

The News-Review

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ALL WON IN POLIO CONTEST

By CHARLES D. GRELL

Four principals in the recent competition in the polio campaign between Douglas and Roseburg high schools had the right idea when they gave their views on the contest in assemblies of the student bodies Tuesday.

It was brought out rightfully in their remarks that more than trophies were won in the contest. Add to the loving cups these: Better faculty-student relationships; better relationships between students and parents; a cohesion of purpose among young people; the pride of having performed service to the community.

Above all, the young people of the Roseburg and Dillard school districts have known the spirit of giving.

Coaches have a word for it: Character-building. Certainly, every youngster who engaged in the money-raising activities of the past week should have gained a broadened perspective of community spirit.

Wanda Stacey, the student who led the drive at Douglas, told her schoolmates that "we owe our parents a lot for their help." Our estimate is that the parents of students in both schools feel as much pride in the accomplishments of the week as do the students.

Parents, Teachers Gave Aid

It must have been a group of proud parents who allowed their children to perform such an undertaking. Though the work wasn't risky, there undoubtedly were irregular hours and other inconveniences to be endured.

David Potter, the principal at Douglas, added the teachers in with the parents. Teachers are professional people. The work weeks of professional people never stop at 40 hours. Yet, many took what little spare time they may have had to help in putting over the campaign.

Though the money was collected by the students, it required adults to administer activities and accounting and keep the youngsters interested in their books in a time of high excitement. There, the teachers filled in.

Popular Del McKay, the guy who instigated the whole thing, pointed out that the young people had proven that teenagers can be a powerful force when banded together for a good purpose.

He and Roseburg Principal Harry Jacoby keyed the meaning of what had happened, both crediting the students with holding the drive so "other people can walk."

Value Of Week Emphasized

Understanding of the drive's purpose by the students was apparent. Each school had chosen a "color" girl, both victims of polio. At Douglas, it was Potter's daughter, Donna Kay, and Roseburg chose a fellow student, Judy Bellows.

Coincidentally, the value of the week to the Winston-Dillard and Roseburg communities was magnified in a talk here on Monday.

Raymond Wilder, prominently identified with the YMCA in Portland, termed the youth of the community, an asset to its business, life.

Assuming he's right, our Douglas County communities are in good shape.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Money stinks.

Not all kinds of money, of course. Just old dirty, beat-up money — the kind a man would hesitate even to give to a relative.

This worn-out currency is accumulated by the federal reserve banks before it is destroyed.

"One of our biggest problems recently was designing air-conditioning for two federal reserve vaults," said John Mosler, executive vice president of the 107-year-old Mosler Safe Co. "They had to have fresh air ducts to take away the money fumes."

"Most people like the smell of crisp new money. But the smell of stacked old money will knock a horse over."

Getting rid of this repulsive fragrance is only one of the troubles with old money. It is also hard to get rid of the money itself. You may find money easily burns a hole in your own pocket, but the government has found it so difficult to destroy bundles of old bills that it now has a money shredder to chop it up before it is put to the torch.

(Editor's note: Does the government have a monopoly on these money shredding machines?)

(Boyle's note: Well, there is a rumor that several Texas multimillionaires keep one or two around the home. By shredding their old bills and throwing them in the furnace they avoid a long, tiring trip to the bank to make a deposit. It enables them also to brag, "Man, I bet it takes more money to heat my house than it does yours.")

There is so much cash in America today that the care and proper protection of it has become the safe-and-vault business into a \$30-to-\$60-million dollar a year industry.

It has also developed several new gimmicks to make the chore of depositing or withdrawing money easier for bank customers.

"Banking today is a highly competitive business," said Mosler. "Bankers, after all, are salesmen—they sell money for a price. And since they generally have the same price for it, they are learning they have to offer special services to get new business."

One of the new devices is the "snorkel" for drive-up banking. The snorkel sits at the curb outside the bank and looks like an automatic vending machine. The motorists drive up, reach out and put the deposit or the check they

want cashed into an elevator tray which descends to the teller, who is beneath the pavement but can see the depositor through an overhead mirror. He completes the transaction by sending up the bank book or cash in another elevator tray.

Another device is the pedestrian window, built in the walls of the bank. The shopper can do business without ever entering the building. The pedestrian windows are proving highly popular with housewives who find it hard to push their baby buggies through a revolving door, or don't feel they are dressed well enough to go into the bank.

