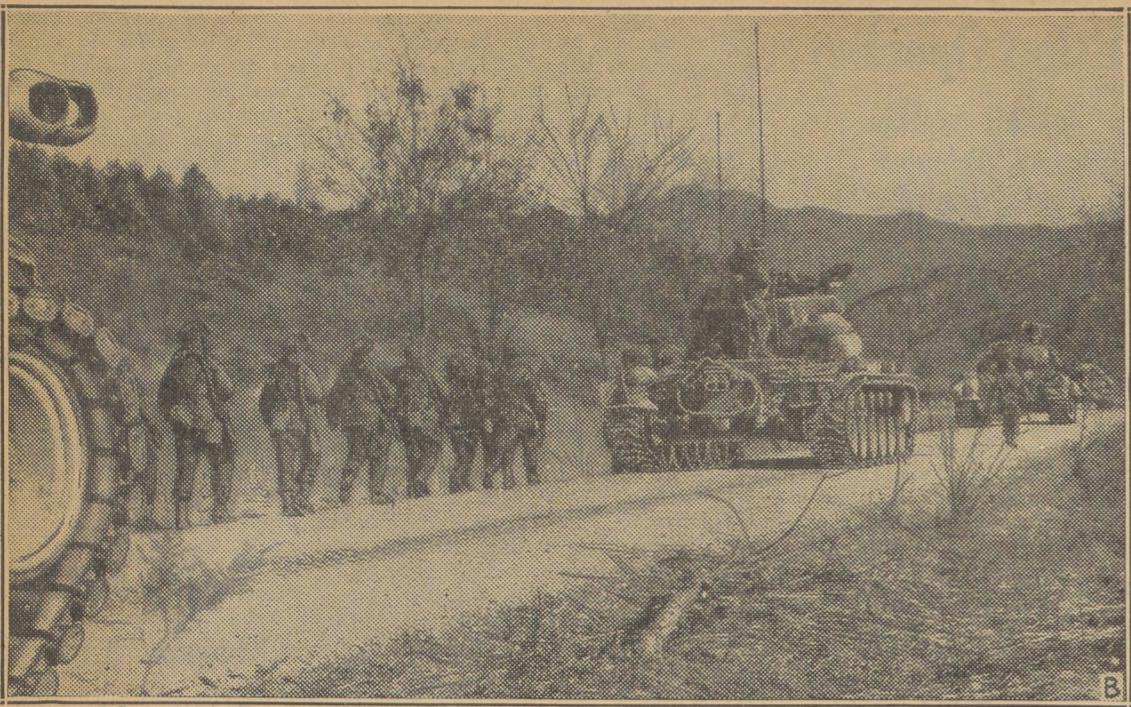


Tanks Move to the Rescue of Trapped G.I.'s



THE ROAD TO SAFETY for G.I.'s of the Second Division is blocked during the Korean withdrawal. Moving to the rescue are tanks and Tommies of the British Middlesex Regiment (pictured above). With air and artillery support, the Tommies broke the block and the G.I.'s streamed through, but their casualties were not slight. To their losses the Tommies had to add casualties of the previous day when they had unsuccessfully attempted to break the block without the aid of tanks, artillery and airplanes.

Babson Says Barnyard Economics Explain Why Controls Won't Work

Babson Park, Fla.—We must start with the dictionary explanation of INFLATION. It is the name for a rise in prices due to demand exceeding production. Please keep this definition in mind as we follow through why a war causes prices to rise.

The Government then begins to print money and sell bonds. This always increases the people's purchasing power faster than increasing the supply of goods, and results in still higher prices.

What About Taxes?

We complain about federal taxes; but even these have a cheerful side, as 90% of all such taxes are dependent upon profits—either on business profits or personal income from dividends, etc. In other words, unless the Government allows us profits, the Government would go broke. Hence, we can absolutely depend upon good profits during war times.

