

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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Quality in Public Service

David E. Lillenthal, chairman of the atomic energy commission, like many other responsible public servants, is worried because too often the public services are manned by "mediocrity and by hacks" when they should be occupied by the nation's ablest citizens.

So, in an article for the New York Times magazine, Lillenthal proposes "universal public service." Qualified citizens should devote some of the best and most productive years of their lives to the government; putting aside their private career temporarily. He urges "a fluid kind of citizen-service" in which the sometimes disagreeable tasks "are rotated among all who have an equal stake in these grave issues."

Undoubtedly, this Lillenthal plan would work admirably in a society made up of altruistic citizens unbound by the common preoccupation of earning a living. Actually, however, as the Christian Science Monitor points out editorially, too many Americans rank public service below business and the professions, and they pay even top-level government officials salaries which those really qualified can accept only at some personal sacrifice.

As Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. commissioner of education, said when he resigned, the time has come when many public servants can no longer afford to remain in the federal government.

In his post, Studebaker earned less than he would have received as superintendent of schools of most large eastern cities or as president of many small colleges. His case is not unusual. The Monitor recalls the story of Dean Acheson, Philip La Follette and others who quit the government service because they could not afford to be that altruistic.

The editorial notes that Governor Earl Warren will lose at least \$5,000 a year in salary if he becomes vice-president. But there's room for hope, the Monitor thinks, if Dewey becomes president. Dewey's record of making New York state offices pay well may mean he can do something to increase the wages in the federal salt mines. Seems the obvious answer would be to ease out the "hacks" Lillenthal complains about and turn their pay over to qualified men, altruistic or not.

Living History

On July 4, 179 years ago, a party of 63 men under Don Gaspar de Portola and the Franciscan padre, Junipero Serra, left San Diego to establish a mission and fort on the Monterey Bay in the name of Charles III, king of Spain. Their trail was later to become El Camino Real, now U. S. Highway No. 101, and their failure to recognize the port of Monterey resulted in the discovery of the San Francisco Bay.

The Portola expeditions were the first steps in the exploration and settlement of California, and the presidios and missions the Spaniards established assured the Spanish hold on that territory which might otherwise have fallen to the British or Russians.

To commemorate the 1769 expedition, thousands of Californians will reenact the trek, riding along the original route from San Diego to San Francisco. The official party, portraying the original participants in the expedition, will ride the whole way, covering 790 miles in 108 days and adhering closely to the dates of the original expedition. They will be escorted by local horsemen riding with the trek as it proceeds through each county. Pageants and fiestas depicting early Spanish days and ceremonies at 17 missions en route are scheduled at every major stop and the trek ends October 17 with a parade down San Francisco's Market street.

A diary of the trek and a scroll with the names of those participating will be deposited with the state's historical documents in Sacramento and the sponsors, the California Mission Trails association, believe that honor is finally being paid to Portola "who made California of today possible."

Not only that, the more tangible merits of the trek are legion. For centuries, pageants, plays and reenactments have been the most dramatic means of impressing the populace with matters of historical significance. And for centuries, such goings-on have turned out to be highly profitable ventures to hostlers, innkeepers, vendors of souvenirs and purveyors of good will. Besides, they are more fun than a picnic!

Cities' Share in Highway Funds

The Ashland Tidings, belatedly, comments adversely on the diversion of two and a half million dollars from the state highway funds to the cities for expenditures on streets. It points out, as was done when the legislation was pending, that the appropriation diminished the amount the state has for matching with federal funds. As far as Ashland is concerned the Tidings remarks that it would be better off to have the augmented state fund spent on the Medford-Ashland road and other sections of the Pacific highway than to get its small apportionment for spending on city streets.

It is true that match money from the government is available, but only within limits of federal appropriations.

When the diversion bills have been under consideration in the legislature the demand for aid to cities was far more vocal than resistance to the proposal. Such diversion was postponed for several sessions, but as the state wiped out its road debt it seemed reasonable to share road funds with cities whose needs were apparent.