"Women now are doing more and more banking," said Mosler. "And they are dictating many of the changes."

The latest wrinkle is "skytop banking." A suburban St. Louis bank soon will inaugurate this. The bank is built by a hillside and has two snorkel machines on the roof. Motorists will be able to drive from the hill onto the roof, make a deposit, and roll down the other side on a ramp.

"Putting the snorkels on the roofs makes the customer feel even safer from bandits," said Mosler, adding:

"Even helicopters could be used, and has anybody ever held up a helicopter? Helicopter banking lies in the future, but it will come."

Many people now have safes in their homes—one lady asked for a pink safe with a carved gold knob to fit the decor of her boudoir. But a surprising number, who for one reason or another want to keep their wealth away from prying eyes, actually have real bank vaults built into their homes.

"Most of them are art or jewel collectors," Mosler said tactfully. The price for putting one of these Fort Knoxes in your home starts at \$12,500. For a really big vault—25-to-50 tons—you can pay up to a million dollars.

Of course, the big job has an added advantage. It not only will safeguard the family silver, ware—it makes a swell place for the kids to play in on a rainy day.

The Only Peace Movement He Understands



Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

If Federal projects could be built in Oregon by speeches made on the floor of the United States Senate our worries would be over. They cannot be built that way. On the other hand, when speeches cast a political shadow on such projects there might be serious and disheartening consequences.

The Senate speech by Neuberger on the Talent irrigation project could, if it has any effect at all, turn that valuable project into a political football. Until now this project and numerous other Federal projects in Oregon have received favorable action by the Congress without reference to party or politics. They have been authorized and built on merit.

The Senator ignorantly blames Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, who has nothing to do with writing the President's budget, for not including money for the Talent irrigation project.

The fact is that \$44,000 was allocated last year for work on this project and that the new budget calls for \$352,000 for the most urgently needed work provided for in the Talent authorization. This money will be used toward the rebuilding of the Medford and Rogue River Valley irrigation district facilities. Another \$30,000 was budgeted for further planning.

Secretary McKay urged the inclusion in the budget of \$2,500,000 for construction on the major works of the project. The Bureau of the Budget did not put that amount in. In November I was informed that the figures in the hands of the Bureau were all in good order. The project is a sound one and clearly stands on its own feet with respect to repayment of the money to the Treasury. When the item did not appear in the budget I asked the Bureau what happened. Here is the story revealed by a conference with Budget Director Hughes and his technical people:

The project was set aside for further study by the Bureau because the data in their hands indicated an amazingly low benefit to cost ratio—which in simple language means that the government appeared to be footing part of the cost as a subsidy whereas irrigation projects are required to pay out with a margin to spare.

Upon comparing their data with figures furnished me by the Interior Department and by the Talent district, it was discovered first of all that a simple typographical error in the report submitted by the Department of Agriculture reduced the per acre return several dollars. Then it was discovered that more than 8,000 acres of land to be irrigated were classified as grass lands with low income return per acre whereas they will be in orchards with much higher return. It was also found that a late revision of the figures on income from the sale of power had not reached the Budget Bureau's file on the project. The new figure indicates a return from power nearly 25 per cent greater than originally calculated.

Other very favorable figures raising the total of indirect benefits from the project are also now included in the file.

It should be remembered, with reference to this or to any other project, that the "President" and the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committees of Congress look at them critically. It must be proven beyond question that a project is sound and right before money is either budgeted or appropriated.

Working with the district people, we are now getting the correct data in the hands of the Budget Director. I think it likely that a budget item for starting the construction portion of the Talent project may be sent to Congress before too long.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark are taking steps to form an economic union along the lines of the Benelux accord among Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Tachen Islands Evacuation May Not Come Off

TAIPEH, Formosa (AP) — Observers here are beginning to believe the much talked about evacuation of the Tachen Islands might not get underway for weeks—if at all. The U. S. 7th Fleet has been poised in Formosa waters for 10 days to take some 30,000 Nationalist Chinese soldiers and civilians off the Tachens, 200 miles north. A week ago it looked as though the fleet, under President Eisenhower's "fight if we must" plan, would evacuate the Tachens whether the Reds liked it or not.

