

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 26, 1904, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
CARRIER
1 MONTH \$1.50
6 MONTHS \$8.00
1 YEAR \$15.00
MAIL
1 MONTH \$1.50
6 MONTHS \$8.00
1 YEAR \$12.00

Education Future

By MAX WAUCHOPE

The future of American public education has been of mounting concern in the last decade to both state and public officials on local, state and national levels.

The Klamath-Lake County follow-up meeting on the White House Conference on Education will bring these problems to the local level. This meeting, scheduled for Friday, 8 p.m., in Mills School auditorium is of vital interest to all parents, taxpayers and educators.

These follow-up meetings are the culmination of state, regional and national conferences on education first urged by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message in January, 1954.

Parents with children in school will hear the various recommendations for improving and augmenting the educational system which the conferees at the meetings have studied and are backing.

The taxpayer will be interested to hear the ways recommended for raising funds for needed building and other expenses facing educators today. With the tremendous population increase in Oregon, and over the nation, during the last 15 years, more schools must be built. How can the legislators raise these monies?

In 1900 Oregon spent \$1.4 million on public education; in 1920 \$5 million. This had risen to \$20 million by 1954. It is expected to increase to \$116,758,000 by 1960. The legislators, and school board members, have had to face the tough problem of where to raise this huge sum. The problem is not lessening — it can be expected to loom even larger in the years to come.

Where have these funds come from? In 1954 69.2 per cent came from local effort (real and personal property tax), 28 per cent from state funds (basic school support) and 2.8 per cent from federal funds (lunch, special education, etc.).

State aid to schools has lowered from 40 per cent in 1947 to the 28 per cent of 1954. During this same period the school tax load carried by local property taxes has tripled — up 300 per cent. Federal assistance has remained about the same.

The main source of the state aid is the state income tax. Nearly all the state district conferences have advocated a state sales tax earmarked for education. The sales tax has been voted down in Oregon several times.

The district conferences have also suggested a re-assessment of real property values over the state with a view to a more equitable tax load and consequent lower millage.

Increased Federal aid to education brought a practically unanimous verdict of no government aid if accompanied by control and restrictions.

The aims of education will be one of the important phases of the follow-up conference. How best to fit the student for future life in modern American society has been on the agenda at many district meetings.

The treatment of gifted and retarded children in the educational system and other important factors also have been discussed.

The pay and prestige of teachers is another facet of the conference that will be on the forum.

Delegates to the White House Conference will be in attendance at the Friday night meeting as will a legislative representative and educators from Klamath and Lake counties.

The level of education of any country has always been one of the gauges of its true worth — never more so than in the highly specialized and scientific world of today.

The education of the youth of America is as important to the maintenance of our nation's freedom as is a strong armed force. Every citizen should take a vital interest in the solution of the educational problems of America.

Indian Speech

By KEN McLEOD

The American Indian of 1492 had long been in the making before the landing of Columbus, but we know little of the stirring events and bloodshed that brought all this making about. As we now know, there was more than 20,000 years of history in this making to command our respect even if most of the details are lost. But 1492 opens a different outlook, for since then we are confronted by a mass of historical information about the modern Indian. There are many great books from which we can learn a great deal about them — the deeds of their great men, the fables, the legends, the tragedies they faced even to the bitter end.

The English and the French, chief colonizers of the United States and Canada, found the country occupied by many independent tribes, for the most part at war with each other. The elders of neighboring tribes talked peace and at times sincerely sought it, but the marauding traditions were so carefully fostered that raiding for blood, captives and plunder was on the level of second nature.

The Indian who had not taken part in a raid was a curiosity. The honors of social esteem of the tribe went to him who had killed his man. The tribes were rarely large, operating in independent units of a few hundred persons, old and young. This often perplexed the European, accustomed to well disciplined nations, and opened the way to constant friction.

Yet what puzzled the European even more was the fact that there were almost as many forms of speech as there were tribes. To get some notion of what this

means, suppose that every town along any one of our major highways had a different language.