There just isn't enough money to do the work needing to be done both in cities and on state highways. We cannot shut off city and county sharing now. To increase state funds it will be necessary to impose higher taxes for gasoline or higher motor license fees. The interim commission appears to favor the former. Even then we shall always be behind in our road construction program.

Entertainment continues to be more profitable for those furnishing it than manufacturing, retailing or the professions. The top ten salary incomes for 1946 have just been announced, and heading the list is Charles P. Skouras, head of National Theatres and Fox West Coast agency. He drew \$985,300 from both corporations.

Others from moviedom who broke into the select group were Producer William Wyer, \$432,000, Bing Crosby at \$325,000 and Betty Grable with \$299,300. Making automobiles wasn't so profitable for Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, as some other jobs—he drew \$337,193, while C. W. Deyo, president of the Woolworth corporation, was just under him at \$330,193. Of course when the government gets through with its "cut" these salaries look like "thirty cents."

A fire in a Bend garage Sunday night destroyed cars of some 28 persons who were guests in the Pilot Butte hotel. Had the fire come Friday or Saturday night Oregon publishers would have been the losers. That they escaped loss must prove that they "live right."

It looked for awhile as though republican politicians would be cartooned with hair standing on end and a ghost (like's) following them. A fitting caption would have been, "There's that man again."

U.S. Prepares To Capitalize On Tito Break

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, July 6 — The great break between Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union rather brusquely poses a question for the American policy makers. What do we do about it? Breaking the Kremlin's grip on its eastern European empire has long been a major aim of American policy. And here is the first break, two years at least before any was expected. No advance plans have been made for dealing with the situation, and it is a hard situation to deal with. Marshal Tito is now independent. But he is still undeniably the dictator of a revolutionary police state with strong militarist tendencies.

Even amid their jubilation, indeed, the milder spirits among the American policy makers are a trifle inclined to find the whole business rather embarrassing. None the less, it is possible to predict that reasonably hard-headed, realistic measures will ultimately be adopted.

There have already been a couple of straws to show which way the wind may blow. Very recently, just before the crisis came into the open, one of Tito's chief lieutenants, Alex Bebler, approached a member of the British parliament, F. E. Noel-Baker, who is also the son of a British cabinet member. Bebler said frankly that he wished to discuss the possibility of economic aid from the West for Yugoslavia. It was no doubt this incident, among others, which led the Communists to accuse the Yugoslav leaders of "attempts to conciliate foreign powers."

The second incident concerned the \$50,000,000 of Yugoslav gold impounded in the United States. For many months, the dispute over this sum had gone on acrimoniously. The Yugoslavs had demanded the entire sum, except a paltry \$6,000,000 which they were willing to pay for American property seized in Yugoslavia. The minimum figure our government had been willing to consider was \$17,000,000. Then, two weeks ago, out of the blue, the Yugoslavs suddenly offered about \$20,000,000.

As one looks back, this was evidently one of Tito's preparations for what was about to occur. A deal was immediately made on the basis of \$20,000,000 of the gold for the American investors and \$30,000,000 for Tito. And now the American officials concerned are visibly pleased to be able to announce the agreement (made on their side with no clear foresight of the future) at a time when it appears a gesture of encouragement to Yugoslav independence.

These two incidents suggest what was one of the sharpest causes of Tito's row with the Kremlin. This was the failure of the Kremlin to provide Yugoslavia with urgently needed economic support. Yugoslavia is militarized well beyond its strength. The Yugoslav economy is desperately in need of raw materials and machinery—especially the latter. For economic reasons alone, Tito cannot simply float indefinitely in a kind of limbo, neither Western nor Soviet. The truth is that he cannot permanently maintain his independence of Moscow, because he cannot do without economic aid and political support forever, unless he gets some help from the West. That puts the problem in the end up to us in the United States.

The problem is hideously complex. On the one hand, there are facts that Yugoslavia represents 36 divisions, an invaluable strategic position and an ironclad break in the iron facade of Soviet imperialism. On the other hand there are the facts of the character of Tito's regime, his long and loudly proclaimed hostility to the United States and his recent reassertion of faith in communist principles.