Next you ask: "But what will prevent the Government from raising these taxes to a much higher percentage of profits?" The answer is that when taxes increase above a certain point, the law of Diminishing Returns begins to work. If management is not allowed to increase wages and prices to offset any further tax increase, then production falls off and costs increase under our present "mass-production system. Then more money must be raised by more taxes and the Government starts to "kill the geese which lay the golden eggs." When this occurs,

taxes are raised no more. The Government then begins to print money and sell bonds. This always increases the people's purchasing power faster than increasing the supply of goods, and results in still higher prices.

Raising An Army

The next financial curse of war comes from pulling five million men and women of the best producers away from normal industry, —putting half in training camps and half in factories making war supplies. This not only reduces the production of civilian supplies, but these people must be housed, clothed, and fed, by being paid real money. If you will refer now to our definition of inflation, you will see that this shift of employment will further reduce the supply of consumer goods without reducing purchasing power. This makes for still further price increases.

Then you ask: "Why not put a lid on wages and prices?" The answer is that a lid on wages results in decreased production per dollar of wages. Thus, little is gained thereby. A lid on prices, on the other hand, develops "black markets", with resultant graft, inefficiency, and dishonesty. From these "black market" operators, the Government gets no taxes. Although such "ceilings"

are popular politically, they are no real solution to the problem. Higher prices are inevitable.

Deficit Financing Coming
All these schemes lead finally to deficit or phony financing which means a further decline in production per hour and a further increase in purchasing power. This is just the reverse of what honest financing requires. Those in the war plants, although making only war goods, must be paid market wages. At this point, after all the "quack cures" have been tried and failed, the value of the dollar begins to decline. If we are forced into World War III, our dollar could easily fall to twenty-five cents or less during the post-war years.

People then get scared. Not content to spend only their wages, they draw out their savings and buy homes and productive land. This is why the prices of houses and land have doubled since 1940 and could easily double again during the next ten years. One final thought—although putting a ceiling on wages and prices tends to keep them down during a war—yet when the war is over the dammed-up demand makes the post-war price increase in real estate, automobiles, and all household appliances go sky-high—much more than prices would have gone if not artificially held down during the war.

No human plans can ever long succeed in breaking either the Ten Commandments or the Law of Supply and Demand.

Spring Spurs Plans For Flower Show

Now, since Spring has come outdoors as well as on the calendar, is the time to think about the Flower Show in May, given annually by the Garden Club of Wyoming Valley. The tulips and iris poking their leaves above the ground bring the thought,—maybe there will be something to exhibit after all.

There will be many attractive classifications this year. Interclub competitions, table settings, interesting topics for floral arrangements, and increased emphasis on horticultural specimens are all in the offing. There will be a Special Division for Juniors; Mrs. Robert Hills of Forty Fort is in charge of this. Junior entries will include arrangements suitable for a teacher's desk, small table arrangements and potted plants. As a further reward for Flower Show visitors, movies and demonstrations by skilled floral arrangers are planned.

Several Back Mountain residents are actively engaged in working for the Flower Show, in addition to the people who are planning entries. Mrs. Ruth Harrison and Miss Laura Smith are Co-chairmen in charge of Inter-Garden Club entries; Mrs. Edward B. Stringham, along with Mrs. Joseph Futch of Exeter is compiling a list of patrons; Mrs. Chester Nesbitt is Chairman of Judges; and Loretta L. Oliver is in charge of Loretta L. Oliver is in charge of

Field and Stream



SPORTSMEN AND VIOLATORS

Veteran game administrators admit being forced into the realization that many men undergo a psychological change when they leave ordinary work-a-day conditions and go into the open, gun in hand. Huntsmen too often seem to forget that there are hunting manners as well as "town" codes of conduct, and that laws and the landowner's property rights should be observed in the country or the woods the same as within municipal boundaries. It may be that the sportsman-like acts of a high percentage of Pennsylvania's gunners are expected as manifestations of the true American spirit of fair play applied in the hunting field. It is certain, however, that fear of apprehension, induced by the knowledge that others have been caught and punished, deters many a would-be game violator. Therefore, individual misdeeds are publicized more often than are the laudable acts of hunters who conduct themselves properly.

