill or Public Law 16 or 894 for the disabled—may get up to 48 months, minus whatever time they have already spent in training under those earlier programs.
A veteran may train in school or college, on-the-job or on-the-farm, so long as the school or training establishment has been approved by an appropriate state approving agency and meets other qualifications of the law. Only one change of course will be allowed, except under certain conditions determined by the VA.
Veterans in G. I. Bill training will receive an education and training allowance each month from the government, to meet part of the expenses of their training and living costs. Tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment will not be paid by the government; instead, they will have to be paid out of the monthly allowance.
Rates for veterans in full-time training in schools and colleges are \$110 a month, if they have no dependents; \$135 if they have one dependent, and \$160 if they have more than one dependent. Those in training less than full time will receive lower monthly rates.
Top monthly amounts for on-the-job trainees are \$70 without dependents; \$85 with one dependent, and \$105 with more than one dependent. The maximums for institutional on-farm trainees are \$95, \$110 and \$130, respectively. The law requires that on-job and on-farm rates be reduced, at four-month intervals, as the training progresses and the veteran's own earnings increase.
The law also specifies that veterans taking institutional on-farm training must devote full time to their program.
The new G. I. Bill places a \$310-a-month ceiling on job training, regardless of dependency status. Should a veteran's training allowance plus his earnings as a trainee exceed this amount, VA will reduce the allowance accordingly. There's no ceiling however, on what he may earn.
A veteran will get his monthly allowance some time after the end of each month of training completed. Before the VA can pay him the law requires a certification from both the veteran and his school or training establishment, that he was enrolled in and pursuing his course during that period.
The new method of payment differs from procedures followed under previous veterans' training laws. Under earlier laws, the VA paid tuition and other costs directly to schools, and also paid eligible veterans a monthly subsistence allowance. No training allowances may be paid for any period prior to August 20.

Irish Excavation

DUBLIN (AP)—Excavation on the historic Hill of Tara, in County Meath, where once stood the palace of the Kings of Ireland, got underway recently when Premier Eamon de Valera cut the first sod.
Work is under direction of Sean T. O'Riordan, professor of archaeology at the National University of Ireland. It is expected to take about 25 years. In pre-Christian days Tara was the capital of Ireland and the center for art and politics.

Family Bunches Birthdays

MANSFIELD, O. (AP)—When the middle of May rolls around each year the Tryon family has to buy five birthday cakes.
The recent arrival of Deborah Sue Tryon marks the fifth birthday in four days. She was born May 19. The next day is the birthday of Bobby, 9, followed by the birthdays of the twin girls, Marlene and Charlene, 10, and Barbara, 20.
Deborah Sue is 40-year-old Mrs. Tryon's 16th child.
It is estimated that fire destroys over 460 million cubic feet of timber in the United States every year.

Tragedy Marred Boyhood Career Of Stevenson

By ROGER F. LANE
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—In choosing Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Democrats gave their presidential nomination to a man some political prophets have seen all along as a kind of prairie Roosevelt, a man of destiny.
It's primarily his personality that evokes comparison with the late FDR.
He has statesmanlike qualities combined with political sex appeal—this man of the rich, intimate voice tinged with an Ivy League accent.
The biggest single impetus for Stevenson's sudden rise was his 1948 election as Illinois' governor by a margin of 572,000 votes, a state record.
But back of that was an impressive trouble shooting career in federal appointive posts.
Stevenson was born in California but reared in Illinois, one of two children of well-to-do parents. He had one sister, Elizabeth, two years older.
Tragedy in Boyhood
Young Stevenson had minor troubles, and one tragic incident, in boyhood.
Among the minor incidents were kid fights that broke his nose three times. It's still out of alignment.
The tragic episode marred his boyhood in his 13th year.
A rifle he held discharged unexpectedly, fatally wounding a cousin by marriage, Ruth Mary Merwin, on December 30, 1912. The death was ruled accidental at a coroner's inquest the next day.
This is what happened.
A teenage party was arranged for friends of Adlai's older sister, Elizabeth. Adlai was given an early supper but permitted to join the guests afterwards. Meantime, the parents left the house to call on neighbors.
One of the guests was a student at a military academy home for the Christmas holidays. Adlai was sent to get out a .22 caliber rifle, and the academy youth proceeded to entertain the others by demonstrating the manual of arms after examining the weapon to make sure the magazine and chamber were empty. The inspection proved faulty.
When Adlai sought later to duplicate the manual of arms routine, the rifle fired and the bullet pierced the Merwin girl's forehead.
Investigation afterwards indicated that a cartridge in the magazine, unobserved, had chambered, perhaps when the butt of the rifle banged the floor in handling.
It fired when the weapon was jolted a second time.
Last winter, Stevenson told a reporter the incident hadn't been mentioned to him, and that he had spoken of it to no one in the 39 years that had then elapsed.
He was asked to relate the story; and did so.
Enters Federal Service
The ascent of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the presidency in 1933 brought Stevenson his first call to Washington, D. C.
Adlai joined the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a legal aide. He was given the title "special counsel."
His duties have been described as those of a nationwide county agent. Stevenson toured the country holding hearings and advising farmers, ranchers, orchardists and dairymen about obligations and privileges under the act.
In less than a year, Stevenson switched to the law staff of the federal Alcohol Control Administration.
He spent eight months at this work, quit and rejoined the law firm in Chicago. He rose to a partnership in the firm of Sidley, McPherson, Austin and Burgess and stayed for nearly seven years, next appearing on the Washington scene shortly before the outbreak of World War II in 1941.
Adlai attended high school in Normal, Ill., Princeton University and Harvard Law School.
Later he entered Northwestern University Law School and earned his degree.
After a trip abroad, the young attorney joined one of Chicago's oldest law firms in 1927.
He began to move in wealthy society circles on Chicago's North Shore and toward the end of 1928 married Ellen Borden, socially prominent daughter of an explorer and big game hunter.
Three sons were born of the marriage, which broke up 21 years later. They were Adlai III, now 22, Borden, 19, and John Fell, 16.

