

The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
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TASTE IN SCHOOLS

By Charles V. Stanton

Roseburg's experience with a school budget has aroused much interest throughout the state, so much so in fact that difficulty is expected in finding instructors from among teachers in Oregon, which may cause additional expense in recruiting teachers from outside the state.

But because of the widespread interest in schools and school affairs, demands for economy and for re-evaluation, an article in the current issue of *Oregon Voter* is significant.

Oregon, it is reported, supplies more revenue per classroom unit than any other state. The sum of \$10,182 per classroom compares with a national average of \$7,025.

New York is second with \$9,675. California third with \$9,562. New Jersey with \$9,371 and Washington with \$9,329 are fourth and fifth. Lowest is Mississippi, \$2,404.

In percentage of public income applied to public schools, Oregon ranked second. Utah, with less than average per capita income, applied 4.2 per cent of the income of its people to schools, while Oregon directed 4 per cent into school activities. In Washington the percentage is 3.3, California 3.2, New York 2.2.

When we compare the income of the people with the number of children in school, Oregon drops to 16th place. Oregon people average \$8,076 in income for each child in school. Connecticut leads with \$11,610, New York second with \$11,517, California sixth with \$10,613, Washington twelfth with \$8,882. Average for the U.S. was \$7,814.

Are Our Tastes Expensive?

These statistics would indicate at first glance that Oregon's tastes in its public school system are expensive. Various surveys, other than that of the White House Conference on Education, from which *Oregon Voter* quoted, have shown Oregon to be at the top in the type of education furnished. Thus it may be assumed that, in comparison with other states, we are getting a good educational return for our money.

Various factors must be taken into consideration in an analysis of the statistics quoted by *Oregon Voter*.

Population is the first factor, followed closely by industrial economy.

Oregon has had an exceedingly rapid growth in population. This population growth places a heavy burden upon our school system.

In a growing area the increase in revenue from year to year lags behind required expenditures, because it takes from one to two years to get revenue from taxable improvements but, during that period, children must be accommodated in schools.

Industrial expansion, which usually raises the average income level, also coincides with population growth, thus adding to school problems.

Oregon also adds to its school cost by its law on compulsory attendance through the 18th year or the 12th grade.

Western Oregon Hard Hit

Because of Western Oregon's rapid growth in both population and industry, the area has a uniform school problem. While the statistics quoted by *Oregon Voter* for Oregon are not broken down by counties, I believe it is safe to assume that our revenue per classroom unit is higher in Western Oregon, and particularly in Douglas County, than for the state as a whole; that percentage of income applied to schools, and the income per school child are at least no higher than the state average and perhaps lower because of the higher wage rate in industrialized zones.

Until recent years Oregon's economy was based almost entirely on agriculture. During the past 25 years industrialization has progressed steadily, bringing with it the customary problems.

Coupling the cost of progress in the state with national spending has given us a tax rate that is approaching confiscation. Taxpayers are in a rebellious frame of mind. One of the few places where they can protest is in their action on school budgets, and Roseburg is not alone in getting taxpayer approval of a budget.

Statistics show that Oregon has good schools—excellent schools, in fact. They also show that we have been most liberal in our support of those schools.

We now are faced with the question of whether we can continue to indulge our taste for the best schools, or whether we must permit standards and quality to be lowered and how much.

Hal Boyle

By HERB ALTSCHULL
For Hal Boyle

FRANKFURT, Germany—Don't let anybody tell you that in Germany, beer is king. The real sovereign of the Federal Republic is the lovely key.

Keys are everywhere. You can't get into a mouse hole without one. The German housewife wouldn't know where to begin her day without her pack of keys.

She carries around at least a dozen of them, and sometimes a score or more.

First there's the key to the front door. Sometimes there are more than one, as for instance, the keys to the toilet.

Then, if she lives in an apartment, there is a key to the apartment door. In each door of the house, whether it be a two-room flat or a 20-room mansion, there is the familiar key. Many Germans still lock themselves into their bedroom at night.

But this is only the beginning of the key cycle. There are keys to the back door, too; to the bathroom, to the attic, to the china closet, the desk, even to the fuse box.

And, strange as it may seem, Germans even lock up their refrigerators at night.

Beer, of course, is a German institution, too. The Ministry of Food announced this month that 10 million gallons of beer were consumed in the Federal Republic in 1955.

This averages out, the ministry said, to 20 gallons per person, "in-

cluding women, children, old people and refugees."

And they all use keys, an indeterminate number, since there is not yet a Federal Ministry of Keys to keep score.

If anybody happens to lock the key into a room or a refrigerator, he'll send out a call for the "schlosser," or keymaker, a busy fellow in this country.

No self-respecting German motorist would ever leave his car unlocked, even for a quick dash into the grocery store. And the quaint American habit of leaving a motor running and the keys in the car shocks German sensitivity.

