

The News-Review

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SCHOOL PROPOSALS

By Charles V. Stanton

The Oregon legislature is struggling valiantly with a pressing educational problem. Schools must have more money. Should the money be raised by the local districts? Should a larger share of school cost be borne by the state government? If the State is to provide more finances, how much should be added to present appropriations? What should be the method of distribution? If more state money is to be poured into the school program, where is the money to come from? Such are just a few of the questions for which the legislature must find answers.

The need for more money to be used in support of our public schools is obvious. As we look at birth statistics and realize that the demand for school facilities will continue to mount for a number of years, the situation seems to be hopeless.

Recognizing that more money must be made available for school purposes we find widespread disagreement concerning the method of financing.

Until a comparatively few years ago all school funds were raised by the local district. Many people believe that still should be the policy.

The Taxpayer Pays

It is always the taxpayer who pays, declare the proponents of the local district policy. The further you get from local control, they insist, the more the cost, even though levied indirectly. They oppose state assistance because it lessens local control and because it gives the state a club with which, theoretically at least, to force standards beyond the financial limitations of the district.

The same argument, except in greater degree, is offered with respect to federal controls. If the federal government is to assist schools, it must first raise the money through taxes. Anyone who believes that taxes, be they local, state or federal, don't come out of the pockets of the "little man" has "holes in his head," claim the advocates of home rule.

On the other side of the argument, however, are those who contend that we must have good schools to have good government. School costs are so high, they say, that local districts must have help. State and federal governments, by spreading taxes, can tap more sources, rather than putting the burden exclusively on real property, as is largely the case in the local district, these share-the-cost advocates contend. Furthermore, they point out the need for equalization. Some districts are rich in valuation and poor in children, while neighboring districts may be poor in valuation and rich in youngsters. So they propose to provide a balancing sum from state sources and are supporting federal plans for helping with capital investment.

Rich Districts Complain

This equalization idea has virtually unanimous support from the "poor" districts, but isn't nearly as popular with the "rich" districts.

The plan proposed before the legislature is to define a "Key District." That is just another term for an average district. The legislature would determine the average cost of educating a child in the grades and in high school and would set up these costs as those of the key district. The average local tax support for this key district also would be ascertained. Then the state would make up the difference in those districts below the key figure. Richer districts would get no help.

The above is an oversimplification of the very complex formula and omits many factors entering into the equation, but it indicates the plan upon which proposals are based. It is estimated that the state, under such program, would contribute approximately \$120 per census child to aid districts.

The state now is contributing \$80 per census child. The existing formula provides only a very limited amount for equalization. If the state is to dig up another \$40 per child, taxes must be increased somewhere. The Democratic legislature was elected on a platform of opposition to sales taxes, repeal of the surtax, and increased exemptions on personal income taxes.

Just how all the conflicting factors concerned with schools, taxes and campaign pledges are to be reconciled I would have no idea.

Armed Services Shed New Light On Missile Program By Showing Public Movies

By VERN HAUGLAND

NEW YORK (AP) — The armed services shed new light on their missile programs Tuesday by announcing hitherto unidentified projects and showing motion pictures of some of them publicly for the first time.

The disclosures occurred at the annual meeting of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences.

Maj. Gen. B. A. Schriever, boss of the U.S. ballistic program, said the program was "beginning to pay dividends" and that the Thor 13,000-mile intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) had entered its flight test phase, while the Atlas and Titan 3,000-mile intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) programs had met "major milestones on schedule."

At the same time Schriever announced the existence of, and showed films about, two research vehicles, the Lockheed X-17 and the North American X-10.

Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, chief of Army research and development, announced and showed films of a new Army "field artillery guided missile," the Lacrosse.

Gavin said the Lacrosse was "a new, accurate missile for close tactical support of ground

troops in the field."

"Lacrosse is an all-weather guided missile capable of destroying enemy strong points in the field to supplement air or artillery attacks," he said.

"It is propelled in flight by a solid fuel rocket motor."

