

The News-Review

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1926, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon under act of March 3, 1879.

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO. INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver
Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months, \$7.00; three months, \$3.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, \$1.25.

SCHOOL CONTROVERSY

By Charles V. Stanton

The current hassle over the school budget is, in my opinion, a most healthy thing. Because of the vigor with which dissident groups are entering into the controversy, possible school economies will be thoroughly reviewed. Better understanding of school needs will result so long as the various factions make an honest attempt to investigate objectively.

I have been criticized—a criticism I had expected—for expressing the opinion that a good many opposition voters at the last election voted against taxes and not especially against the school budget. Despite criticism, I have not changed my opinion.

In this last election we had the normal number of opposition votes. Approximately that same ratio of negative votes, considering population growth, has been apparent in almost every budget election of the past. We would have almost as many such votes if the budget were unchanged from last year. A nucleus of negative votes may be expected at any election involving taxes.

School Policies Involved

For as long as I can remember there also has been a continuing conflict over school policies. Even when I was in school, and that's a good many years ago, some people were complaining about "frills."

Reading, riting and 'rithmetic were all any youngster needed, it was claimed. When the schools of my day branched out into classes in typing, bookkeeping, home economics and physical education, school patrons set up a howl. So the issue is not new.

But, as I talk with various people concerning the school problem, the stock phrase is, "Our schools are costing too much money."

A few people, it is true, are making a sincere and honest search for economies. Some hold the opinion that reasonable economies can be made without impairment of efficiency.

Most of us, however, lacking time or inclination to inquire closely into the conduct of our schools or thoroughly and minutely to analyze school needs and costs, divide into two opposing groups.

One group feels that the school administration, the district board and the district budget board, being more familiar with the school situation, and being people of intelligence and integrity, are best situated to know the facts. Trusting in their recommendations, this group is willing to go along, despite the cost.

The second group is concerned with steadily mounting taxes; it opposes tax increases. It demands cuts in taxes, even though educational advantages and opportunities must suffer, because, as taxpayers, the burden is becoming heavier than they can or want to carry. They do not, for the most part, question the integrity of school officials, directors, or budget members, but they object to the "expensive tastes" of the school system.

There are, of course, minor factions as well—those who want ever better schools, those who favor certain "frills" but object to others, those who have no tolerance for prevailing teaching methods, and so on.

School Are Expensive

There is no denying that schools are expensive. But there also are some psychological factors governing our thinking about schools.

For one thing, we think in terms of dollars and not in terms of what dollars will buy. We discount the fact that our changing social and economic life requires additional channels of education. We overlook the pyramiding complications of population growth. We are inclined to measure present day policies with our own experiences of a number of years ago.

Yet, despite these psychological factors, there remains the indisputable fact that schools are expensive; that our taxes are mounting steadily; that the tax burden is becoming intolerable; that a school budget election is one place we can make a protest against taxes.

We now have various groups working, both pro and con, on the school budget issue. Through their discussions they may develop some helpful ideas.

I predict, however, regardless of criticism, that, despite thorough exploration of both sides of the controversial issue, there will be little change in the solid nucleus of negative votes that will be cast, not against schools, nor against policies, nor against the budget, but against taxes.

Hal Boyle

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)—Leaves from a sunburned notebook:

Tourists arriving here by ship in the old days used to get a thrill out of tossing pennies into the sea and watching native diving boys retrieve them.

But it has graduated into a two-bit sport today.

Several boatloads of the boys, their ebony bodies glistening in the morning sun, rowed out to meet our cruise vessel, the S.S. Nassau. One of the passengers lining the upper deck rails flipped out a penny. The boys below watched disinterestedly as the copper coin hit the water and sank. One of them looked up and called in tones of dignified reproach: "Please, nothing smaller than a quarter."

It is difficult to say which is more entertaining on a cruise—to look at the sights or watch the tourists, who make quite a spectacle themselves.

They storm ashore at the first chance, a merry mob in search of souvenirs at a bargain rate.

The surest way to tell a tourist here is by the fact that half an hour after he hits Bay St., the main shopping thoroughfare, he will be wearing a \$1.50 Nassau straw hat. The local residents go bare-headed.

Liquor prices are about half what they are in the United States. You are allowed to return with a gallon, duty-free, and most visitors avail themselves of the privilege.