Not long ago an American businessman in Frankfurt bought a house and went on an inspection tour with his landlord. The living room was locked and no key was evident.

"It's in the basement," said the landlord. "Let's go get it."

But the basement was locked, too. The call went out for the "schlosser."

Sociologists have an explanation for the German key conscious-



In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

ably the three most prosperous years in our history. They have been three of the most prosperous years in the history of the world.

Three years ago, we were at war—in Korea. There was fear that this relatively minor war might explode into another world war.

We are now at peace. Three years ago, it looked like the dragon of inflation was getting out of control. Since then, the dragon has been held in check.

But—If one were to believe Mr. Stevenson today—One would have to believe that these have been drastic and awful years—years in which our nation has been brought to the brink of the abyss that has no bottom.

I won't go into detail here, because by the time you read this you will have heard or read his words many days ago. I'll mention merely that, referring to the cold war, he said:

"We have lost already the MORALE of the MILITARY advantage."

The implication was that as a result of them our nation is tottering at the brink of the abyss.

Such is politics. I shall indulge here in no carping criticism of what Mr. Stevenson had to say. I'm sure he is a patriotic American. If he spoke today with a double tongue it was because, under the accepted rules of the game of politics, he HAD to.

He COULDN'T, under the rules, have praised President Eisenhower's achievements, because that would have left him without a political leg to stand on.

Again—SUCH IS POLITICS. That is the way the game is played.

It so happens that tonight, in this same room, President Eisenhower will speak again to our society. It is to be presumed that he will refute, or seek to refute, the arguments advanced by Mr. Stevenson—that he will calm, or seek to calm, the doubts and the fears aroused by what Mr. Stevenson had to say at noon.

I'll leave that job in President Eisenhower's capable hands. I'd like merely to add that it is most flattering to us, as editors of the nation's newspapers, that the President of the United States, may the Lord be thanked, are the kingmakers.

If we editors have any influence at all in politics it is due to the honesty and the accuracy with which we report and interpret and EXPRESS OPINIONS on the news of the political campaigns.

They explain that the German people are more security conscious than any other people in the world.

This is so, they say, because Germany has for centuries been surrounded by hostile, or potentially hostile, forces. The Austrians to the south, the French to the west, the Swedes to the north and the Russians to the east.

Therefore, according to the explanation, Germans tend to protect what they have—even down to the sausages in the refrigerator.

Dulles Says U. S. To Propose Ways Of Broadening NATO At Conference In Paris

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Dulles said Tuesday the United States will propose in Paris next week some ways of broadening and strengthening the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Any organization must either grow or dry up, he said.

Dulles told a news conference it is natural and proper that the United States and its allies adjust their tactics to the changing tactics of the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the Reds are now emphasizing economic and political rather than military weapons in the cold war.

Dulles also made these other points on world affairs:

1. The United States and its allies have achieved a great victory in the cold war. Dulles asserted, in the fact that changes which have come about in the Soviet Union have reduced the danger and the fear of war.

2. Russia's recent statement of support for United Nations peace efforts in the Middle East is a move in the right direction. Dulles said he has "read the fine print," as he had declared a week ago he would have to do, and he thinks the Soviet policy shift in the Middle East fits in with United States efforts to secure peace there.

3. Russia's hold on the satellite states of Eastern Europe is loosening even though the Soviets are not deliberately relaxing their controls. It is loosening because the Soviets, having accepted Titoism in Yugoslavia, have a bit to be encouraged about the possibility of believing they can be more independent.

4. Dulles' intelligence advisers have told him that the Soviet radio has broadcast a more moderate version of Khrushchev's remarks about guided missiles than that which was widely reported in the Western press from Birmingham, England.

Khrushchev was quoted as saying Russia is working on the H-bomb guided missile, with the implication that it would be accomplished soon. But the Soviet radio was quoted by Dulles as saying Khrushchev simply insisted the Russians "are not behind in the development of guided missiles."

Dulles spent most of his 40-minute meeting with newsmen talking about NATO. He said it is the United States view that organizations of this kind either grow or tend to dry up and the United States believes NATO ought to grow beyond the military alliance which is almost its entire function now. He said "almost the same thing" in sending up a trial balloon Monday in an address to an Associated Press luncheon.

The United States, Dulles said, will go to a meeting of the NATO Council in Paris next week with some ideas to exchange with representatives of the other 14 members. He was deliberately playing down the idea of an American plan because, he said, he wants to talk with other NATO leaders before adopting a firm American position.

Net Farm Income Expected To Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department Tuesday estimated that net farm income will drop about 5 per cent this year.

It figured the prospective 1956 income at \$10,400,000,000 against \$10,800,000,000 for last year.

The estimate is in line with the long-range forecast of department economists last fall. Net income is what farmers have left after paying all their operating expenses.

The department said prospects for the remainder of this year are for farm prices, farm costs, and farm income to remain fairly close to current levels.

The department said farm operators' net income in the first quarter of this year was down 7 per cent from the first quarter of 1955.

