

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Our Nation's Schools

Educators think the 30,000 "unnecessary" school districts in this country are terribly wasteful of both money and school personnel.

The smaller the school district, the higher the ratio of teachers and other school workers to students. And the higher the schooling cost per pupil.

Where states have big school aid programs, the effect may be to help sustain a basically uneconomic structure by pouring funds into these small districts.

Where no such aid exists, the effect may be to depress teachers' salaries. One study found that in the three states where average enrollment per district is smallest, those salaries were only 71 to 74 per cent of the national average.

A question lawmakers in Washington should obviously be asking themselves is whether any contemplated federal school aid might unwisely be used to shore up thousands of inadequate, costly school systems.

As many surveys have suggested, substantial administrative economies would result from compacting today's 40,000 units into the recommended 10,000. Management, pur-

chasing, many essential services could be handled more cheaply on a large unit basis.

The gain in the teaching field also promises to be substantial. Fourteen of the 15 states with the smallest average school district enrollment have average teacher salaries below the national average. These would be lifted to proper levels in districts of sensible size.

If all these clear advantages flow from consolidating our school districts, what's keeping us?

The fact is that consolidation is under way. Two years ago we had 5,000 more school districts than today. The total shrinks steadily. Yet educators don't think the pace is swift enough.

Some states have laws making reorganization mandatory, but many still do not. And a look into history shows that consolidation into really effective units has usually come only when states have compelled it.

Many argue that the states and the local communities know best how to manage their school systems. Here, in this area of activity endorsed by virtually all educators, they have a golden opportunity to prove it.

A New Look At Surpluses

All the evidence that can be mustered suggests that great farm surpluses will be with us for at least the next generation, no matter what farm programs government devises.

That they represent a heavy drain on the U.S. Treasury is a long established fact. Increasingly, however, those concerned with the problem are trying to find a bright side.

The developing attitude seems to be: "The surpluses are going to be with us, so let's use them, and preferably abroad, where they can do the most good."

Said one agricultural specialist: "We're a little like a guy with a million dollars. He's got problems. But there are worse ones. It's better to have too much than too little."

"What a potential weapon these reserves are for us in the world economic struggle. Think what Khrushchev would do if he had them."

With our storage bins groaning with our excess production, no one pretends that more than a small dent has been made thus far. But there has been progress.

Our total farm exports in calendar 1960 came to a record \$4.8 billion, up \$800 million from the previous year. Exports of farm commodities have in fact been running consistently at high levels for several years.

Regular commercial sales and movement of farm products under the foreign aid program account for a heavy proportion of this. In addition, there has been a growing flow of crops and livestock under a law adopted in 1954 to help develop foreign markets.

This flow includes products involved in donations, barter deals, sales in foreign currencies, famine and other emergency transfers. Continuous effort is made to increase it.

All told, farm exports on the average represent about 15 per cent of farmers' annual cash receipts in this country. But the net benefit to farmers may be only from a half to two thirds of that figure, since imports of comparable products partly cancel exports.

Nevertheless, their gain is a clear one. And U.S. leaders—and farm experts—seem heartened that whatever enlargement of exports has occurred has not only helped at home but has served our larger strategic and economic aims abroad.



YOUR POCKETBOOK

Spending Habits Can Wreck Your Budget



By FAYE HENLE
The queries pour in: "I still can't budget. What shall I do?"

I turned this one over to Dr. Marguerite L. Rittenhouse, specialist in consumer research. Here is her suggestion:

Throw out the budget books. Go about your merry way. At the end of each day jot down what you have spent. Itemize your spending thus: supermarket, clothes, lunch, etc. It will take no more than two minutes. Do this for one day and soon you'll get into the habit of doing it daily.

One gal Dr. Rittenhouse cited wondered why she was constantly in debt until she discovered she was spending \$20 weekly during lunch hour instead of the \$6 she estimated.

