

MAIL TRIBUNE
Subscription Rates
Advertising Rates
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBER OF THE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Educational Crisis

According to all the evidence we have seen, this is a "make or break" year for higher education in the state of Oregon.

That is a pretty drastic statement, but we believe it to be true.

Others, who are close to the problem agree—such men as the conservative editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times, the conservative editorial page of the Portland Oregonian, and the well-informed editorial writers of the Eugene Register-Guard.

The crisis lies in the fact that the university and the colleges are losing, and if something is not done will continue to lose, many of their best faculty members.

IT IS a matter of simple family economics.

Why should they stay in Oregon at a rate of pay which is hundreds or even thousands of dollars per year less than they can obtain elsewhere, either teaching or in industry?

And if we say merely "Let 'em go," we are condemning the state system of higher education to second or third-rate status. This we cannot afford to do.

The problem is now before the legislature, which has in its hands the decision as to whether the salaries paid the teaching staffs will be brought up to a point where Oregon can compete with other areas or whether faculty salary increases will again be postponed.

THE most dramatic and shocking description of the problem we have seen is a resume, prepared by the Oregon branch of the American Association of University Professors, of reports of deans and department heads on the difficulties they are having keeping and attracting good faculty members.

Letter after letter tells of the loss of men to other schools and to industrial firms, simply because they felt they could not afford to stay in their present employment at a salary in some cases only half of what they had been offered elsewhere.

Some men are staying on at incomes far below what they have been offered at other schools, simply because they like their present work and their present position. But without some increase, it is easy to see they will not long continue to do so.

THE hard fact is that Oregon faculty salaries have fallen below those offered in colleges and universities with far inferior reputations, let alone the stipends offered by better-known schools and prosperous industries.

Here are a few excerpts from the letters mentioned:

Industry is offering last year's graduates at the Ph. D. level salaries equal to or sometimes in excess of the salaries of our full professors. Last year we employed as an instructor a young man who had just about completed the work for his Ph. D. degree at a salary of \$4,000. This year the young man was offered \$8,000 to go out into industry.

We have two openings... which we have not been able to fill, despite the fact that I took a prolonged trip last spring, during the course of which I visited some 17 universities. The salaries I had to offer were simply not attractive enough to interest prospective candidates.

One of my students with two years' experience is now earning more than I am. Another former student is at a state university earning more than I at a lower rank. Many such cases exist.

There are four members of our staff who have been approached by other institutions with attractive salary offers. The salary adjustment which is being considered by the legislature will be a crucial factor in holding these staff members at Oregon.

During the past year one man was lost to industry because his salary was more than doubled. Naturally we cannot meet this kind of competition but had the salary been adequate, I doubt if he would have considered this offer.

If the chancellor's salary budget is not approved it is virtually certain that we will lose six of our 15 men within a year. Staff turnover and inability to obtain new staff are by no means the only results of an inadequate salary scale. Morale of present staff has declined steadily as belief in ultimate fair salary treatment has become harder and harder to sustain.

I offered a position to 21 candidates with no results. The salary offered was \$4,000. In the meantime the classes are being taught temporarily by wives of staff members and a graduate student.

THESE are only a few, and they are typical. In making their decision, we hope the legislators keep two things in mind. They are:

1. Education is a PRIMARY function of the state; many of the other matters before them—however laudable—are secondary.

2. Higher education is wholly dependent on the state for support; secondary and elementary education, while partly a state function, also have local resources.

And the caliber of instruction for our future citizens is too vital a matter for the state to be niggardly.

'Sensational' Proposals Seen Possible in Disarmament Talks

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Soviet Russia is likely to provide big headlines during the disarmament talks which open in London today.



Charles McCann

There are strong indications that the Soviet government will come up with some sensational new proposals. It is quite possible that Andrei A. Gromyko, Russia's new foreign minister, will go to London in person to present them.

The question is whether Russia will continue its practice of making its disarmament proposals a sounding board for propaganda and will reject any agreement which would provide an air tight inspection system.