What a troublesome world that would be! But worse than that, each town would have some customs of its own to violate which was dangerous; to be the friend of one would automatically make one an enemy of another, etc. Such a confusion of tongues seems at first unexplainable, but when scholars begin to study the different languages forms some order begins to displace that which seems to be chaos.

Speech is a practical matter and to be serviceable, words and their meanings must be highly standardized; but when a people live in small, self-contained groups such uniformity need not go beyond the bounds of the group.

Again, a vocabulary is never fixed in its details, even when supported by written standards, but when carried on merely by word of mouth can change rapidly. On the other hand, the form of grammar of a language is ultraconservative, so much so that a scholar can soon convince himself that English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, etc., must have been derived from a common parent tongue.

By the same way students of Indian speech soon discerned that in spite of all the apparent confusion of Indian tongues the tribes could be arranged in families, according to the parentage of their speech. We know, too, that this means descent from an ancestral tribe in which the elements of the language were crystallized. But we must turn back from these technical matters; what we need to hear in mind is that the specialists in this field of research have identified the leading families of Indian languages and have assigned the tribes belonging to them. Such lists really give us tribal genealogies instead of those for individuals, a number of tribal family trees upon the branches of which every known tribe may find perch.

In North America there are many such Indian language families, some large and powerful, some commonplace, some poor and weak in number, some on the verge of extinction. To form a comprehensive notion of the Indian in the United States we must fix in our minds the names and characteristics of the greatest families and familiarize ourselves with their outstanding tribal members.

Survivor
By HAL BOYLE
GEORGETOWN, Colo. (AP)—On a wintry night two years ago one of "the Seven Sisters" struck Leroy Buckley with a mighty white flat of death—but he escaped alive.

State aid to schools has lowered from 40 per cent in 1947 to the 28 per cent of 1954. During this same period the school tax load carried by local property taxes has tripled — up 300 per cent. Federal assistance has remained about the same.

The main source of the state aid is the state income tax. Nearly all the state district conferences have advocated a state sales tax earmarked for education. The sales tax has been voted down in Oregon several times.

The district conferences have also suggested a re-assessment of real property values over the state with a view to a more equitable tax load and consequent lower millage.

Increased Federal aid to education brought a practically unanimous verdict of no government aid if accompanied by control and restrictions.

The aims of education will be one of the important phases of the follow-up conference. How best to fit the student for future life in modern American society has been on the agenda at many district meetings.

The treatment of gifted and retarded children in the educational system and other important factors also have been discussed.

The pay and prestige of teachers is another facet of the conference that will be on the forum.

Delegates to the White House Conference will be in attendance at the Friday night meeting as will a legislative representative and educators from Klamath and Lake counties.

The level of education of any country has always been one of the gauges of its true worth — never more so than in the highly specialized and scientific world of today.

The education of the youth of America is as important to the maintenance of our nation's freedom as is a strong armed force. Every citizen should take a vital interest in the solution of the educational problems of America.

Indian Speech

By KEN McLEOD

The American Indian of 1492 had long been in the making before the landing of Columbus, but we know little of the stirring events and bloodshed that brought all this making about. As we now know, there was more than 20,000 years of history in this making to command our respect even if most of the details are lost. But 1492 opens a different outlook, for since then we are confronted by a mass of historical information about the modern Indian. There are many great books from which we can learn a great deal about them — the deeds of their great men, the fables, the legends, the tragedies they faced even to the bitter end.

The English and the French, chief colonizers of the United States and Canada, found the country occupied by many independent tribes, for the most part at war with each other. The elders of neighboring tribes talked peace and at times sincerely sought it, but the marauding traditions were so carefully fostered that raiding for blood, captives and plunder was on the level of second nature.

The Indian who had not taken part in a raid was a curiosity. The honors of social esteem of the tribe went to him who had killed his man. The tribes were rarely large, operating in independent units of a few hundred persons, old and young. This often perplexed the European, accustomed to well disciplined nations, and opened the way to constant friction.