Another, a working mother, totaled her expenses only to find that she could not afford to work. Help with children at home, extra clothes, taxes, careless food buying—these totaled more than her weekly take-home pay.

When you know where your money goes, you can control your spending, promises this astute lady researcher. She also notes that but six per cent of some 5,600 women recently sur-

veyed actually budgeted their spending.

"I'd like to join an investment club. How can I go about finding one in my town?"

Write The National Association of Investment Clubs, National Bank Building, Detroit 26, Mich., asking them for the names of investment clubs in your vicinity. If you cannot find a club the association can send you a kit and help you start a club.

"What is so important about a birth certificate?"

If your citizenship is in question you will need a birth certificate to prove in what country you were born. Employers often request one, especially if you are applying for a job of a highly confidential nature.

When you seek a passport to travel overseas you need a birth certificate. They are sometimes needed to establish a person's legal age or legal name and for social security purposes.

Often you'll need a birth certificate for claiming legal status as an heir or an heirress to an estate or sum of money.

"Is it true that the government collects estate taxes on the proceeds of government life insurance policies?"

The answer is yes. However, don't forget that there are certain gifts you make during your lifetime to reduce estate taxes. Consult the experts like trust officers at a bank, your lawyer or perhaps an accountant when you plan your estate. This is no do-it-yourself job.

"Can you give me the name of an investment counselor?"

No. This column cannot make such specific recommendations. Write the Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc. at 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. They will send you a list of their members. Interview several advisers before you choose. You'll discover some more interested in smaller accounts, others in larger and some whose personalities and approaches to investing will suit you better than others.

Thoughts

And Jesus uttered a loud cry, and breathed his last. — Mark 15:37.

Christ has outlasted the empire that crucified Him nineteen centuries ago. He will outlast the dictators who defy him now.—Ralph W. Sockman.

And this will be my covenant with them when I take away their sins.—Romans 11:27.

The work of redemption is the most glorious of all the works of God; it will forever remain the grand mirror to reflect the brightest beams of the divine glory.—Nathaniel Emmons.

Table Talk

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| ACROSS | 1 Kind of corn | 6 Kind of hut |
| 2 Fasting season | 7 Beverage | |
| 3 Vegetable | 8 Idaho city | |
| 4 Fruit drink | 9 Ages | |
| 5 Pennsylvania | 10 Sea eagle | |
| 11 Russian news agency | | |
| 12 City in | | |
| 13 Old (Scot.) | 17 Wigwag (var.) | |
| 14 Three (pretix) | 18 Heating devices | |
| 15 European | 19 Adhesive | |
| 16 Hebrew ascetics | 20 Victorian exclamation | |
| 21 Worms | 25 Press | |
| 22 Pencil | 26 Hindu garments | |
| 23 Fencing sword | 27 Traveler | |
| 24 Dipnet | 28 Entry in a ledger | |
| 25 Ginger cookie | 29 Book of maps | |
| 26 Fasten | 30 Impudent | |
| 27 Fleet | 31 Century plant | |
| 32 Legislative body | | |
| 33 Slacker | | |
| 34 Torments | | |
| 35 Cape in Massachusetts | | |
| 36 Clump | | |
| 37 Doctrines | | |
| 38 Roster | | |
| 39 Prayer | | |
| 40 Capital of France | | |
| 41 French attention | | |
| 42 Basic | | |
| 43 Obtained | | |
| 44 Repetition | | |
| 45 Emulation | | |
| 46 Ostrich | | |
| 47 Good devices | | |
| 48 Superlative suffixes | | |
| 49 Steal | | |
| DOWN | | |
| 1 Meat paste | | |
| 2 Poems | | |
| 3 Fruit | | |
| 4 Inclines | | |
| 5 Mystery writer | | |
| 6 S. Gardner | | |

THEY SAY ...

Life may be very common within the vastness of our universe ... I suppose it is only a matter of time before President Kennedy appoints a group of the nation's leading thinkers as members of the U.S. Committee for Space Communication.