There seems to be a feeling that this time a way may be found to get the big powers started toward an agreement in armed strength and control of nuclear weapons.

The London talks are being held by representatives of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and Russia.

These five countries make up a subcommittee of the United Nations disarmament commission.

Negotiations of various kinds on disarmament had been going on ever since the end of World War II inside the U.N. and between interested powers.

No progress had been made in hope that private talks might succeed, the five nation subcommittee was set up on April 19, 1934.

There was a big meeting of the five countries in London in 1936. It ended in failure, as had other meetings, because Russia would not agree to an air tight inspection agreement to prevent cheating.

The U.N. General Assembly Feb. 14 ordered the five nation meetings be resumed.

Russia had asked one week previously that the foreign ministers of the subcommittee countries attend the next disarmament talks.

This proposal was rejected. The western allies said they saw no reason for the foreign ministers to attend unless there was some sound basis for hope that Russia would negotiate on a realistic basis.

But the foreign ministers could be summoned to London at any time, of course, if developments warranted.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Economy note: The house appropriations committee (which is the custodian of the nation's pocketbook) has just recommended a reduction of half a billion dollars in the President's budget requests for money to run 18 government departments.

It sounds good. But there's a catch to it. The house of representatives itself, acting as a whole, may put the amounts back in the budget. If the house doesn't, the senate doesn't, the joint conference committee that iron's out differences between house and senate bills may put the amount back.

In our governmental procedures, there are many ways to TALK economy without getting much of it.

ONE of the committee's recommendations was to the effect that the government should slow up its air conditioning program. The Washington correspondent who wrote the story for the United Press added the comment that this may cause considerable muttering among government employees when they are sweltering through the hot Washington summer.

It could be. But—the taxpayer has to swelter in the heat while earning the money with which to pay for air conditioning the government buildings in Washington.

Isn't the taxpayer entitled to do a little muttering?

MORE on the economy move: The chairman of the house appropriations committee is Hon. Clarence Cannon of Missouri. The other day 100 taxpayers in his district sent him a bundle containing 100 shirts. Cannon was equal to the occasion. He sent the bundle on to President Eisenhower's budget director, Percival Brundage, with the crack that it's he who should have the shirts off the Missouri taxpayers' backs.

Thus he passed the buck.

QUESTION: When will tax reduction actually begin?

I think this is the answer: Whenever the people start voting against the spenders instead of voting for them.

That would bring results rather quickly.

The subcommittee in its new talks will have before it all the disarmament proposals that have been made in recent years. The Last Proposal These include the proposal which the United States presented to the U.N. last Jan. 14.

This provided (1) fissionable materials should be used only for peaceful purposes only; (2) pending agreement on that, advance notice should be given of tests of nuclear weapons; (3) the big powers should start reducing their armed forces, aiming at a limit of 2.5 million men for United States and Russia and 750,000 each for Britain and France; (4) guided missile and similar experiments should be put under control; (5) an inspection system should be established to prevent surprise attack with either conventional or nuclear weapons.

Democratic Senators See Party Problems In Different Light

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent

Washington (U.P.)—Two more prescriptions for guarding and improving the health of the Democratic party have come from its political center.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), and Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), gave the latest diagnoses of where the party now stands and offered advice on how it should face the future.

Both held that the Democratic party is basically strong having won just about all the political prizes last year except the big one—the presidency. Neither shared the concern expressed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), that it must acquire new vigor to escape being interred alongside the oldtime Federalists and the Whigs.

Against Bloc Voters Johnson said, in effect, that the Democrats should concern themselves more with truly national issues and less with court-jug "blobs" of voters.

Personally, I believe that the people of this country are tired of the kind of political thought that divides Americans into "blobs," he said in a week end Jackson Day speech in Raleigh, N.C. "I strongly suspect that those most tired of that phrase are the men and women who are supposed to be members of the blocs."

Otherwise, his recommendations to his party suggested ways for building a "positive program of action" and exposing the "mistakes" of the GOP.