The solution that is currently most favored is intended to avoid the bad alternatives both of an ungraceful scramble to aid Tito and a hostility which would in the end force Tito to bow his head to the Kremlin. The first step is likely to be a carefully planned diplomatic conversation on a fairly low level, probably neither in Washington nor Belgrade, and perhaps conducted through a French or British intermediary.

The man charged with telling our side of the story will remark that the Western nations, and especially the United States, are too wise to bear grudges for all the hard things Tito has said, although our attitude toward militarized police states has undergone no change. But he will point out that relations with Yugoslavia are capable of being bettered, because Yugoslavia has ceased to be a tool of Soviet imperialism. He will say that since Yugoslavia is now independent, the way is open for talks intended to remove differences and to reach mutually profitable understandings. The conversion of Tito to what the Kremlin calls "Western bourgeois democracy" can hardly be expected to result from such a conversation. But one can expect that he will be helped to maintain his independence of the Kremlin, and that he will accept such help.



Say Au Revoir, but Not Goodbye!

It must be added that the Yugoslav crisis will probably precipitate the adoption of a sensible if somewhat cynical principle of foreign relations. This is the principle that the internal affairs of other nations, however unpleasant to us, are after all their own business. What really matters to us is their external relations—whether, in a word, they are with us or against us.

Learn-to-Swim Drive to Start

Vernon Gilmore announced Tuesday the schedule of classes for a learn-to-swim campaign to be sponsored by Marion county Red Cross at Olinger and Leslie swimming pools starting Monday.

The schedule includes: Boy beginners, 5 to 12 years old, 10 to 10:30 a.m. daily; girl beginners, 5 to 12 years, 10:30 to 11 a.m.; women's class, 11 to 11:30 a.m.; intermediate boys, 12 years and over, 11:30 to 12 noon; intermediate girls, 12 years and over, 12 to 12:30 p.m.; boys and girls swimmers, 12:30 to 1 p.m.; and junior and senior life saving, 5 to 6 p.m.

Rev. Randall Visits Salem

Calling at The Statesman office Tuesday was the Rev. Edwin T. Randall, his first visit since he graduated from Willamette university in 1923. During his college course he worked a year as telegraph editor on The Statesman. When he went to Chicago to attend theological seminary he got a job on the Chicago Daily News.

A member of the Minnesota Methodist conference, Randall has devoted his time in recent years to radio work. His visit in Oregon is to work up radio programs for support of CROP, the church sponsored program of gifts of farm products to go to help feed needy in other countries. The program is just being launched in this state.

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"Stop complaining about Junior always asking questions . . . Soon enough he'll reach the age where he knows all the answers."

Let's Guard Our Health

Eye Tests Important

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

Since ability to do school work, whether in first grade or college, depends to such a large extent on correct vision, it is important that students of all ages have their eyes examined periodically. It is not enough to have the eyes checked once at the beginning of the school career because the eyes may change or develop defects due to strain, and vision which was perfect at the age of six may be decidedly under par at 14 or 18.

The usual method of testing the eyesight is by the use of what is known as a Snellen chart which consists of rows of letters of various sizes. The patient who is being examined is placed 20 feet away from the chart, and if he can read the letters marked 20, that his vision is normal or 20-20.

According to Dr. John DeWitt Schenwald, many persons with 20-20 vision do not have normally functioning eyes and, in consequence, may develop symptoms of eye fatigue, such as headache. Unable to use their eyes for intensive study, they may lose interest in their work or may even stop school entirely.

In these cases, much of the difficulty is due to fatigue of the muscle which controls the lens of the eye. This muscle is called the ciliary muscle. Two types of eye conditions are associated with overwork of this muscle, namely, farsightedness and astigmatism.

Cornea and Lens

In astigmatism, either or both of two important structures of the eye are slightly misshapen. These are the cornea, or front part of the eyeball, and the lens. If these are not exactly spherical in shape, the distortion is such that a perfect image cannot be produced on the retina or back of the eye under any circumstances. Nevertheless, if the distortion is not great, the eye makes the attempt to do so, seeking a clear image by constant adjustments of the ciliary muscle. Thus, the ciliary muscle is overworked, with the result that fatigue, headache, and blurred vision occur.