—Physicist Ralph E. Lapp.
The two most significant, the most dangerous realities of the world in which we live are ... the multiplication of nuclear weapons and the disparity in living standards between the rich and the poor nations.

—Adlai E. Stevenson, ambassador to the U.N.
Dad wasn't rich. I doubt if he had more than half a million dollars. But he was comfortable.

—William D. Pawley, former U.S. ambassador to Brazil.
The medical profession had every opportunity in the last 20 years to provide proper care for old folks and hasn't succeeded.

—Richard Schiller, president of the American Optometric Assn., endorsing President Kennedy's medical care plan.

We should stop this neurotic brooding, brush the fallout off our lapsels and stand up to the Russians in the great heritage of this country.

—Roger Claus of the University of Wisconsin, advocating resumption of nuclear bomb tests. Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education.

—President Kennedy, presenting 5.6 billion dollar aid to education plan to Congress.

The day of reckoning is near and the United Arab Republic will drive the first nail into Israel's coffin and destroy the Zionists before they succeed in conquering the Arabs.

—President Gamel Abdel Nasser. He was just left alone and he's feeling sad because nobody has taken up his case yet.

—Oliver Powers, father of U-2 pilot Gary Powers, distributing petitions urging President Kennedy secure release of his son from Soviet prison.

In Britain you can get very rich by capital gains ... but you cannot get rich by work. The government will not let you.

—Ted Leather, Member of Parliament.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, March 20th, the 79th day of the year with 286 more to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1828, Norwegian playwright and poet Henrik Ibsen was born.

In 1832, Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of slavery, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was published.

In 1911, the National Squash Tennis Association was organized.

In 1940, Edouard Daladier resigned as premier of France after he was accused of fighting a phony or passive war.

In 1951, Argentine dictator Juan Peron seized control of the opposition Buenos Aires newspaper, La Prensa.

A thought for today: Henrik Ibsen said: "The spirit of truth and the spirit of freedom ... they are the pillars of society."



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Japanese Approve Ambassador Choice

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

TOKYO (NEA)—Nomination of Harvard Professor Edwin Oldfather Reichsauer as U.S. Ambassador to Japan has been the No. 1 subject of conversation among American and Japanese official circles in this capital since it was first hinted at several weeks ago.

There is no responsible opposition to the appointment here. There is general agreement that it will be wonderful to have an American ambassador who understands the Japanese psychology and who can speak the language. But there is still the problem of getting the appointment confirmed by the U.S. Senate. This is where the pros and cons will get an open airing.

Professor Reichsauer is a Japanese scholar and historian. His book, "United States and Japan," is a standard reference work. He is associate director of the Harvard Center for Far Eastern Studies. He was born in Japan of American missionary parents.

He is married to a highborn Japanese woman, Haruko Matsukata, granddaughter of a Japanese general and prime minister. She is his second wife, his first wife having died.

There is a U.S. Foreign Service rule that no American diplomat may marry a foreign-born woman and serve in the country of her birth. There is only one known case of a U.S. Foreign Service officer having married a Japanese woman.

Foreign Service regulations would not apply to an ambassador who is not a career diplomat. But the fear of foreign service administrators is that if Reichsauer is appointed ambassador to Japan, it will make it difficult to enforce the rule against career diplomats wanting to marry Japanese women.

There has been some fear that the Japanese, being proud and a race conscious, would not accept in the highest social circles a Japanese woman who had married a foreigner. But there has been no open objection here to accepting Mrs. Reichsauer as the wife of the American ambassador if the appointment goes through.

On the contrary, it has been pointed out that it might be embarrassing for the wives of some Japanese officials who were not as highborn as Mrs. Reichsauer and who would be outranked so.



THE DOCTOR SAYS ...