Johnson and Gore's advice provide two more sets of ideas to season the current intra-party debate on how to come back from crushing defeats in the past two presidential elections.

And his staff. But the more they looked into the problem of providing shelters for the urban population the more hideously complicated—and expensive—it became.

To take care of a whole city, there would have to be a shelter every two or three blocks. The people would have to live in the shelters perhaps as long as a month—otherwise lingering radiation would kill them when they emerged. So they would have to have sanitary and medical facilities in the shelters. And they would have to have food.

"Otherwise," Peterson has remarked, in an aside which casts a macabre light on the problem, "they would eat each other up."

This kind of elaborate sheltering, which would only assure that a portion of the urban population would survive in the midst of utter ruin, would cost over \$30 billion for the nation as a whole according to the estimates of Peterson's staff. You only have to look at the price tag to realize why the National Security Council, with a collective shudder, has put the Peterson plan in the file-and-forget category.

THE decision to do so may be the correct decision. In Europe, only the Swedes and Swiss have serious shelter programs. There is no real shelter program in the Soviet Union. The Soviets have presumably decided that more real security is provided by the aircraft and missiles they are producing so furiously, and they are probably right.

Yet the meaning of the decision to file and forget the Peterson plan ought to be understood. It means, quite simply, that in case of all-out nuclear war, not only the cities but the people in the cities "are finished." President Eisenhower recently said that "the likelihood of any nation possessing these great weapons... using them in an attack grows less, I think, every year... because, as I see it, any such operation is just another way of committing suicide."

The President may be right. But his remark suggests a question: Is the United States wise to base its military power almost exclusively on "these great weapons" which may never be used? That is what the United States is doing. At any rate, the futile outcome of Val Peterson's plan suggests that "The New Normalcy" is a bit different from the normalcy of Warren Gamaliel Harding's day.

(Copyright New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

SAVING 60 per cent of the American urban population in case of nuclear war seemed a useful objective to Peterson

From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

WHY AID POLAND? Washington—QUESTION—

"In a recent column you stated that there were two conditions Moscow will require Poland to meet to escape being brought back under the iron hand of Soviet rule: (1) It must maintain the 'Communist system'; (2) It must respect the Warsaw Pact permitting Red Army forces in Poland. Under these circumstances how can it be in America's interest to give the Polish government economic aid?"

ANSWER—The objective of the U.S. government is not merely "containment," not just holding the line against the expansion of Soviet rule. The objective is liberation of those satellite peoples who have the will to freedom.

Let's be frank with ourselves about this policy of "liberation." We are not going to provoke World War 3 by sending American arms or troops to help a satellite throw off its Soviet rulers. The U.S. neither abetted the Polish or Hungarian revolutions nor promised military aid.

There are peaceful methods of helping liberation. Economic aid is one of these methods. Any kind of aid to liberation involves risk; economic aid involves risk. The risk is that it may do no good at all. The risk is that it might encourage the Polish revolutionaries slightly and strengthen the Polish economy slightly—and in the end Moscow may massively roll over the Polish government and no good has been accomplished.

BUT there are powerful anti-Soviet, pro-freedom forces loose in Poland today. If these forces can be nourished and sustained, it is wholly possible that they will carry the largest, the most formidable semi-satellite into the zone of full scale independence.

There is as much independence and more personal freedom in Poland today than in the completely non-Soviet Communist state of Yugoslavia.

The strength of the new anti-Soviet Polish regime rests upon the remarkable alliance between two Polish patriots who were both imprisoned by the Stalinists. They are premier Wladyslaw Gomulka and Stefan Wyszynski, Poland's Roman Catholic primate.

How can they work together? They can work together because Premier Gomulka is a non-dogmatic, anti-Stalinist Socialist who wants independence for his nation at all costs and because Cardinal Wyszynski is an anti-Communist, anti-Soviet leader who believes that with self-control, more patience than the Hungarians used, his nation can win total freedom from both Communism and the Soviet Union.

