

What Is The Moral

Just as a matter of good business, government—national, state and local—should do everything within reason to encourage industry to produce and sell more goods and services.

Government's customers are the taxpayers. Consider typical 1959 annual reports of just three companies out of thousands. One manufacturing concern paid its owners some \$174 million in dividends. It paid state and federal governments over \$300 million in taxes. An oil company paid cash dividends of some \$153 million to its stockholders and \$114 million in taxes to governments, in addition to collecting and paying over to governments some \$485 million in gas taxes. Another oil company paid cash dividends of less than \$100 million to its owners, but taxes of over \$190 million, not to mention over \$450 million it collected in consumer gas taxes for governments. In company after company, governments get a greater share of net earnings than do the owners.

The moral would seem to be that governments should foster, rather than discourage ambition and incentive, thereby benefiting all concerned. Too often, unfortunately, politics is substituted for reason in dealing with governments' best customers (taxpayers). Industry could not survive if it used the same tactics.

Everybody's Problem

Crime costs this nation some \$22 billion a year—and "In the last 10 years something has happened to the American public that is worse than communism. A new kind of crime is sweeping the nation. People claim it's all right to be a little bit of a thief, to do a little wrong."

That indictment comes from a real authority—Juvenile Judge Gilliam of Denver. Naturally enough, he is particularly concerned about juvenile delinquency which, it is forecast, will double in the next 10 years. He says: "The belief seems to be 'Never get sore about anything. Don't fight the racketeer; you'd just get hurt.'"

"I ask boys why they stole, and they answered 'I didn't want to be a square.' "Can you imagine a great American who would say 'I didn't want to be chicken?' "Thomas Jefferson and George Washington were angry Americans."

What we are confronted with is a great and gnawing moral problem: To quote Judge Gilliam once more, "We'll have delinquency as long as we have people who don't care, sloppy homes, people who excuse wrongdoing, poorly-trained teachers, filthy magazines and violent television programs." And this problem is everybody's problem.

Babson Discusses Our Educational Costs

Babson Park, Mass., April 28—Probably no event this past year in higher education has stirred up more of a furor than the late Beardsley Ruml's plan for curing the fiscal ailments of our colleges.

A TAXPAYER'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM Most readers know that inflation has made such an impact upon our colleges that fees have been constantly increased year after year. Today we are failing to develop some of our best brains because many brilliant high school graduates just cannot afford college.

To slow down this ever-accelerating spiral of educational costs, and to attract and hold better faculty, it has been proposed that the colleges mass-produce students as an automobile factory mass-produces cars. Theoretically, if a professor teaches 50 in a class instead of 25 students, he has doubled his production. Greater productivity should cut operating costs and in turn lead to higher salaries.

Another suggestion is to chop out of the curriculum the many courses of study for which demand is slight and classes small. I personally do not believe in large classes; but I do believe that both high schools and colleges could omit many courses which are now cluttering up education efficiency.

REACTIONS TO ECONOMICS Reactions to these plans have been violent. Educators everywhere have been vociferous in their opposition. They argue that students are not to be shaped on a production line as chunks of metal are milled and bored for engine blocks. The large lecture hall, educators rightly contend, would then become little more than a means for transferring the professor's notes to the students' notebooks. A college education is not just cramming the mind with facts about history or science or business. There must be reaction by students; where there is no reaction, there is no learning. Ideas must be chewed, digested, assimilated into the student's own philosophy. To effect this reaction an instructor must challenge his students, listen to their questions, criticize or encourage them. Education is the sum total of one's development of character, one's attitude and reactions to life. With such educational goals I fully agree.

Yet if the average high school or college would be honest about how effectively it is accomplishing these goals, all it has to do is to seek the opinion of its most mature students. When it does this I wager many an administrator will be shocked to learn how many instructors are complete bores. The question of cutting out courses is entirely different; when only a few students want a certain course, let them go to a nearby college and get it. Such courses should be taught by only one college within a radius of 15 miles.

REAL PROBLEM IS ONE OF VALUES A look at our national appetite for a good time, our national pastime of belittling things intellectual, our accelerating divorce rate, our shrinking from unpleasant responsibilities, our shocking juvenile delinquency, and our measurement of "success" in terms of material possessions, makes one wonder just how effective is the present educational method which our educators so stoutly defend.

What kind of citizens have we after they have graduated from college? Have they developed habits of straight thinking? Are they intellectually honest? Have they made their neighborhoods any better? Have they produced better children? Are they any freer of prejudice? Do they cherish and work for spiritual values for their community, the nation, and the world? These are what will make us or break us in our struggle for leadership. While there may not be any easy academic short cut, I believe there must be a less costly way to sound education. Taxpayers who foot the bills have the right to expect methods that will produce much better education at much lower cost.

Ruml was both an outstanding educator and an astute businessman. He and the late Donald Morrison, former provost of Dartmouth College, were commissioned to study the financial problems of our colleges. The results of this study are reported in "Memo To A College Trustee," published by McGraw-Hill, 1959.

MIXED-UP MEDICINE MAN



Clinton Davidson

This Week in Washington

NO. 1 FARM PROGRAM

A new wheat program rates now as the most urgent, and possibly the only major farm legislation likely to be passed at this session of Congress.

Three months ago President Eisenhower told Congress that adoption of new wheat legislation this year was "imperative." He warned that the longer it delayed the more difficult it would become to pass constructive legislation.

That warning is proving to be remarkably accurate. At least four widely different wheat programs have been offered. Congress is having difficulty in choosing between them.