The Army said Lacrosse-armed units will be able to answer calls for fire "in the same time as required for conventional artillery and with rapidity in the field comparable to that of 105mm howitzers."

Schriever described the X-17 as a "re-entry test vehicle designed to provide information on problems which arise when the way head of a ballistic missile re-enters the atmosphere."

He said the X-10 was a research vehicle for the North American X-10, which is a super-sound guided missile as distinguished from the non-guided ballistic missile.

Full story of this highly successful re-entry test vehicle cannot be told since its flights are providing data of considerable military significance.

However, the X-17 is known to have been fired many times at the Patrick Base in Florida.

"Read Almost All About It"



Hal Boyle

By SAUL PETT
For HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Carroll Baker, star of "Baby Doll," had just come in from shopping.

She unloaded two huge bags of groceries on the kitchen table, cast a tired glance over the scattered evidences of baby formula, sighed, brushed back a loose hair, moved into the living room, collapsed in a chair and reached for a cigarette when the baby cried.

"Please excuse me," she said, "Blanche needs burping."

It seemed an appropriate time to discuss the glamorous life of a new movie queen, 1957 model.

"I'm sorry," said the brown-haired, blue-eyed actress, returning to the living room. "It's the baby nurse's day off. Maid? I have one in for only eight hours a week. But now, maybe we can talk. That is if the phone doesn't ring."

"It's been ringing like mad since the premiere and all the fuss. I need a secretary but can't afford one. People call all the time suggesting this, asking that, wondering if I'd be interested in many things. Most of the time I don't know what they're talking about or I don't know who to be nice to. So I just pretend I'm Miss Baker's secretary and promise to call back. Then I talk it over with my agent."

No butlers, no swimming pools, no hanging gardens or garages crammed with long cars?

"No, just this apartment which we're only beginning to be able to pay for. I'm afraid people have the wrong idea of what it's like to become a movie star these days. The money I now make impresses all my relatives. It is, of course, staggering compared to the days just two or three years ago when Jack (Jack Garfield, husband and stage director) and I were living on macaroni and cheese."

"But the money quickly becomes too little. For example, I'm going to the coast this spring for another picture. We'll have to have a house, nurse, cook and car to get to the studio. I don't know how we'll pay for it."

"I was on the phone and I just wanted to him to put the flowers on the table. I kept talking on the phone but slowly I became aware of the fact that the boy was still there, just staring and staring. I hung up, tipped him but he still didn't leave. Just stared. It didn't occur to me that he was merely curious about a movie star. I thought he was some fanatic planning rape."

"Finally, after he had had enough of staring, he left. And I just fell apart, crying hysterically like a frightened baby."

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — A nationwide campaign to encourage both big and little business to give more money to American higher education will be launched this spring by the Advertising Council.

Five years ago U. S. business firms gave 20 million dollars to colleges and universities. Last year it was 100 million. But this is said to be not enough for future needs.

The Advertising Council which conducts this new drive for more private aid to higher education is the public service organization supported by big advertisers, agencies, leading publishers and broadcasters. It has been functioning effectively in the public relations field to promote things like savings bonds, drives, safety, health, good roads, fire prevention and so on.

THREE YEARS AGO the Ad Council launched its crusade for more and better public schools, more and better teachers. Frank Abrams, former board chairman of New Jersey Standard Oil, kicked off this campaign.

Abrams then continued his efforts as chairman of the Council on Financial Aid for Education, at Frank Sparks of Washburn College is its vice chairman and Dr. Wilson Compton of Washington State University is its president.

This organization in the past three years has made considerable headway in promoting privately endowed higher education, as opposed to government subsidized education. It will sponsor and direct the new Ad Council campaign. But the Ad Council will take no position on the controversial issue of government vs. private financing for colleges and universities.

The second part of the campaign will come next fall as the colleges are opening and the football season begins. Using all press, magazine, radio, publicity and pamphlet media, the Advertising Council will try to run interference for the colleges' own fund drives on the business line.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

dence in firstness over the pay check. That we can all agree on.