A special test, using a glass lens,

is necessary to detect astigmatism. Hyperopia or farsightedness can also be readily found by using a pair of glasses fitted with a special lens. If the person can read through such glasses, it is proved that the eye is not normal. Thus, in testing the eyes, not only should the Snellen chart or some similar chart be employed but also the two lenses for discovering astigmatism and farsightedness.

Five Rows
It has been suggested that five rows of letters of equal size be employed in making the test and that the person tested attempt to read the chart at varying distances. If he must get within two or three feet to read the letters, of course it means that the eyesight is not normal, or if he can read them from greater than normal distance or backs away from the chart, it also indicates some abnormality.

In any event, regular examination of the vision is important, and particularly when there are symptoms of eye strain.

Questions and Answers

A. D. R. E.: What is the function of a chondrotrix tablet? My doctor gave them to me two months ago. Answer: This preparation is often used to aid in losing weight, since it seems to dull the appetite.

It should be taken only under the direction of the physician, who will prescribe it in the proper dose.

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Scio Man, 26, Ends Own Life

LEBANON, July 6 — Richard Earl Phillips, 26, of Scio, died there at noon today as the result of a gunshot wound. Phillips had been in poor health for some time as the result of injuries received in a motorcycle accident in July 1946, according to County Coroner Glen Huston, who said the wound was self-inflicted.

Phillips had served four years with the United States navy during the war. He was born Sept. 27, 1922 at Jordan and was a graduate of Scio high school. Funeral services will be held Friday, but the exact time has not yet been determined.

Survivors include his father, Earl Phillips of Scio; a sister, Mrs. Natalie B. Schradie of Albany; his stepmother, Birdelle Phillips; his grandfather, Richard A. Brown, Lyons.

COUNCIL SESSION DELAYED
WEST SALEM, July 6—West Salem city council will meet Wednesday night for the adjourned July meeting which fell on the holiday, Monday, July 5.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

Investment and pay the taxes pending rise in values. Now that values have risen many holders are selling their lands; or they may be selling only the timber and retaining the lands for future cropping.

Some timber holdings were acquired from old railroad or wagon road grants. The Louis Hill timberland in Linn county was originally part of the grant for the wagon road up the South Santiam and over the Cascade pass. The company promoting the Emigrant road along Odell lake acquired timber which later was sold to Hill lumber interests.

As far as its timber is concerned Oregon has been pretty much of a colony. Non-resident individuals or corporations have owned huge blocks of timberland or the mills which have cut the logs into lumber. This invasion of foreign capital has not ceased, particularly at the milling end, owing to the eagerness of outside concerns to protect their sources of lumber supply.

What we would prefer of course is to have increasing local ownership of this, our largest single industry. We need the reinvestment of profits in our state to enable it to extend and raise bars against outside ownership of timberlands and lumber mills; but it doesn't want to be a colony controlled by absentee landlords either. So it is satisfying to note the large acquisition reported by the M & M Woodworking Co. for it is an Oregon-owned concern.

Levy Offered As Solution to State Deficit

A state financial report by Budget Director George Aiken Tuesday prompted a state board of control discussion of whether Oregon voters may have to face a special tax levy to meet a deficit in the state general fund.

Aiken estimated that general fund expenditures will exceed appropriations this biennium by \$1,524,667.

The 1947 Oregon legislature authorized a state referendum at the general election this year if a deficit appeared likely by the end of the biennium. The plan would permit a property tax up to \$8,000,000, with the expectation that the levy would not actually be made, because surplus state income and corporate excise taxes would offset it.

Legality in Question
Legality of transfer of such surplus funds to the state general fund is now before the state supreme court, with a decision expected this month.

In addition to the deficit cited by Aiken, the state legislature appropriated \$5,000,000 in excess of estimated revenues.

Omitted Raises
Roy Mills, board of control secretary, called attention that Aiken had omitted from his report the amount of money that would be required to continue the \$20 a month salary increase previously voted for virtually all state workers.