Oddly, half of them explain pointedly to the other half: "It's not for me, I'm taking it back for friends."

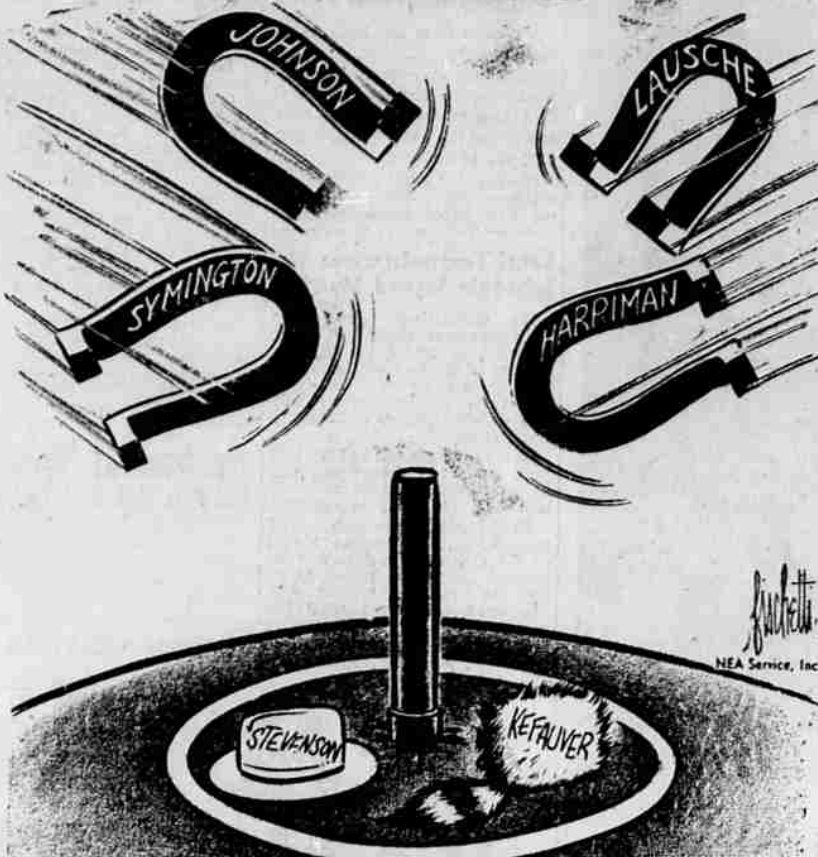
But most tourists are infected with a strange buying fever. They will buy anything from a Mickey Mouse watch to a bolt of English dressin—just so they think it's a bargain.

Nassau is a conservative community. While it welcomes all tourists, it doesn't like to see too much tourist epidemics exposed anywhere except at the beach.

"It is against Bahamian custom," says a police note handed to all visitors, "for ladies to appear on the public streets in abbreviated sports costumes. Extremely short shorts and bra or halter ensembles are not welcomed on the streets and should not be worn while shopping."

This commonsense rule has done much to enable Nassau to retain its old world charm. It is picturesque enough as it is. It has no desire to be flooded by the who land looking as if they were refugees from a shipwreck.

Lucky Darkhorseshoes?



Reader Opinions

School Budget Analyzed By Student Of R.H.S.

ROSEBURG — I have noticed several articles in The News-Review concerning the forthcoming school budget election in connection with the Citizens' Association for Better Schools.

Apparently some of the anti-budgetarians actually know very little about some basic issues on which they consider themselves "self-appointed experts."

I would like to quote the Citizens' Association on the first point of discussion outlined at their meeting: "Our school policy cheapens the real value of High School education. It defines here, more crudely by allowing identical credits for required subjects as well as elective social subjects coupled with too much emphasis on social living and too little on education. Required is defined here, more crudely, English, history and science. Social subjects range through art, ceramics, chorus, square dancing, etc."

Let us take this statement piece by piece and determine the real meanings behind the fallacies.

First, the negative voter bases his belief on the false premise that all students take the easiest subjects possible to avoid any possible mental strain. This is entirely wrong because most high school students do plan their course in such a way as to get the most benefit from it.

The next complaint is that identical credits are allowed for all subjects. Apparently the Citizens' Association thinks that less credit should be allowed for elective subjects. According to the same social studies would be allowed for physical education than, for instance, Latin, world history, chemistry, physics, Spanish, etc., which are all elective classes.