Since then, however, a U. N. appeal for a cease-fire and a slim but persistent hope that the Peiping regime might agree not to oppose such an evacuation have brought delays.

Officers and civilians, American and Nationalist alike, are beginning to think the issue has passed into the arena of diplomatic negotiation. Thus, it may be weeks before an American ship points its bow toward the Tachens.

And, if the Red bombings of the Tachens slacken, the evacuation idea might be dropped altogether.

The two main Tachen Islands are only 14 miles off the Chekiang Coast of Communist China. They are menaced by Red air strength built up in the Ningpo-Hangchow-Chushien area, and by the recent amphibious capture of Yikang-shaw, a tiny island eight miles away.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

budget will be approximately \$686,488,000.

In cold figures on a sheet of paper, that doesn't mean much, so let's see if we can get a comparison that will make it mean more to us—like standing a man beside a tall chimney in a picture in order to give people an idea of the height of the chimney.

The total appropriations of the Oregon legislature for the 1953-1955 BIENNIAL came to a total of \$181,883,384.80. A biennium is two years. The federal budget is for one year.

So—

Oregon's share of the 1956 federal budget will be nearly SEVEN TIMES as much as it has cost to run the state of Oregon in each of the two years included in the 1953-1955 Oregon fiscal biennium. That isn't bad.

Let's put it another way.

In each of the years of the 1953-1955 Oregon fiscal biennium, it has cost us roughly 100 million dollars in legislative appropriations to run our state. Assuming that Oregon's population during this period has been about a million and a half, that means that our per capita cost of running our state has been about \$65.

OREGON'S PER CAPITA SHARE OF THE 1956 FEDERAL BUDGET WILL BE \$440.

Let's make one more comparison.

It has cost Oregon about \$65 per head to run its state government (as represented by legislative appropriations) in each of the years of the current fiscal biennium.

The per capita cost to Oregon of the INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT IN 1956 will be \$44. We've watched the steady rise in the federal debt with the comfortable illusion that after all it wasn't costing US anything—that Uncle Sam has to pay the interest on his debt.

The trouble is that WE'RE A PART OF UNCLE SAM.

The only point I'm trying to make here is that money from Uncle Sam isn't manna from heaven. The only way Uncle Sam can get money is to take it out of our pockets.

Before he can GIVE IT TO US, he has to TAKE IT FROM US.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

MINING NOT ENTIRELY DEAD

Medford Mail-Tribune

Gold mining in this general region, as in the rest of the nation, has suffered some almost death dealing blows but the industry isn't completely dead and indeed there are signs here and there that it may be trying to stage a comeback.

In the immediate Medford region there have been rumors lately that dry-land dredge operators have been looking over the land lying along the Old State Road north. Although much of the ground is in small farms it is believed to hold fairly rich gold values in places and without too much overburden.

Mining this land would mess up the landscape for the time being but the soil removed to get at the gold bearing gravel could later be pushed back and the general appearance and agricultural usefulness restored.

In the meantime the mining and stockpiling of chrome ore is continuing in the region, constituting about the only actual activity in the mining line close at hand.

The first severe setback for gold mining came in 1934 when, under terms of the Gold Act, the gold weight of the dollar was reduced by around forty per cent. In 1935, the price of gold was fixed by President Roosevelt at \$35 an ounce, an increase from the previous \$20 plus.

Most devastating of all, however, was the war time order suspending all dredging and placer mining as non-essential.

Recovery from this last wound has been slow principally because inflation has boosted operating costs to a point where only the very richest properties can be worked profitably.

Among the very few fairly large properties in the southern Oregon-northern California region of sufficient richness to warrant operation is the Siskion mine in the Happy Camp neighborhood. Happy Camp is situated on the Klamath river in Siskiyou county, California, and lies south and west of Medford.

The Siskion mine, owned by the Siskion Corporation of Reno, Nev., shipped approximately \$313,000 worth of gold and silver bullion to the U. S. Mint in San Francisco as a result of six and one-quarter months of operation this year.

Development work was also carried on during the past summer and in a report to the stockholders the Siskion corporation officials stated that exploration will be started next year in the "Bilby's Mine" area, a mineralized zone not yet properly investigated and which is believed to contain a large body of copper ore.