On the matter of sportsmanship and honesty, an encouraging trend among hunters is noted this year, when many persons reported game they killed in error. By going to a game protector and turning in the dressed bird or animal mistakenly killed these hunters saved themselves three-quarters the usual penalty, preserved their future hunting privilege, retained their self-respect and proved themselves to be real sportsmen.

SAME DEER PROBLEM IN SEVERAL STATES

These excerpts from a recent Michigan Department of Conservation news bulletin, indicate that Pennsylvania is not the only state having a deer management problem.

"The second consecutive special deer hunting season appears to have been little more than an annoyance to the herd. The conservation department estimates about half as many deer were bagged by 25 per cent fewer hunters out in the eight counties involved. Permit holders who got their deer in the general season held earlier, as well as some local antagonism against a one deer season, had some effect on the size of the hunting army.

"Game men estimate there was a starvation loss of about 10,000 of Michigan's one million deer in the last winter season.

"A growing deer herd, overbrowsed range, deer starvation and some reluctance to shoot does are serious game problems in New York, too.

"I. H. Bartlett, Michigan Conservation Department deer specialist reports he was unable to tell New York's organized sportsmen anything new about management woes. He reported that deer problems in upstate New York are practically a carbon copy of those in Michigan.

"The Michigan deer expert was told by New York State Conservation Council members that New York sentimentalists the same as Michigan who would rather let excess deer starve to death on the range than to have does harvested in hunting season.

"New York has a growing herd of 300,000 deer. Food shortage caused by an overbrowsed range is a problem in the Adirondack and Catskill mountain areas. In

the rest of the New York deer range, a mounting problem is the herd damage to farm crops.

"Bartlett relates, also, that latest New York game research has evidence that when the quality of deer food decreases because of overbrowsing, the fawn production decreases in those areas."

Breeding Stock Abundant

Since the close of the 1950 hunting season the supply of wild game generally appears more numerous than is usually the case. In some sections the present seed stock reported is equivalent to that available at the beginning of some open seasons.

Rabbit hound trainers report numerous chases this winter, often in territory where cottontails appeared scarce in the 1950 season. In their natural range, many cock pheasants that escaped the gun last fall now strut in brilliant contrast to the snow backdrop.

It is generally believed that lessened hunting pressure in 1950, habitat improvement programs and the restocking of certain game species account for the unusual amount of brood stock showing up at this time.

Barring serious difficulties, farm-game species and some of their woodland cousins should be more abundant this fall than last. It remains to be seen whether limiting factors such as winter kill, predation and a poor hatching and nesting season will offset increases made possible by the exceptional amount of seed stock in the coverts now.

Man Can Turn Bird House Shortage To Advantage

Lengthening days foretell the nearness of spring and the welcome return of birds that brighten our lives with song and colorful plumage while they specialize on the elimination of destructive insect pests that infest farm and garden crops.

Now is the time for bird lovers who have workshops and for youth groups seeking worthwhile projects to set about fashioning bird houses that will entice favorite species to take up housekeeping in home areas. An excellent booklet on bird house building is obtainable free from the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg.

Song birds are not the only feathered creatures that will be needing man-made habitations this spring. Wood ducks that might otherwise continue northward through Pennsylvania may be enticed into becoming residents, if proper nesting boxes are available, and remaining to raise families for Quaker Staters to enjoy.

Those experienced in the erection of these duck boxes say it is far easier to stand on pond or marsh ice, chop a hole in it and drive down the supporting pole than to work from a boat after the spring break-up.

The Game Commission will provide duck box construction plans and information necessary to success free upon request.

That's Our Herbie

Private Herbert S. Dreher was recently assigned to the 3902d Air Police Squadron of the 3902d Air Base Group at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Neb.

Pvt. Dreher came to Offutt Air Force Base from Lackland Air Force Base where he was assigned as a Recruit.

Pvt. Dreher's duties here at Offutt Air Force Base will be in the Air Police.

Pvt. Dreher is a graduate of Dallas Borough High School. Prior to entering the service, he was employed as advertising solicitor for the Dallas Post. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreher, reside at 36 Park street in Dallas.