The Senate Agriculture Committee resumed hearings on wheat bills last week after a delay of almost two months during which the Senate was tied up with debate on civil rights legislation.

Wheat program hearings by the House Agriculture Committee have been completed, but it hasn't agreed yet on the kind of a bill it will recommend to the House for approval.

President Eisenhower reminded Congress that the present wheat program is costing the government \$1,000 a minute, \$1,500,000 a day. The only future of the present program, he said, is ever higher costs.

Although this country is exporting wheat at the rate of almost a million and a half bushels a day, we still have 1,200 million bushels piled up in storage. That represents an investment of \$3,500,000,000 and is enough wheat to meet our domestic needs for two years.

On top of that farmers are growing a wheat crop from which they will begin harvest of an estimated

FARMS... AND FOLKS

By J. M. Eleazer, Clemson College Information Specialist



SOME FISH

At the Auburn, Ala., Fisheries Experiment Station they caught 1,292 pounds of channel catfish per acre in a 12.4 acre pond in one year. The lake was stocked with 2,000 three-inch fingerlings per acre in February, 1958, and fishing was started in September. The fish caught then averaged 0.7 of a pound, and, of course, increased in size during the ensuing year, during which this remarkable record was made.

These fish were fed from 5 to 25 pounds of pelleted food per acre per day. The daily fishing fee charged was \$1.00 and the average price for the fish caught turned out to be 46¢ per pound to the angler. During that first year of fishing they caught 62% of the catfish stocked. Deducting costs of fertilizer, feed, fingerlings, and labor, this experiment netted \$112 per acre that year.

We have thousands of ponds over South Carolina. And more are being constantly built. They have varied uses—stock water, recreation, irrigation, and fishing. To get best fishing from them requires proper management. Stocking, fertilizing, weed control, etc., are matters of importance in pond management. Through your local county agent, Clemson's Sam Williams can help you with these problems. And your SCS technician can help you with them, too.

GRAPE MECHANIZATION

With grapes coming as a new money crop in many counties in South Carolina, their mechanization is being studied. County Agent Miller of York arranged "a mechanical hoe demonstration" on grapes there. One was manually operated and the other hydraulically. Several growers there plan to purchase such equipment, he says. Clemson has used one for several years in keeping the balks between the vines clean. They work fine, if you don't let the grass get too big, they tell me.

HOGS HOLD

Low prices don't seem to have affected the growing of hogs in our counties where they have grown into an established money crop.

County Agent McCord of Georgetown says: "Indications are there

said, would tend to minimize "suspicion" among beneficiary countries that aid is rendered for ulterior motives. Now isn't that something? Many nations would have a say as to how the aid funds would be spent. But who would provide the funds? Why, Uncle Sam, of course. No other nation is so glibly as to give away money without strings attached.

If Prof. Hagen's views are representative only of one man's thinking, it would not be such a serious matter. Unfortunately, this kind of nationally self-destructive outlook prevails in much of the academic world. Isolated and protected in their ivory towers, doing work on large grants from foundations which enjoy a tax-exempt status, such men are devoting their time to searching for ways and means by which the economic strength of the United States may be dissipated.

The idea that the political and economic system of the United States, which made possible their education and personal comfort, is superior to whatever exists in the retarded and strife-ridden lands of Asia and Africa seems not to have entered their heads. If there is a single group of Americans who need to go back to school—to the right kind of school where they can get instruction in Americanism—it is the academic "liberal" eggheads who would have the United States place its interests last—and always.

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Medical Care For The Needy

No person, regardless of age, needs to forego a physician's service because of inability to pay. That statement has been made by Dr. Louis M. Orr, president of the American Medical Association, in opposing a bill which proposes federal purchase of certain health care services for social security beneficiaries.

The backers of this bill would have us believe that many Americans, and especially those in later life, are denied medical care because they cannot afford to pay for it. But, as Dr. Orr points out, the evidence is to the contrary. Since time immemorial, physicians have given their services to the indigent without compensation, and the value of these donated services runs to millions of dollars a year. Many county medical societies have even run paid advertisements in newspapers guaranteeing the services of a physician to all who need him. "I am certain," Dr. Orr added, "that every other county medical society also will answer the need for a physician."

How, then, can the interests, medically speaking, of the aged be best served? Dr. Orr listed a number of areas: By encouraging further development of voluntary health insurance; by replacing compulsory retirement and age discrimination in employment with more realistic and flexible systems; by curbing inflation; by encouraging construction of nursing homes and other facilities designed to care for the long-term patients efficiently and economically, and by increasing reimbursement of hospitals by local and state governments for care of the needy of any age.

We can, in sum, solve whatever health problems still exist without embarking on a program of gradual socialization of medical care.

How To Save On Taxes

You've just paid your income taxes. Maybe you had the cash on hand, maybe you had to borrow as legions of people must each April. In either case, it's been a bitter experience.

And April will come again next year. So some advice on two ways you can save on income taxes, provided by a southern electric company, should be remembered.

The first way is the obvious one—get a reliable income tax guide, study it, and list every legal deduction you can find. Ignorance of allowable deductions can needlessly cost you large amounts of money.

The second way is very different. It lies in keeping the government out of business. Socialized business commonly pays no taxes. Additionally, they commonly account for deficits which all the taxpayers must make up. And then, to make a bad matter worse, they deprive the government of the tax revenues that would be paid by private business if socialized business hadn't taken its place.

So let's save on our future taxes—in both these divergent ways!

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