American business, dispatches tell us, is spending more money on new products than ever before—six billion dollars for research in 1956 as compared with only one billion in 1951. Patents are running at the rate of 46,000 a year as compared with 26,000 in 1946.

Among the newest patented products are a portable electronic fish finder (developed for small fishing craft but maybe adaptable to the fisherman on the bank), awnings that raise and lower themselves as the sun brightens and fades.

And—A double-spiraled corkscrew guaranteed to bring the cork out of a bottle all in one piece. We're making progress, you see.

Now for the more serious side. Let's start off with King Saud of Saudi Arabia, who arrived Tuesday morning for a visit with President Eisenhower.

According to our lights, he's a weird character. In his party are six bodyguards, armed with gold daggers and machineguns. Also two FBI agents, a barber, two royal coffee makers, two of his younger sons (he is estimated to have about 25 sons, although it is reported that he himself has never got a dependable count) and a nurse, who is the only woman in the party. He left behind in his harem (said to be the finest in the Middle East) his four wives and several dozen concubines.

The plush Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where he will spend the night before going on to Washington, has set aside for him and his party the eight-room Presidential suite, 12 smaller suites, ten double rooms and 20 singles. Saud may not be overwhelmed, however, by all this magnificence, as at home in his Arab kingdom he has 24 separate palaces, all of them air-conditioned from top to bottom.

Not a very proper person, do you say, for the United States of America to be going all out for in this century of the common man?

Before answering in the negative, take a look at your map. Look at the tiny kingdoms, republics, sheikdoms and what have you that make up the Middle East—which has always been the powderkeg of the world and where now a quite obvious fuse is snorting its way toward the powder.

Then look at VAST Saudi Arabia, of which King Saud is the absolute monarch. After doing so, you just might come to the conclusion that in the pinches King Saud might be a good guy to have on our side.

Among other things, he may be able and willing, if properly handled—to tell Nasser where to head in.

That would be helpful.

Hungarians Stymie U.S. Diplomats' Efforts

BUDAPEST (AP) — Hungarian officials stymied efforts of U. S. diplomats Tuesday to visit Richard Roraback, 26, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., an American volunteer rescue worker jailed Jan. 12.

The diplomats, angered by this violation of international custom concerning access to prisoners, referred the case to Washington.

It was only Monday, 16 days after Roraback was picked up by Hungarian police near the Austrian border, that Premier Janos Kadar's Communist government acknowledged he was in jail.

American officials seeking to talk with Roraback were told "the competent authorities" will not permit him to be seen or interviewed. The Hungarians said they will let the legation know when the ban is lifted.

Meantime, Communist police continued their roundup of Hungarians denounced as "counter-revolutionary elements." Budapest newspapers reported 62 new arrests.

Consumer Prices Up 0.2 Per Cent During December

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consumer prices climbed 0.2 per cent in December for a total rise of 3 per cent in the year 1956, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Friday.

Prices of food and clothing were unchanged in the main and transportation costs dipped a little but virtually all other elements of family living costs went up, the bureau said.

BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague told reporters he would not predict much change in January and February, saying:

"Earlier, I would have guessed that prices would be down in those months, but I won't offer that guess now."

The consumer price index reached an all-time high at 118 per cent of the 1947-49 average, 41 against 114.7 in December, 1955, and 117.8 in November.

Higher housing costs were chiefly responsible for the increase, BLS said. They jumped 1/4 of 1 per cent.

Food costs held even at 112.9 per cent of the 1947-49 average, 3.1 per cent higher than a year ago. Meat prices went down, but not as sharply as is usual in January.

Increases were reported for December also in the cost of television repairs, hospital insurance, medical care, hair cuts, cosmetics and toiletries, and reading and recreation.

About 1/2 million workers received hourly wage increases of 1 to 3 cents under union wage contracts which adjust wages to fluctuations in living costs.