Danger Lurks In Unknown Infections

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

New Jersey health officials have just completed a fascinating study of a recent epidemic of sleeping sickness that is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes who have themselves gotten the infection from sick horses (equine encephalitis).

From examinations of bloods, taken from survivors of the disease and from near relatives and neighbors, they have discovered that many persons suffered the disease without showing any of the familiar manifestations of sleeping sickness (inapparent infections).

For the most part, those with inapparent infections merely remembered some vague illness that came and went without attracting particular attention.

Nevertheless, their bloods showed that they'd developed an immunity to the infecting virus that was just as powerful as the immunity developed by those who had had the full-blown disease and had the good fortune to be counted among the survivors.

Let me explain why and how this observation is of importance to you. At least two of the summer diseases you are apt to encounter in your community or wherever you spend your vacation are also apt to cause several inapparent infections to a single one that's recognizable for what it is.

More specifically, for each youngster or adult whose skin turns yellow in an epidemic of catarrhal jaundice (virus hepatitis) or who develops muscle weakness or paralysis in an epidemic of polio, there are several who have merely an inapparent infection—a "summer cold," a "touch of gripe" or an attack of "the trots."

The inapparent illness passes with or without medical observation. A few aspirins. Or a good cleaning out. And that's all there is to it.

Fortunately for the person and unfortunately for the community, that's not all there is to it. For, while the convalescent from an inapparent attack of equine encephalitis is not much of a threat to members of the household or

cially by the wife of the American ambassador.

People who remember Mrs. Reichsauer say that before her marriage she was quite Westernized or Americanized in her ways, and that she would be accepted as an American.

Other questions being raised in Tokyo concern Reichsauer's own qualifications for the ambassadorship.

It is conceded that his greatest appeal would be with the intellectuals and the students. These were elements that played a leading role in demonstrations against ratification of the treaty with the United States last May, which led to the cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan. It is considered important that the United States have the support of these elements.

But it is pointed out that this should be the job of a No. 2 man in the U.S. embassy, or the head of the U.S. Information Agency—not the ambassador.

Also, it is said that if Reichsauer as U.S. ambassador had to defend American policies which ran counter to the views of the intellectuals and students, he would lose his influence and be actively opposed by them.

The job of U.S. ambassador in Tokyo is to influence the country's business and ruling party leaders. About 80 per cent of the ambassador's problems are trade and economic matters, which are not Reichsauer's specialties.

Against this contention it is argued that a strong second man in the embassy who could handle these matters would leave the ambassador free to influence the factional political leaders who will play an increasing role in Japan's future swing from conservatism to liberalism and democracy.

Another subject not fully explored is whether Reichsauer could win confirmation from a Senate now alerted by delays over his nomination. He has written some articles highly critical of American policy in the Far East. Some of his observations, taken out of context, might be used as evidence that he is opposed to American China policy as it has developed since the end of World War II.

The question of money does not enter the case. Reichsauer is not a rich man. But career diplomats have been serving as ambassadors to Japan since the end of the war and they have been able to live on their salary and allowances.

community unless he happens to be bitten by a mosquito who then "hitchhikes" the virus to the next person that's bitten, those who have inapparent attacks of virus hepatitis or polio continue to excrete the pesky bug in their bowel movements. To be sure this does them no harm. They're just as immune as if they'd had the full-blown disease and recovered.

But, if they're not careful to scrub their hands thoroughly after each evacuation, they may "hitch-hike" the virus to members of the household and neighbors. In complete innocence of the threat they pose, they have become what health officers call "carriers."

Most students of epidemics agree that the innocent carrier is a greater menace than the obviously infected person who, because of frank signs of the disease (jaundice, paralysis), is under strict medical supervision.

What can you do about this? If you or your children develop one of these minor and passing illnesses during the course of a neighborhood flurry of catarrhal jaundice or polio, thank your lucky stars the disease has come and gone without exacting any penalty. But don't forget the possibility that your good fortune may be costly to others if the "carrier state" follows an inapparent infection.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet, "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 409, Dept. B Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How is our word "hibble" connected with Phoenician history?