It seems the no-voter knows very little about the curriculum of the schools in district No. 4. They define required subjects as mathematics, English, history and science. The only thing wrong with this is that of these four subjects, only English is required all four years because of lack of need, ability and desire on the part of the students, although algebra, geometry and trigonometry are available.

The Association insists that there is too much emphasis on social studies or social living and too little on education. They define social studies as art, ceramics, chorus, square dancing, etc. In our district's junior high schools, the course in social living consists of spelling, English, geography and history. In the high school, the social studies classes are concerned with history, geography and some philosophy. And as for square dancing, it is only taught in grade school music classes and for a few days in high school physical education classes. Incidentally, since they insist that they want more credits for required subjects than for elective subjects, they would be, in effect, giving more credit for square dancing than for history, science, or mathematics, thereby defeating their own purpose.

In light of these facts, I therefore, strongly recommend that every clear-thinking citizen should find himself obligated to get out and vote YES on April 19 in favor of the school budget in district No. 4.

Bob Johnson
R.H.S. Student

IN UTAH
Airman-2c Richard Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Crawford of 866 S. Pine, Roseburg, is in Wendover Air Force Base, Utah, in support of a huge tactical training mission of the 403rd Fighter Bomber Group of Langley Air Force Base, Brig. Gen. Edwin S. Chickering of Oil City, Pa., 405th Wing Commander, announced. Airman Crawford is permanently assigned to Langley's 403rd Wing, Tactical Air Command.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — The first atom-powered, U.S. Navy task force may be assembled some time in the 1960's, says Rear Adm. Albert G. Mumma, chief of the Bureau of Ships.

With due regard for security, the program now looks like this:

The Nautilus, first atom-powered submarine, has been in service a year. It has cruised some 28,000 miles. Present indications are that the Nautilus will be able to run for another full year on its initial atomic fuel charge.

This gives an indication of the possibilities of an atom-powered task force which might remain at sea for a couple of years without refueling.

These atomic ships would have to be resupplied frequently with other necessities like food, fresh water, ammunition and aviation gasoline for the carrier planes. Of course, the crews would have to be given shore leave from time to time to see their families and keep up morale.

But the atom ticks the fuel supply problem for almost unlimited operations.

In World War II, Navy task forces refueled daily.

THE SEAWOLF, sister ship of the Nautilus, has now been launched, but is not yet commissioned.

Four other smaller submarines are under construction. Two were started last year, two this year. One of them, a radar picket submarine, will operate at high speed, distant from U.S. shores, to give early warning of attack.

Also included in this year's Navy program is appropriation for the power plant for a guided missile ship.

For the coming year, the Navy has asked for funds to start construction of a guided missile light cruiser. The ship is scheduled for completion in 1960.

A start will also be made this year on components for the first atom-powered aircraft carrier.

Appropriations for this carrier will be requested in fiscal 1958. It will be scheduled for completion in 1961.

THE NAVY DOES NOT yet have an atomic reactor suitable for use in a destroyer. The extra weight required for shielding an atomic power plant is the handicap.

Also, there is no atom-powered aircraft in sight for service aboard carriers.

The Navy wishes there were. With this type aircraft, the need for carrying great quantities of aviation gasoline would disappear.

The Navy is making no plans to build atom-powered cargo ships for fleet supply. All atomic reactors now available will be needed for combat ships.

The possibility of putting atomic reactors in conventional hulls now affords considerable practicality.

THIS SAME LIMITATION applies to modernizing the new supercarrier Forrestal or any of the three other supercarriers now under construction.

Within 10 years, says Admiral Mumma, it may be possible to convert existing ships to atomic power.

Will atomic power and the atomic task force reduce the number of ships needed to defend the U.S. shores?

It all depends on what U.S. international commitments are at the time the nuclear Navy arrives. Rear Adm. H. G. Rickover, father of the Nautilus, who fought so hard for the introduction of atom-powered ships, has even predicted a completely nuclear Navy by the 1960's.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

tell how far it may spread.

The British are said to favor "tough" action in the Middle East. The fact that both Conservative and Laborite papers are urging united action by Britain and the United States indicates that this may be true.

How tough do they want to get? And how far do WE want to go in the direction of toughness?