Yet what puzzled the European even more was the fact that there were almost as many forms of speech as there were tribes. To get some notion of what this

means, suppose that every town along any one of our major highways had a different language.

What a troublesome world that would be! But worse than that, each town would have some customs of its own to violate which was dangerous; to be the friend of one would automatically make one an enemy of another, etc. Such a confusion of tongues seems at first unexplainable, but when scholars begin to study the different languages forms some order begins to displace that which seems to be chaos.

Speech is a practical matter and to be serviceable, words and their meanings must be highly standardized; but when a people live in small, self-contained groups such uniformity need not go beyond the bounds of the group.

Again, a vocabulary is never fixed in its details, even when supported by written standards, but when carried on merely by word of mouth can change rapidly. On the other hand, the form of grammar of a language is ultraconservative, so much so that a scholar can soon convince himself that English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, etc., must have been derived from a common parent tongue.

By the same way students of Indian speech soon discerned that in spite of all the apparent confusion of Indian tongues the tribes could be arranged in families, according to the parentage of their speech. We know, too, that this means descent from an ancestral tribe in which the elements of the language were crystallized. But we must turn back from these technical matters; what we need to hear in mind is that the specialists in this field of research have identified the leading families of Indian languages and have assigned the tribes belonging to them. Such lists really give us tribal genealogies instead of those for individuals, a number of tribal family trees upon the branches of which every known tribe may find perch.

In North America there are many such Indian language families, some large and powerful, some commonplace, some poor and weak in number, some on the verge of extinction. To form a comprehensive notion of the Indian in the United States we must fix in our minds the names and characteristics of the greatest families and familiarize ourselves with their outstanding tribal members.

to my knees, and as I finished my first 'hall Mary,' Leroy reached into the snow and said, 'Here it is, Dad.'

The father, stirred emotionally by his memories, looked affectionately at his son.

"Whenever he drives by the Seven Sisters now," he said quietly, "he says a silent prayer. Some-one saw him up there on the mountain that night and helped him."

Stalin's Heirs

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—Stalin's heirs now denounce him like men anxious to get rid of a stench. Becoming so extreme about it so suddenly, they raise an immediate question about themselves.

These new Kremlin leaders, tumbling over one another to condemn Stalin at this late date, were his right-hand men either all or part of the 20 years he ran the show in Russia. He died in 1953.

If he was as bad as they now say he was, why did they wait till now to say so? Why did they not only let him get away with it but cooperate with him and glorify him in his lifetime?

They can't claim ignorance of what was happening. They were part of it. This makes them hypocrites who either agreed with him in his lifetime or lacked the guts to throw him out, and now put on this act because it serves their purpose.

At the Russian Communist party's 20th Congress last week Stalin was attacked by name or indirectly by party boss Khrushchev, Premier Bulganin, Deputy Premier Malenkov, Suslov, Mikoyan and Kaganovich, and Foreign Minister Molotov.

Summed up, this in effect was the catalogue of sins they blamed on their old boss.

He betrayed the spirit of the Revolution with one-man rule; he twisted history in his writings; he set back the Revolution with his domestic and foreign policies; and some or all of his old Bolshevik comrades, whom he had shot in the purges of the 1930s, were framed.

Why this switch by Stalin's heirs? They had to make it. They had to give communism a fresh and attractive look, which meant wiping out the Stalin look. He had left them the communism hanging on a hook.

By the time of Stalin's death communism, except for what the Red Chinese could do, was standing still. The West was surrounding Russia with allies, or trying to. And Stalin had made communism repulsive. He was freezing native of Malaya.

Communism the world over had become associated in people's minds with violence, aggression, murder, purges, liquidation of even the party faithful, subversion, subservience (to Russia), and meager rewards.

Stalin, in becoming the symbol of communism, had become the symbol of all the tyrants in history.

And for years he had had no new ideas. He had become incapable of taking advantage of new and favorable situations by changing his tactics. He wasn't letting communism expand. He was freezing it solid behind the Iron Curtain.