A—From the Greek word "by-blos," meaning book.

Q—What commodity was once so scarce and precious that it was used as money by the Romans?

A—Salt.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER ...

White-Indian Battles Stories Of Betrayals

The Indians won a few. It has become fashionable to picture the redskins as a savage with a word of honor, always ready to smoke the pipe of peace with his white brethren, and always getting the stem knocked down his throat. This isn't quite so.

The white settlers betrayed the Indians, and so did the Great White Father in Washington. The Indians were pretty good at the same game. They tore treaties when it pleased them, changed sides in the middle of wars, fought each other in tribal wars, sometimes lived in lice and pestilence, and, as sport, ambushed the white man.

At Little Big Horn, they not only massacred the 7th Cavalry, the renegade Indians also scalped the dead and excised organs to the last man. The only noble thing about it occurred after the battle. They admired Gen. Custer, so they propped the body of Golden Hair up, among his own dead, on his knees.

In the movies, Indians say "Ugh" and "How," but most of the tribes spoke articulate dialects and, around the council mat, they could talk the feathers off each other. Some Indians became so chicken in the inter-tribal wars that they went South to join the Seminoles in Florida. They were in no hurry to get to the Happy Hunting Ground.

The Seminoles are the only group left who have not concluded a treaty of peace with Washington. Technically, they are still at war with the United States. Lo, the poor Indian! was always

a shrewd. When William Henry Harrison was governor of Indiana Territory in 1811, he led 1,000 soldiers off to mop up Chief Tecumseh and the chief's way-out brother, The Prophet. When they approached the Indian village, on the banks of the Wabash, the forlorn little braves were caught with their teepees down and they fled shrieking.

Harrison and his men could have caught them on the wing. But no, the stupid savages sent a chief out to pow-wow. There was a lot of pow in this particular pow. The chief begged Harrison not to start a massacre. Put your men in camp for the night, he begged, and we will send a peace mission in the morning.

So Harrison, who could not be hanged for intelligence, said okay, bud. Where is a good place to camp? The Indian thought this over and named a tract of high land about three-quarters of a mile northwest of the village. The soldiers camped, set up their tents, and slept.

Oh, you know? Well, Harrison didn't. At 4 a.m. the Miami Indians attacked at Tippecanoe and a lot of sleepy Americans hit the dust. Harrison never saw that many Indians in a barrel full of nickels. They had guns too. None of this quaint bow and arrow stuff. They popped soldiers off until they tired of it and fled.

We celebrated this as a victory and made a hero of Harrison. In August 1812, American soldiers and their wives and children left Fort Dearborn with 27 friendly Miami Indians and were

ambushed a mile and a half from the fort. This time the fun-loving redskins tomahawked women and children, stripped the bodies, and decapitated them on a river bank.

Twenty-six persons lived. There was always a uneasy question about how friendly a friendly Indian might be. Some of Custer's scouts were known to disappear a few hours before battle. Those Indians sure knew Indians, and they wanted no trouble. At the first zing of an arrow, it was amazing how much ground a brave could cover in little mocassins.

In the movies, the U.S. Cavalryman is forever making calf-eyes at the Indian princess. This is palatable in the movies, because Ann Blythe or Debbie Reynolds is playing the princess and every idiot at the movies knows it. But, in real life, the average Apache princess was a little more up than how. If a cavalryman squeezed one of those bags, oil would squirt out of her ears.

This is not to say that some were not pretty. A few who were under 100 pounds had more curves than a buffalo trail after a stampede. These you could count on the fingers of one thumb.

I'm not anti-Indian by a long shot. A very long shot. I have a scalp full of white hair which I would like to keep. On the other hand, I'm a realist in historical matters. The white man was treacherous. So was the Indian.

I like them best on old pen-