Factory workers' take-home pay also reached a new high in December, the bureau reported, ranging from 69.10 for a man with no dependents to \$76.54 for one with three dependents.

Senate Seeking Full Authority To Probe Labor

By G. MILTON KELLY

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate leaders sought Tuesday to make certain a proposed special committee will have all the authority it needs to probe alleged racketeering in labor unions.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has taken a stand favoring full union cooperation, but there was a new defiance from the big Teamsters Union.

A Senate spokesman said legislative specialists were double-checking to be sure a resolution to establish the special committee was tight enough to block challenges from witnesses as to the authority for the investigation.

Backers hoped to place the resolution before the Senate during the day, although some conceded the possibility of further delay.

The AFL-CIO Council, now meeting in Miami, adopted a policy statement Monday ordering the ouster of any official of a member union using the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination "for personal protection" to avoid testifying on union affairs.

But Dave Beck, Teamsters president, immediately announced he did not approve the policy. He said his union would continue to allow any officer or member "the right to refuse to answer questions which might incriminate him."

The Senate investigations subcommittee, headed by Sen. McClellan (D-Ark), started an inquiry into alleged labor racketeering, but ran into challenges to its jurisdiction from several witnesses, including two officials of the Teamsters—Frank W. Brewster of Seattle, a vice president and Elmer Mohn, executive vice president of the union.

The subcommittee has voted to charge Brewster with contempt of Congress.

Gov. Holmes Not Considering Replacing Maison

SALEM (AP) — Gov. Robert D. Holmes said Tuesday he is "not considering replacing H. G. Maison as state police superintendent."

He added, speaking at his morning press conference, that while something might develop in the future to prompt the replacement, he could see no such possibility now.

He had said last week at Eugene that at the moment he had no plans for replacing Maison but Tuesday's statement was the strongest yet given in answer to rumors that the top command of the state police would be shifted under the new state administration.

The first published report of the rumor was in the Oregon Journal. The newspaper said that a man close to the governor—who refused use of his name—said Maison's removal would be an early order of business. Holmes' first comment on this was to call it "very speculative."

Russian Embassy Clerk Departs For Moscow

NEW YORK (AP) — A Russian embassy clerk, reportedly connected with the arrest here of three alleged Soviet spies, left Monday night for Moscow.

Vassil M. Molev, said to be a minor clerk in the Soviet Union's Washington embassy, departed from Idlewild Airport with his wife, Taisiya. Three Russian-speaking men escorted the couple to their plane.

PLANE BURNS

PARIS (AP) — A French airliner arriving from Tunis with 37 persons aboard tipped over after landing at Orly Airfield Tuesday night. It immediately caught fire. First reports indicated that there were three dead and an undetermined number injured.

Boom Still Rolling Ahead But Signposts Point Out Possible Danger Spots

By WALTER BREEDE Jr.

NEW YORK (AP) — The boom was still rolling along this week, but signposts warned of possible danger spots ahead.

Two big questions loomed: Would consumers keep on spending freely? And would business firms curtail their spending programs?

While business overall showed signs of luster, some weak spots were apparent.

Most of the big auto makers were holding their output down. Only one—Ford—scheduled overtime production.

Manufacturers' inventories in many lines had climbed faster than sales. There were new signs of glut in the consumer market for home appliances and television sets. The production fell below the levels of a year ago. Cotton mills slowed their operations.

A downward trend in new orders for machine tools pointed to a slower tempo of industrial expansion in the coming months. The stock market showed no inclination to rally.

Against this background, costs of many goods and services continued to move up.

On the consumer front, the government reported that the cost of living (as measured by its "Consumer Price Index") reached a new record high last month. At 118 per cent of the 1947-49 average, the index had climbed 3 per cent during the past year, and about 3 1/2 per cent since 1953 when President Eisenhower first took office.

Increased housing costs were held responsible for the December rise.

