

School Election Method Getting Responsible Vote

Eugene - Evidence about the characteristics of persons usually voting in school elections shows that Oregon's present system of voting - requiring only a simple majority - is a good way of getting a responsible vote.

This conclusion is an outcome of work by the Community Studies Project of the University of Oregon on problems of community life. The findings on voting have been published in an Oregon School Study Council bulletin entitled "Characteristics of Voters and Non - Voters in School Elections" by John M. Fokett, professor of sociology, and Keith Goldhammer, associate professor of education.

They state that suggestions such as the report by Dr. Sly of Princeton, who recommended that in order to get a more responsible vote a certain percentage of voters must cast ballots on an issue to pass it, "are not at all likely to accomplish their purpose."

Substantial Interest Shown

In fact the likelihood is that such legislation "might tend to thwart the community's securing adequate services" than to result in a more intelligent sampling of the community's interest in the particular issue involved.

The study shows that most individuals who vote regularly have a substantial interest in the community, stemming from high income, home ownership, and high educational attainment. They are active in school affairs and have a deep concern for them.

But most non-voters, according to the study, are not greatly interested in issues and lack deep concern relative to the outcome of the election. And these are the people who would be asked to vote if restrictions were made setting a certain percentage of votes that must be cast.

The two professors say that

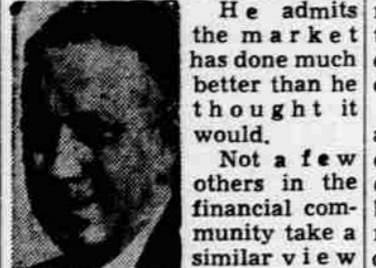
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Uncertainty of Stock Market Has Many Experts Buffaloed

By **ELMER C. WALZER**
UPI Financial Editor



New York - (UPI) - This stock market has me buffaloed, said a noted market expert today.

He admits the market has done much better than he thought it would.

Not a few others in the financial community take a similar view of the current trading. They note that the institutions are sitting quietly by waiting to see which way the cat will jump. But there doesn't seem to be a great deal of selling.

The steel strike is one of the big uncertainties just now. Some of the market commentators hold that if labor wins the strike - gets a fat pay increase - the settlement will be bullish. If industry wins - holds the line on wage increases and fringes - they hold the settlement will be bearish.

That's another way of saying if the settlement is inflationary the market will rise, and if it is deflationary it will fall - or, at least, it will not rise.

There's this to be said about the strike settlement coming ahead of Nikita Khrushchev's visit: Even if the strike is over in another week the steel mills cannot get back into production before Sept. 15.

Steel experts hold that the central issue involved is that of securing greater general interest, which should follow upon a broadening of general community participation in school affairs.

another week of the steel walkout will leave the mills in such shape that it may take two to four weeks to get them back into production. The reason for that is the longer the furnaces are idle the more damage is done, and the longer the resumption will take.

The money market is firm and there's a chance the Federal Reserve will raise its discount rate which currently is below the will rate. Also the re-examination of defense production is causing some worry.

What this market needs is inspiration, one expert pointed out. The inspiration of the past - the type that made this market in the first place - was inflation. What the market will do without it is the problem that is worrying Wall Streeters.

One thing this market has that the market of 1929 lacked is sounder investment. There isn't the shoe - string margin trading. But the lack of that type of activity makes for a shortage of stocks and thin markets. These thin markets in turn hold the prospect of wide drops on small selling.

Puzzled Over Visit

Wall Street admits it is puzzled on interpreting the implications of the Khrushchev visit. It is just waiting to see what will happen.

It is recalled that the market got worried and fell several points when the visit was announced on the theory it might cause cutbacks in defense spending. But that phase doesn't seem to carry much weight now.

The approach of Labor Day, it is noted, always brings periods of market hesitation. Labor Day to Wall Street marks the end of summer and the end of vacations. Things settle down and industry goes ahead.

Wall Street still holds the belief that the steel strike is only postponing the business upsurge. Once the steel mills are humming again, it is held, things will brighten up all over and earnings and dividends will rise.

Pierce to Work With Chamber

Jennings Pierce, of Pierce Associates, Medford, has been named to work with the Medford Chamber of Commerce on membership relations, Don McNeil, manager, announced today.

Pierce's activities will serve as an extension of the chamber's regular membership committee in the field of membership contact, new member prospects and past due accounts, McNeil said.

The position is a temporary one, McNeil said.

He will work with the chamber in coordinating a television presentation to keep valley residents posted on progress of chamber projects.

Pierce is past president of the chamber, and served as chairman of the greeters and agriculture committees.



Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins

Not All Animals Are Able To Perspire

The human skin, as well as that of the horse, is literally perforated, like a sheet of acoustical board, with thousands of tiny openings called pores or sweat glands through which moisture oozes. The evaporation of this water or sweat cools the body and assists in keeping the body temperature to a normal 98.6 degrees.

Most of the higher orders of animals also sweat. Those living in a hot, humid region perspire freely whenever the temperature is high. Others also living in similar conditions do not have sweat glands, so must resort to other means of controlling body temperatures.

The dog is one. These animals actually "sweat through the tongue;" moisture dripping from their mouths is perspiration. The lolling, which pulls fresh air in the mouth, accomplishes what sweating does for us.

Old Remedy

The ox-teams that played an important part in the settling of early America had a pretty rough time of it when weather was warm. The driver had to rest his "span" at frequent intervals as the poor creatures couldn't sweat. An old remedy for over - heated oxen was to force a live frog down the animals throat. The "cold-blooded frog" was supposed to drop the oxen's tem-

perature to a safe level.

A shortage of sweat glands forces all cattle to seek shade when the sun is hot. The exception is the Brahman, or so-called "sacred cow of India," which is equipped with sweat glands and feeds with little discomfort even in the boiling sun of the tropics.

With the other species of cattle however, it's not a question of sweating or not sweating, they couldn't anyway. Maybe that is why cows stay so "contented." By not getting themselves "worked up in a lather" they remain placid and very calm.

Birds, too, are short of sweat glands. Like the dog, wolf and fox, the bird lolls, pulling in fresh, cool air over the protruding tongue.

Glands Unnecessary

Sweat glands are unnecessary too in a fish, turtle, worm, reptile or insect. These creatures being cold-blooded, don't need to perspire. Their body temperatures remain slightly above their surroundings. However, they have to exercise caution.

A cold-blooded snake would "blow its top" and die in a short time in the direct rays of a hot sun. The frog would dehydrate in a hurry if water or moisture were absent for some length of time. The insect is protected, something like the desert cactus, by its hard outer covering. Those insects without the hard shell

usually live in the ground.

The porpoise, whale and sea-lion depend on the cooling action of water. The porpoise and the whale live in the water, the sea lion always close enough to dip in any time its body temperature reaches a point where most warmblooded animals start to sweat.

Minneapolis, Minn. - (UPI) - Martin B. McKneally, 44, a Newburgh, N.Y., attorney, is the new national commander of the American Legion.

Portland - (UPI) - Attendance at the Oregon Centennial Wednesday was 11,933, bringing the total to date to 1,056,912.

Sweet Home - (UPI) - The Oregon Plywood Mill, destroyed by fire in June, will be rebuilt.

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BEST ENGINE—Chevrolet engines have long won expert praise and, just recently, Chevrolet received the NASCAR Outstanding Achievement award for "the creation and continuing development of America's most efficient V-type engines."

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