Time To Submit Health Posters

Entries in the 1951 Health Poster Contest conducted by Luzerne County Medical Society for students in public and parochial grade and high schools are being received daily at the Medical Society offices, 130 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre. Judging will begin about April 15th, and county prize winners announced immediately after judging.

Students have an opportunity to express their ideas on health and safety measures, pictorially and in slogans, for a cash prize. There are four divisions for entries, grades 1 to 3; 4 to 6; 7 to 9, and 10 to 12, with first and second cash prizes in each.

Winning posters in the county contest will be sent to the State Medical Society, and next fall will compete with winners from other counties. Cash prizes are awarded in the State contest.

Every student submitting an entry in the Health Poster Contest will receive a Merit Certificate, awarded by the State Medical Society. The name of each student will be hand lettered on a card containing names of president, secretary and chairman of Committee on Public Relations.

The offices of the County Medical Society are open daily, including Saturday, from 10:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Students who have not yet submitted entries may leave them as early as possible before the judging takes place.

Dallas Methodist WSCS To Hold Bake Sale

WSCS, Dallas Methodist Church, are holding a bake sale tomorrow from 10-1 at Boyd White's Hardware Store. Mrs. Raymon Hedden and Mrs. Gerald Dettmore are co-chairmen.

SAFETY VALVE

(Continued from Page Two)

7. Important issues dealing with the budget, teacher appointments, or capital outlay for new grounds or buildings are decided by a majority vote of each board before they are considered passed by the joint board.

8. This jointure agreement continues in force for 4 years. After that time, it may be discontinued by written notification by any board, one year prior to the end of a fiscal year. An example of the possible financial savings under Jointure as derived from the state appropriation for secondary students only, is shown below. It is based on a cost of \$215.02 per secondary student. This is the estimated cost per secondary student under the jointure plan. It is important to remember that the state appropriation to a board is not paid until the year following the period during which the expenses are incurred. Hence, the increased appropriation will not be available until the school year, 1952-1953. Thus starting with the second year of the jointure the board will possess the financial ability to improve the educational facilities of both districts.

Kingston Township, 318 secondary students; present appropriation \$30,000; *under jointure, \$41,531.-\$1; Dallas Borough, 135 secondary students; present appropriation, \$13,000; *under jointure, \$17,689.-\$8.

If the Dallas and Franklin Township boards were to affiliate themselves with this jointure on this basis and if the cost per pupil were to remain the same, the following example illustrates the financial advantage they would derive.

Dallas Township, 260 secondary students; present appropriation \$27,682.80; *under jointure \$38,496.32; Franklin Township, 43 secondary students; present appropriation, \$6,000; *under jointure, \$7,376.68.

* Assuming that present enrollment and reimbursement fractions are maintained.

Essential industry in peace or war!



• A school "plant"—it should be as modern a business as any industry you can name.

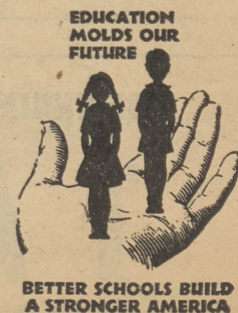
Here, America's children are educated and trained to become straight-thinking, fair-minded adults — adults who will have the responsibility of running our country. When school plants are inefficient or outmoded, our children and our future suffer.

What is the condition of our school plants across the land today? Here are a few of the sobering facts. We need 270,000 more classrooms right now — 25,000 more each year for the next 10 years. One out of five schools should be abandoned or reconstructed. Thousands of children have to attend overcrowded classrooms, others go to school only on a half-session plan. This

year alone we need 75,000 more elementary teachers — and we need new equipment, new textbooks and supplies.

As parents and citizens we should be alert to the future needs of our own schools. Are we ready for the increased school enrollment right here? Will our children have the supplies, textbooks, and facilities they need? How foresighted we are in meeting our school problems today will determine how well our children are educated for their future in these uncertain times.

Let's get to work on this essential job — the first step is to join the P.T.A. For further information on how other communities are solving their school problems, write to: The National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, 2 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.



ATTEND OPEN FORUM
Kunkle Community Hall
Tuesday, April 14