Meanwhile—United Nations' secretary-general, Dag Hammarskjöld, is on his way to the Middle East to see what United Nations can do in the way of staying off war and arriving at a settlement of the issues that are involved in the Middle East ruckus.

That is what United Nations was created for. It is our hope that it will be able to accomplish such things that keeps us backing it.

Personally, I think we'd better give UN another try before we start getting tough in the Middle East. It's easy to get tough and wade into a war. It's much harder to wade out of one after having waded into it.

Korea is a good example of that. Having talked about foreign relations again, let's talk again for a moment about U.S. savings bonds. Especially E bonds—the kind where "\$18.75 gets you \$25."

When the war started, our people responded loyally and strongly to our government's appeal to

them to buy bonds. They responded thus for two reasons:

1. Patriotism.

2. Thrift.

They knew our country needed their money. And they knew that money SAVED UP DURING THE WAR would come in awfully handy after the war. During the war, we couldn't buy much anyway, so we stashed our money away to buy things with when the war ended and the things we wanted would be available again.

Let's now go back in memory for a few years.

After the war ended, inflation got started. The politicians lacked the courage to STOP it.

So—Prices went up. As prices went up, the buying power of the dollar WENT DOWN.

The upshot of it was that when people cashed in their E bonds they found that the \$25 wouldn't buy as much as the \$18.75 would have bought.

The result of that was a lot of disillusionment.

Why all this recital of history? It's like this:

There are disturbing signs that inflation is starting again. If it gets going again in a big way (because the politicians lack the courage to stop it) the money we get for our bonds when we cash them in won't buy as much, interest and all, as the money we PAID for them would have bought when we started saving.

That would result in a lot MORE disillusionment.

TO HAVE INTEGRITY



The Chapel of the Roses

ROSEBURG FUNERAL HOME

FUNERALS Phone ORchard 3-4455
Oak and Kane St. Roseburg, Oregon

Adequate Free Parking



L. L. POWERS

SWICKS Clearance!

More Items Added! Come In Again, Buy Now for Savings

1 1/2-Year PANTI-DRESS TWOSOME Cotton and nylon sets. Were 2.35 and 5.00, now 1.49 & 2.99	Infants' and Toddlers' Sizes COTTON DRESSES 12-18-24 months sizes and 1-2-3 year sizes in many styles. Were 2.98 to 5.95, now 1.99 & 2.99	Girls' SPRING COATS Sizes 4 thru 14 REDUCED!
2-Piece Rayon-Nylon ROMPERS 12 and 18 months size. Were 3.00 and 3.95, now all 1.00	Infant Boys' and Girls' 3-Piece CORD TOPPER SETS Small, medium, large and extra large. Were 2.98 and 3.98, now 1.99	6 Only—Boys' Double Knee JEANS Size 3. Were 2.49, now 1.00
Girls' SPRING SUITS Sizes 7 thru 14 REDUCED!	SCHOOL DRESSES Sizes 6 thru 12. Were 4.98 to 10.95, now all 3.99	Girls' SKIRTS and SKIRT & BLOUSE SETS Assorted Sizes REDUCED TO CLEAR
3 Only—Boys' CORDUROY PANTS Brown, size 12. Were 3.98, now 1.99	Girls' WHITE RAINCOAT 1 Only, size 14. Was 4.49, now 1.00	18 Pair CORD OVERALLS Size 6. Were 2.98, now 1.98
Boys' Long Sleeve SPORT SHIRTS Size 12. Were 1.98 and 2.98, now 1.00 & 1.49	Girls' CLEAR PLASTIC RAINCOAT 1 Only, size 12. Was 2.98, now 1.00	Boys' Washable WHITE JACKETS With black trim. Sizes 6-8-10-12. Were 8.95, now 4.99
	PLAYTEX BABY PANTS Latex, sizes S-M-L-XL. Were 79c, now 59c	
	Girls' EASTER HATS Also Hat and Bag Sets REDUCED	
	INFANT BOYS' COATS 12-18-24 mos. Were 7.95, now 3.99	
	Girls' TODDLER SPRING COATS Assorted sizes REDUCED	
	BOYS' SPORT COATS Assorted sizes REDUCED	
	Girls' BLOUSES Sizes 4 thru 14 REDUCED	

SWICKS Tots to Teens
632 S. E. Jackson St. FREE DELIVERY Phone OR 3-5056