The new leaders must, if they are to win against the West, change this world view of Russian communism, scoop up in any way they can the nations not attached to the West and even soften and break the Western partnerships.

They couldn't do it by force without catastrophe for themselves. But, as they now make plain in throwing Stalin's bulldozer out the window, there are other ways to try.

They talk now of economic help to their neighbors, letting communism develop along different lines in other countries, of Russia as a friend and not a menace, of taking over where they can be peaceful and legal means. They reserve the idea of forceful overthrow for only the biggest and most anti-Communist countries.

Copper Today

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Copper today is at the highest price level since the time some 80 years ago when it was considered a scarce metal.

At 45 cents a pound copper brings boom times in the mining states, but producers aren't as gleeful as you might think. They fear high-priced copper will lose some permanent markets to substitutes — chiefly aluminum and plastics.

The United States uses so much copper now—more than half of that mined each year this side of the Iron Curtain—that it can no longer control the world market.

Chile can, and just has, forced the price up here. Europe can, and does, snag copper supplies that American users would like to have.

The Copper & Brass Research Assn. holds one hope of a 16 per cent increase in copper-producing capacity in the non-Communist world in the next three years.

Copper users here clamor for relief now—eyeing the government's strategic stockpile of the metal and urging tough curbs on the export of copper scrap.

If you're in a hurry for copper, it seems as scarce a metal now as 80 years ago, before the big mines were opened. If you go to a custom smelter for copper today you may pay more than 32 cents a pound. A year ago it cost 30 cents. Early in 1955 the price was as low as 18 cents.

Government controls in World War II pegged it at 22 cents.

Copper expansion programs are

under way, the Copper & Brass Research Assn. notes today in a survey of world production. Exciting mines are tapping additional ore bodies, and new properties will come into production during the next three years.

The association estimates mine production outside the Iron Curtain as 2,778,000 tons in 1955. It estimates that strikes prevented the mining of another 150,000 tons, giving a capacity total of 2,928,000 tons. It says 229,500 additional tons will be added to capacity this year, another 105,500 in 1957, and 123,600 more in 1958. This would bring total capacity in 1958 to 3,387,100 tons.

But demand could keep on rising too. The Bureau of Mines reports that in the United States per capita consumption jumped from 8 pounds in 1900 to 17 pounds by 1954. Yet, outside the United States, world consumption was less than 2 pounds per capita by 1954.

Vets Mail Bag

Two important warnings to veterans buying or selling GI homes were sounded by the Veterans Administration.

First, veterans will run afoul of the Federal law if they purchase a home with a GI loan intending to turn a quick sale at a profit rather than to occupy it as the law requires.

Second, veterans who sell their homes and let the purchasers assume the favorable, low interest GI loans, run the risk of later having to pay all or part of the debt resulting from a default by the new owner.

VA said that some veterans buy GI homes without intending to occupy them, and receive a small sum of money for allowing non-veterans to take advantage of the liberal financing provisions of the GI loan entitlement.

GI home loans may not be used for speculative profit, VA emphasized. Each veteran who applies for a GI home loan is required to certify that he intends to occupy the property as his home.

The veteran who gets involved in such a deal subjects himself to severe penalties including possible permanent forfeiture of all Veterans Administration benefits.

A builder, lender or seller who has knowledge prior to the closing of the loan that a veteran does not intend to occupy the home and let the deal go through anyhow, may face suspension from the GI loan program, loss of guaranty and insurance, or even criminal prosecution, VA said.

Veterans who sell their GI homes and let the purchasers assume the VA-guaranteed mortgage, remain responsible for the payment of the loan.

Veterans should not sell their property without making certain that their interests are protected. One way to do that, VA said, is to have the purchaser pay cash or arrange a loan in his own name which relieves the veteran of all liability.

Unless this is done, VA pointed out, and the new owner fails to keep up payments, the holder of the GI mortgage can foreclose. Where the proceeds of the sale resulting from the foreclosure do not cover the amount of GI loan outstanding, the difference may remain a debt against the veteran.