Oil and gasoline price increases touched off fireworks in Congress this week. Senate investigations were shaping up on several fronts — Sen. Pastor (D-R.I.), sponsor of a resolution to set up a special investigating committee of six senators, said Congress has a duty to protect gasoline and oil users from "price-gouging," and Sen. Wiley (R-Wis.) said the public is entitled to know "why prices should be rising" when there's no shortage of gasoline.

Also slated for a look-see by the Senate were increased prices of steel, building materials and newsprint.

Rising price trends figured prominently, too, in President Eisenhower's economic message to Congress. Cautioning against "the upward pressure of costs and prices," Eisenhower defined the administration's economic goal as "prosperity with price stability."

Sec. Wilson Sees No Necessity For Making Apology

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Defense Wilson said Tuesday he sees no reason why he should apologize for his assertion that "a sort of scandal," a draft-dodging business" developed in National Guard enlistments during the Korea War.

Talking with newsmen at the White House after a conference with President Eisenhower, Wilson refused to back down on his statement of Monday. In effect, he repeated the charge.

In reply to a question Wilson said he did not discuss the matter with the President.

Told that some senators had suggested he ought to apologize to the National Guard, Wilson replied emphatically:

"I know of no reason why I should."

The Cabinet officer went on to say that he is trying to step up the military quality of the National Guard.

Wilson said he has been "told that more than 80 per cent of the National Guard today has had no prior military training."

He added:

"That means the National Guard is not a well-trained outfit that could be depended upon."

Wilson is urging six months of active duty training for National Guard enlistees. It was in connection with this that he told a congressional committee Monday that it was "a sort of scandal" during the Korea War that youths under 18½ could enlist in the Guard "and not be drafted to fight in Korea."

On Tuesday there had been resentment of his remarks, Wilson said:

"Perhaps that was a little tough language, but that is exactly what it amounted to."

Garment Maker Refuses To Talk To Probe Group

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thomas Digiacomo, a Paterson, N. J., garment manufacturer, refused Tuesday to tell investigating senators whether he has been "paying off government personnel" in connection with government contracts aggregating over nine million dollars.

Chairman McClellan (D-Ark) of the Senate investigations subcommittee demanded that Digiacomo be barred from doing any further business with the government. He ordered transcripts of the testimony before the subcommittee sent to the Pentagon and other federal agencies.

Digiacomo invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer most of the questions put to him at a public hearing.

He was called at a resumption of the subcommittee's search for evidence of graft in the purchase of uniforms for the armed forces.

Robert F. Kennedy, the subcommittee's chief counsel, said the records of Digiacomo's companies showed \$27,000 was paid to "fictitious firms or fictitious people" between Jan. 1, 1951, and March 3, 1954.

Macmillan Will Meet With Ike During March

LONDON (AP) — The Daily Telegraph today predicted Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will meet with President Eisenhower in Bermuda, probably in March. It said such a meeting might be followed by a Big Three session with French Premier Guy Mollet.

The newspaper, which supports and has close contacts with Macmillan's Conservative government, offered this reasoning for a meeting in Bermuda:

"There is at present a stream of visits to Washington by heads of governments, mainly from the Middle East. A meeting in Bermuda, which is British territory, would remove any suggestion that Mr. Macmillan was 'joining the queue.'"

Commenting on the strain in U. S.-British relations because of the "Suez disagreement," the Telegraph said intensive efforts are under way at the "lower working levels" toward preparing the groundwork for a new Anglo-American relationship in world affairs.

"On the British side," it added, "a clear distinction will in the future be drawn between matters on which Britain is able to act alone if necessary, and those for which American cooperation is essential. The closest contact will be maintained with the United States in both cases."

"The new approach will result, it is expected, in greater realism on both sides of the Atlantic."

FOOD PRICES RISE

PORTLAND (AP) — Food prices here rose three tenths of one percent from November to December, the U. S. Department of Labor reported Monday.

The increase was due to rising costs of vegetables, fresh fruit and cheese, the department said.