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But back of the whole thing has been the public attitude towards elementary school education. We just haven't made teaching a well enough paying job to attract the best people into it. To become a really first grade school teacher requires a selflessness and devotion to an ideal that can hardly survive the economic maelstrom attendant on that kind of a job.
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Tall in the Saddle



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In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)
The great landlords—had held too much power in too few hands.
Then came the Perons.
They concentrated power into a STILL SMALLER NUMBER OF HANDS.
That isn't the answer.
For the second time in a week, air force radar screens have picked up flying saucers over the nation's capital. This time, jet fighters were sent up to chase them. One pilot reported getting within ten miles of a mysterious white light which played tag with him for a while, then put on speed and vanished.
An air force spokesman says this morning:
"We have no evidence they are flying saucers. On the other hand, we have no evidence they are NOT flying saucers. We don't know what they are."
A few years ago we'd have laughed and gone on with our business with the healthy conclusion that too many people are seeing too many things that aren't there.
But now radar, which works by hitting something TANGIBLE and bouncing back, says something IS there. And the navy admits it has an experimental plane that has hit a top speed of 1238 miles per hour—a little better than 20 miles per SECOND. Hardly a day passes without new talk of the imminent possibility of inter-planetary travel through space.
So we don't know what to think. If we can at some not too distant date send a rocket ship to some other planet, maybe some other planet is a few years or a few generations ahead of us and is sending inter-planetary ships here to look us over.
We don't know what to believe.
Personally, I shall do no worrying on that score. I'll go back to the comforting line of reasoning that an atom bomb can kill me no deadlier than a well-directed bullet from a .22 rifle.
The same goes for a possibly hostile flying saucer.
By the way, an engineer has come up with a pocket-size calculator which, the dispatches say, will tell in a matter of seconds on what day of the week Christmas, say, will fall in the year 2,000. Or for that matter, in the year 20,000.
That also leaves me cold. I just don't CARE what day of the week Christmas will fall on in say the year 20,000. For one thing, I don't do my Christmas shopping that far ahead.
Another outfit is working on a fancy new calendar that would start every new year and every new season on a Sunday, with every date coming out the same day of the week every year. That would make it possible for us to have all of our holidays on weekends.
It would be nice, of course, but what I'd like to see right now is a system that would keep the clocks on the same schedule WHEREVER YOU GO. As it is, we get brain fog every time we leave home trying to find out what time it really is, anyhow.

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City Uproots Marijuana

NEW YORK (AP)—Sanitation Department crews recently uprooted 25 pounds of marijuana growing in a vacant lot in the Bronx.
Authorities said growth of the weed in the city is encouraged by birds spreading the seed, or by criminals deliberately planting it in out-of-the-way places for an illegal harvest.
A pound of marijuana, from which about 100 cigarettes are made, will bring more than \$100 on the illegal market.

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Let's Go America... For Christian Youth!

Our current analysis of The California Oregon Power Company shows that the common stock of this well-managed, financially sound Western public utility is an attractive investment, offering reasonable security and a generous annual yield of about 5 1/2%.
The region COPCO serves is a well-established, fast-growing agricultural and industrial area in Southern Oregon and Northern California.
COPCO develops over 90% of its electric energy from hydro-electric sources, which assures a relatively low-cost operation. Its customers are favored with rates that are among the lowest in the United States.
Use the coupon below to receive detailed information about COPCO, its operations and the outlook for its common stock.

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Do you, too, remember all the little things about a trip and find them "conversation pieces" long after? We still laugh at the way we followed—we couldn't do anything else. For many miles a green DeSoto with a California license driven by a woman south of Bandon. She was close behind a log truck, and obviously fretting. She was on the yellow line most of the time, swinging out into the south bound lane until she would give up the idea of passing and swerve back into the proper lane, still close to the log truck. She showed she didn't intend letting anyone go by her!
At the time we did not know there were SIX log trucks ahead! At the time we had glimpses of two. Finally, after passing up several really safe chances to get ahead of the truck, the lady swung clear over into the southbound lane, crossing TWO white lines to do it, and somehow or other found a place between truck no. 5 and No. 6.
In due time we passed truck No. 6, and were once more watching the green DeSoto in its erratic weaving, in-and-out course. Near the top of a hill, once more—what DID she think the white lines were for?—away she went, across WHITE lines, but thanks to the cooperation of all concerned, she did it safely! She missed a south bound car and that was all!
Well, when we had passed four log trucks (gone from sight was the DeSoto!) we were entertained