Gov. John H. Hall said this salary increase, as approved by the state emergency board, terminates on December 31, and any further salary increase must receive approval of the 1949 legislature.

Chin-Up Club Plans Picnic

Mr. and Mrs. Frank James, Salem route 8, have invited Salem chapter 1, Chin-Up Club of Oregon, to hold its picnic at their place this Friday, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

Young men Chin-Uppers who are in charge of arrangements have asked that men members bring wieners and rolls and women members bring potato salad and beans. They advised members and friends to follow Cherry avenue north, past the alumina plant, to Curly's grocery, then turn left on Plymouth drive and go to box numbered 850 to locate the James place.



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Kiwanians Hear Convention Report

A report on the Kiwanis International convention at Los Angeles was presented to the Salem Kiwanis club Tuesday noon in the Marion hotel by Dr. Henry E. Morris, charter member of the Salem club, who was a delegate to the convention.

Plans for the North Salem Kiwanis club charter night, July 19, in the Mirror room of the Marion hotel, were announced. Circuit Judge Arlie Walker of McMinnville will be toastmaster and Ben Hazen of Portland will be the speaker.

Public Records

CIRCUIT COURT

Glady's Irene Beatty vs. William Frederick Beatty: Court places restraining order on defendant and plaintiff during divorce suit.
J. E. Tyron vs. Joe L. Shaw and others: Default of defendant L. S. Svarverud filed.

Mae Agnes Hines vs. Earl Willard Hines: Decree of divorce awarded plaintiff custody of a minor child and \$25 per month support money and transfers control of a trust fund to plaintiff.

Priscilla Shattuc vs. William Hugh Shattuc: Decree of divorce awarded plaintiff custody of the minor children and approves property settlement agreement.

W. C. Winslow, R. L. Elfstrom and Roy Harland vs. Douglas Jaquith: Suit seeks to collect \$1,320 allegedly due as back rentals plus an accounting of funds grossed by defendant during 1946 and 1947.

Bill Lane vs. Pauline Lane: Decree of divorce granted.
Cleo Walker vs. Jacob W. Penner: Plaintiff's time to serve bill of exceptions extended to September 1.

Marion L. Clemens vs. Irwin P. Clemens: Decree of divorce awarded custody of a minor child to plaintiff.

PROBATE COURT
Patrick Carmody estate: Order settles estate.

William T. Roubal estate: Order appoints Irene T. Roubal as guardian and George W. Hubbs, Ira L. Stewart and George L. Burian as appraisers.

John T. Jones estate: Harry E. Jones appointed executor.
Lemuel Franklin Konrad guardianship estate: Order authorizes guardians to execute a quitclaim deed to certain real property in Coos County.

MUNICIPAL COURT
Louis R. Lanier, Ontario, Calif.: violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.

Donald Wright, 195 N. 23rd st., driving without operator's license, posted \$5 bail.
Robert Bohanan, Salem route 3, driving without operator's license, posted \$5 bail.

Max E. Elder, jr., Shedd, violation of stop sign, posted \$2.50 bail.
J. L. Griffin, Seattle, violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.

John Kewayageshak, 1329 Baker st., illegal possession of liquor, fined \$25 and given 10-day jail sentence.

Donald Amen, 1047 S. Commercial st., violation of fireworks ordinance, fined \$7.50.

Vera Shrull, Salem, reckless driving, fined \$25.
Elmer E. Potter, 585 S. Commercial st., violation of fireworks ordinance, fined \$10 and committed to jail in lieu of fine.

Ronald R. Zimmerdahl, Monmouth, charged with illegal possession of liquor, pleaded innocent, posted \$25 bail and trial set for July 22.

Dwight D. Lindsey, Monmouth, reckless driving, illegal possession of liquor, driving without operator's license and defective brakes, fined total of \$145 on all charges.

Edward R. Belding, Newberg, violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.
Jack D. Burgess, Toledo, Ore., violation of noise ordinance, posted \$5 bail.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS
Walter B. McElhaney, 24, farmer, Salem route 5, and Patricia Heater, 18, bookkeeper, Sublimity route 1.

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