But it was at substantially the same rate as in the last half of 1955.

The volume of farm marketing was about 2 per cent larger than a year ago, but prices averaged 7 per cent lower.

Farm costs, the department said, were a little lower, reflecting lower prices of feed and feeder livestock.

Top Orchestra Leader Of Earlier Days Dies

MANSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Benjamin A. Rolfe, 77, a top orchestra leader in radio's early days, died Monday at Pondville Hospital.

As B. A. Rolfe, he conducted the Lucky Strike Orchestra in the NBC's first coast-to-coast commercial broadcast in 1928.

He also was a movie producer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for six years, working with such performers as Rudolph Valentino, Ethel Barrymore, Lionel Barrymore and Francis X. Bushman.

At the height of his musical career, his band reportedly received \$12,000 a night. He moved here after his retirement 11 years ago.

CIVILIANS KILLED

TAIPEI, Formosa (AP)—The Chinese Nationalist command on Quemoy Island said Tuesday 51 civilians have been killed there since Nationalist-Communist artillery exchanges in the vestpocket war began Sept. 3, 1954.

Nationalist-held Quemoy is in the Formosa Strait, 15 miles from the mainland port of Amoy.

Bruce Biossat

President Eisenhower's veto of the 1956 farm bill was undoubtedly the toughest single decision he has had to make in the domestic field since he took office more than three years ago.

Leading farm state republicans, many Democrats and a considerable number of farmer spokesmen exerted enormous pressure on the President to sign the bill.

From many came the warning that a veto could spell a major farm revolt at the polls in this presidential election year. Unrest in midwestern farm areas is acknowledged, and the Minnesota and Wisconsin primaries suggested some of this may turn into Democratic votes in November.

Despite it all, Mr. Eisenhower stood firm in behalf of the flexible price support principle to which he and Secretary of Agriculture Benson have long committed themselves.

The farm bill passed by Congress still asserts that principle, but in fact it is reduced to latency by a series of hatched-up amendments whose purpose is to restore the old rigid high price supports for major crops.

UNHAPPILY, The bill was such a hodgepodge at the end that even farm experts could not be sure how it would work in practice. Thus patched together on the Senate floor and in Senate-House conference, it was not a model of good legislation.

Mr. Eisenhower saw it as a bad bill, even though it contained the "soil bank" feature he so earnestly desired to help slash the mountain of farm surpluses towering over the nation's farmers. In his veto message, he appealed for a new measure setting forth this plan alone.

Obviously, too, he was concerned to add right now to the income of farmers plagued by falling prices, drought and the uncertainty over farm legislation.

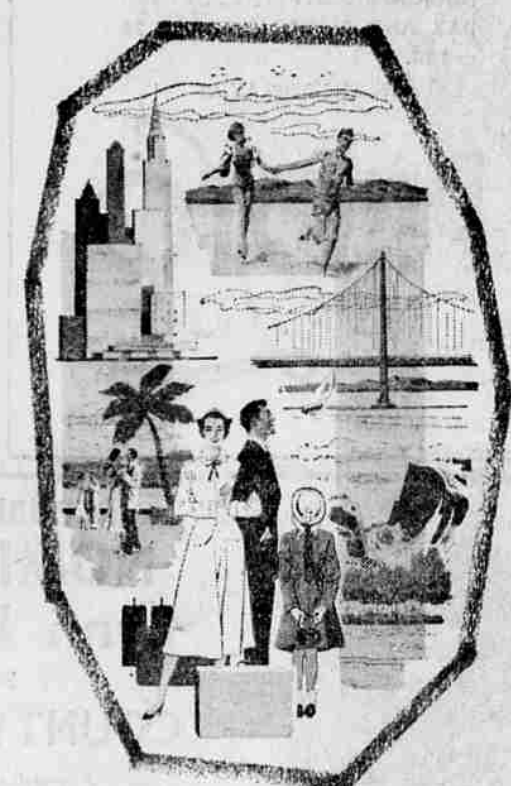
He promised to take prompt action to raise price supports on five basic crops, dairy products, and perishable farm commodities. The increases should hike farmers' 1956 income by more than half a billion dollars, though this would be well short of what they could have realized under the vetoed measure.

In no case would the boosts bring the support level to the 90 per cent plane sought by backers of rigid supports.

SPECULATION will be great as to how much damage the President may have done his political cause by this veto. First samplings from farmers suggest that the reaction will be far from uniform.

Many farmers disapprove of high supports. Others admire Mr. Eisenhower for sticking to his guns. Still others, smarting under the income drop, nevertheless stand with the President because they

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*PRICES: Yosemite \$65, San Francisco \$43, Historic East \$286, Evergreen International \$43

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*PRICES: Mexico \$234, Can. Rockies \$120, Glacier Park \$122, Yellowstone \$158
*Approximate prices from Roseburg; twin bedroom rate, per person, plus tax.

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