All Poland, its youth pre-eminently, is breathing more freely again. Its government is no longer jamming Western news broadcasts. Students, thirsting for fact and famished for freedom, are turning on Radio Free Europe at will. Censorship has not entirely ceased but its main purpose appears to be to reduce provocative attacks on the Soviet Union. As one Polish editor put it: "We cannot yet print the whole truth, but we no longer print lies." Foreign newspapers and books are publicly on sale and are available in state libraries.

IN his article in the Saturday Evening Post Richard C. Hottelet put Poland's dilemma vividly and accurately. "Gomulka and his Poland are walking a tightrope," he wrote. "If the government provokes

the Kremlin it risks Soviet intervention. If it bows to Russian pressure it may be swept away by a furious population... he must raise the standard of living in a country which Communism has brought to the brink of ruin."

Premier Gomulka is not wedded to doctrinaire Communism. In view of the fact that he has dissolved about 7,500 of the 10,000 collective farms in Poland, it is clear that he is not wedded to Communism.

Gomulka will never proclaim that he is abandoning the "Communist state," but unless he puts human liberty ahead of Communism, he may quickly be swept from office by his own people. Poland is moving appreciably away from being a "Communist state" because the Polish people demand it. Economic aid is designed to nourish that demand and let the Kremlin decide what it wants to do about it. Poland is not asking for gifts; it is asking for a substantial loan. The Eisenhower Administration favors such a loan, which would be a risky but wise investment.

(Copyright New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Gold Hill Water To the Editor: I have been a resident of Gold Hill for over 18 months, and in that time there has been about nine months of muddy water, city water. The city water of Gold Hill is not fit to drink and I was told to boil all water before drinking it, and for cooking purposes. I washed yesterday and the water before I started to wash was dirtier than my laundry was.

I have talked to several of my neighbors and they tell me that the City Water commission was supposed to put a filter in the reservoir some years ago, but have failed to do so. They told me that it would do no good to write to anyone about it, but I thought it would not hurt to let you and some of the Tribune readers know just what the city water of Gold Hill is like.

It seems as though the City council does not want any advanced progress or new industries brought to this town. I wonder why?

Hope that you may use this in your column soon. We read and take the Mail Tribune ever since we moved up here. Thanking you in advance.

B. F. M. Name on file

The Vital Day GEO. N. TAYLOR

Set a smallish blackboard on a stand or easel up front in your Sunday School room. On one half of the board chalk in a cross and on the bar where they nailed Christ, chalk in "SIN" and just below chalk "DEATH." Now at the top on the other half write "E T E R N A L L I F E." Then hold out to them a stick of chalk. Urge them to come up and sign initials as taking Christ as Lord and Saviour and that eternal life is theirs. Practice it alone. Learn how. Takes 20 to 30 minutes out of S. S. time. It is the vital day.

"I was 12 years old when I signed and now I am going back to No. Africa on my 2nd term." A Pacific Coast woman missionary. adv.

Bladder 'Weakness' If worried by "Bladder Weakness" (Getting Up Nights too frequent, burning or itching urination) or (Strong, Cloudy Urine) due to common Kidney and Bladder Irritations, try CYTOLIN for quick, gratifying, comforting help. A billion CYTOLIN tablets used in past 25 years prove safety and success. Ask druggist for CYTOLIN under money-back guarantee. See how much better you feel tomorrow.

FUNERAL SERVICES

In Every Price Range

Since 1908 PERL Funeral Home

At PERL'S every family may make funeral arrangements which are in keeping with its means. A selection of services in every price range is offered to satisfy individual preferences and to meet all financial circumstances. Convenient Terms? Certainly!

Phone 2-6675

Worry of FALSE TEETH Slipping or Irritating?

Don't be embarrassed by loose false teeth slipping, dropping or wobbling when you eat, talk or laugh. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This pleasant powder gives a remarkable sense of added comfort and security by holding plates more firmly. No gummy, sticky, pasty taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.