If the VA has to pay the holder of the mortgage for the guaranteed portion of the debt, the veteran then will owe the Government the net amount of that payment, plus interest.

Any veteran in doubt about his rights, VA emphasized, need only consult the nearest Veterans Administration Regional Office for information on GI loan regulations.

QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK:
Q. I have just been discharged from service, and I want to apply for a GI term insurance policy within my 120-day deadline. Will I have to take a physical examination to get this insurance?

A. No. A physical examination is not required. However, you must apply and pay your first premium within the 120-day period.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty on whether Mr. Eisenhower has reached his decision:

"I wouldn't know—and if I do know, I'm not going to tell you. When he is going to make the announcement, he will tell me and I will tell you."

WASHINGTON—An atomic observer on President Eisenhower's announcement that the United States will make available one billion dollars worth of uranium for peaceful use:

"This will give the boys in the Kremlin something to think about. The Russians can't possibly hope to match this."

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Publisher William Prescott Allen on the sympathy he received from 12 other prisoners after he was thrown into jail for refusing to tell a grand jury where he got his information for an anti-vice crusade:

"They told me they thought it was terrible the way I was thrown in here. They all felt sorry for me and sympathized with me."

WASHINGTON—Rep. T. James Tamm on ousted Argentine dictator Juan Peron staying in a Panama, C.Z. hotel owned by the U.S. government:

"Peron is not like the ordinary Latin American dictator. He's something special. Compared to him, the Frankenstein monster and Dracula were Rover Boys."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hado

Beware of those pals who just drop in for a minute...IT'S ALWAYS WHEN YOU'RE BUSIEST...

RUNGUS, OL' BOY! HOW GOES P I KNOW YOU'RE BUSY, BUT I WAS IN THE BUILDING SO I JUST DROPPED IN TO SAY HELLO...

Hi, VERN!

THANKS AND A HAT TIP TO HARRY SPENCER, NEWBORN, N.Y. 2-25

TWO HOURS LATER...HE'S JUST GETTING INTO HIGH GEAR....

DON'T LET ME BOTHER YOU...GO RIGHT ON WITH YOUR WORK...HEY-DYA THINK SIX-DAY BIKE RACES WILL EVER COME BACK? WHO'S THE FAT GUY OUT THERE P GUESS WHO I SAW TODAY? ETC... ETC... ON AND ON...

Tot's Name Still Unknown

TUCUMCARI, N.M. (AP)—The identity of a savagely beaten little boy found abandoned here remained a mystery today after apparent collapse of a theory that he might be a 3-year-old boy kidnapped from a New York City suburb.

The father of Steve Damman, kidnapped four months ago, said last night the boy found here is not his missing son.

Inspector Stuyvesant Pinnell, head of Nassau County, N. Y., detectives, said today he is "in a great deal of doubt" that the boy found whimpering outside a service station here before dawn Monday is the Damman child.

Pinnell told a newsmen that on the basis of present information from here and from the Damman child's father he has no intention of sending any detective here for a further check.

After examining a police photo of the boy, A.I.C. Jerry Damman at his home in East Meadow, N.Y., said, "It is not our child."

He said the unknown child had certain similarities to Steven, who vanished from in front of a supermarket in East Meadow Oct. 31, 1955, but that the child did not appear to be his. He said the boy found had only three teeth, while his son had 32. There were other discrepancies, he said.

The child found here was taken to Tucumcari General Hospital. There, officers said, they found his nose recently had been broken and badly set, he was covered

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

with bruises from a severe beating around the head and bore a still-unhealed burn on his right palm.

Asked where he got a scar on his arm, he told nurses, "Daddy hit me."

But he was still incoherent and didn't know his name. He is to be placed in a foster home in Tucumcari sometime today. Hospital authorities said he is from 3 to 5 years old.

Fri. & Sat. Only!

MEN'S SHOES
150 PAIR ONLY

SIZES 7 to 13

Values 9.95 to 17.95