Also in the copper ore zone is the Gray Eagle mine, which the corporation has leased with option to buy. During World War II the Gray Eagle produced and milled approximately 465,000 tons of copper ore for another company but acquisition of the mine was spurred because of gold deposits which were found there. The gold can be mined with a power shovel, the Siskion officials believe.

No real revival of gold mining is expected for the immediate Medford vicinity unless something should come of the long-continued efforts to secure a raise in the government price, or permission for dealing in the metal on the free market.

On numerous world markets the open price for gold has often ranged considerably higher than the price fixed in this country. United States producers could not legally make sales in those markets, however.—E.C.F.

PARTNERS AGAIN

ATLANTA (AP) — For the second straight year the Atlanta club of the Southern Assn. and Toledo of the American Assn. will train together at Jacksonville, Fla. in the spring.

Atlanta will be under the guidance of new manager George McQuinn, former Yankee first baseman.

Bruce Bioassat

For more than five years, Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist government have been living off the hope that some day soon they would return to the Chinese mainland. This hope is deeply involved in the present island combat close off the mainland shore.

It is not only the Nationalists on Formosa and other islands who are sustained by this hope. Millions of Chinese live abroad in other Asian lands, and most still give allegiance to Chiang. The generalissimo's stock among Chinese at home, however, was not high when he fled the mainland in 1949, and no one can fairly say how many wish he could reconquer Communist-held territory. But surely there must be a sizable number.

Chiang is a political realist. According to all reports, he has understood for a long time that the only chance of fulfilling the Nationalist hope is to have the Far East flame into major war. In an all-out conflict, the Communist regime in China might be crushed to clear the way for Chiang's restoration.

In such a war, of course, the major burden of assault would presumably be borne by the United States and whatever allies would lend support.

Without that kind of war, the task devolves upon Chiang's own forces, and not even the most optimistic American congressman any longer contends that they could do the job. From the beginning, an attack built around Nationalist armies would always have required major naval and air assistance from the United States. That is

true now, and the problem is further complicated by the advancing age of Chiang's men.

The key fact here is that the United States is not willing to lend Chiang the air and naval aid he would need, even if his armies were otherwise fit for the task.

Substantially this has always been our position. The most we have ever done for him was to give him money, equipment and technical guidance and turn him loose to do what he could alone.

We are not even willing a year longer to leave him free for whatever assault he might make on the mainland. "We have discouraged him from major activity, and our talk of a UN cease fire in the coastal area obviously is rooted in the notion that he would be strictly limited."

Throughout China's five years on Formosa, the fringe of coastal islands has served as the frontier from which he prodded the mainland. These were the territories the Nationalists properly viewed as the high water-mark of their hope for an eventual return. Their very closeness to the mainland made them an especially powerful symbol.

If they should now be lost, that hope, actually an illusory thing all the way, would be dashed. Non-Red Chinese in many areas would understand the blunt truth. Morale would tumble, including that of Chiang's forces on Formosa.

This is important to the United States, for whatever naval and air aid we are willing to throw into the defense of Formosa, we are counting on Chiang's ground troops for whatever land action

Neuberger Will Push Retirement Age Lowering Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore) said this week criticism would not hold him back in pushing his bill to lower the social security retirement age for women—and in turn was critical of an attack on it.

State Sen. John C. F. Merrifield of Portland last week said in a press statement that Neuberger's proposal to reduce the retirement age from 65 to 60 showed a "complete lack of understanding of the purposes of social security" and said Neuberger's first bill represented "fuzzy thinking... and personal acceptance of the socialist state."

Neuberger said that Arthur J. Altmeyer, one of the authors of the Social Security Act and its first director also had proposed the change in 1949 and that Sen. Wiley (R-Wis.) had introduced a bill identical to Neuberger's.

Neuberger asked if Merrifield regarded Altmeyer as "guilty of a complete lack of understanding of the Social Security Act," and also asked "does Mr. Merrifield believe the second-ranking Republican in the U. S. Senate (Wiley) is guilty of socialism?"

might be needed there.

So it is that we have devised a policy that we trust will somehow keep this slim Nationalist facade of hope standing, by fending off the Reds from at least some of the key coastal isles. We have adopted a posture intended to be sufficiently threatening to impress the Communists, but sufficiently vague not to commit us flatly to the defense of territory without real strategic value to America.

Roseburg, Oregon Phone 3-5553

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