

Oregon Statesman

"No Fear Sweeps Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Compensation for Professors

The Ford Foundation's gift of \$500 million dollars to non-government colleges and universities, the largest single benefaction in history, served valiantly to acquaint the general public with the lag in academic salaries. There were some fears that this big gift might dry up other streams of beneficence to colleges, but such has not been true. For one thing the money is not all available for immediate spending but are to be well husbanded. For another, the gift for this cause coincided with other important moves to procure better pay for college faculties. As a result the outlook as to faculty salaries is better than for many years.

Omitted from the Ford generosity for this purpose are the publicly supported institutions. They must turn to appropriating bodies, usually state legislatures for additional funds. On the whole they have fared better than most private colleges—for instance salaries in our own state institutions average considerably higher than in non-public colleges. Most of the latter are church-connected and so carry the reward of sacrificial service which has always been the appeal of religious devotion. However, the agitation is starting for a considerable boost in faculty salaries in state schools during the next biennium. It is timely, because this is budget-making time and what goes into the governor's budget usually is what comes out of the Legislature's mill.

A comparison of salaries at Oregon state institutions with the schedule in 15 similar institutions is reported by the Albany Democrat-Herald as follows:

Instructors—Oregon pay averages \$4200 a year. The other 15 schools average \$4550 with several going as high as \$4750.
Assistant professors—Oregon pays \$5000, the second lowest of the 15. The average is \$5500 and the top is almost \$6000.
Associate professors—Oregon pays \$6100. The average is \$6800. The top is \$7600.
Full professors—These top men, many of whom are outstanding authorities in their fields, in or out of industry, make \$8000 at Oregon. The average is \$9200. Michigan University pays \$11,000.

The clincher of course is that we cannot attract and hold the best teachers unless our monetary reward is at least around the average. The law of supply and demand works in hiring manpower, too, and money is the common denominator for reinforcing demand.

To many, the salary of \$5000 and up looks pretty good. It used to be, but hardly now. Not long ago we were talking with a man who works at a craft. His annual income, counting generous overtime he gets, will run to at least \$7,000 a year. He remarked that he had never completed an eighth-grade education. This illustrates how the income of production workers even of limited education has been boosted in the past 20 years. The salaries of white-collar workers have not kept pace, and those in the higher education are among the laggards, for the public school people by dint of tight organizations and diligent application of pressures have obtained very substantial salary increases.

Perhaps the most startling revelation of the lag in faculty salaries is that shown in the annual report for 1955 of the Ford Foundation (page three). It compares the purchasing power of faculty salaries with that of wages of factory workers. Using 1939 purchasing power for the base of 100 the changes

shown in the 1953-54 figures on purchasing power appear as follows:

	Per cent of 1939 Purchasing Power
Professors	76%
Associate Professors	81
Assistant Professors	84
Instructors	95
Factory workers	143%

The accompanying note is as follows:

"The decline in purchasing power of college teachers' salaries since 1939, making allowance for federal taxes and the cost of living index, is in sharp contrast to the increased purchasing power of factory workers during the same period. The faculty salary figures are based on a study of 120 state-supported institutions."

This is part of the economic devolution which got a big impetus from the New Deal, the sharp upgrading of workers' pay in the lower economic ranges, and the relative downgrading of those in upper levels of employment. (Suddenly we have learned we are short in essential industry—but why should a youth slave for years getting advanced education when he can get journeyman's wages within a few months after leaving high school? Those in position to protect themselves, like top managers, have done so—notice of annual meetings of stockholders in recent years have sought approval for generous pension plans and stock option plans designed to reward and retain managers and "key employees." Those in weak bargaining positions have suffered. And college teachers, engrossed in their professions, individualistic, certainly are in the latter classification.

The professors have two things on their side as this budget is being prepared: equity on the basis of comparison with compensation in the business world, in comparable institutions and even with public high schools; and competition—the supply is short in many lines of teaching (though not in all). Oregon has a big brood of schools to maintain, so salaries here can't be fancy; but we feel sure the people of the state want to deal fairly with those who provide the intellectual leadership in institutions of higher learning, and will do so.

Policy Vacuum

Joe Alsop, back from his tour of the Middle East, is severe in his criticism of the United States for lack of policy regarding that important area of the globe. Our embassies there do not know what our overall plan is, or if there is any. There is therefore no coordination among the outposts of diplomacy in that region.

And Walter Lippman, noting the return of Lester Pearson to Ottawa with no gain from his visit in Washington as the head of the committee reappraising NATO, reports: "The net result of this month's diplomatic coming and going has been to put on public display the disunity of the Western Alliance or the crucial question of how to deal with the Soviet Union about Germany."

In both cases the criticism may be overdrawn; and most anyone can write the excuse: the President has been ill; Secretary Dulles is unwilling or unable to lay down policy in the absence of the Chief. With all our sympathy with Mr. Eisenhower, it must be admitted that the public business has suffered in the past nine months of his two illnesses. The country is entitled to clear assurance of his ability to carry the burden of the presidency for another term before his party is asked to renominate him or the people to elect him.

The Bend Bulletin, after taking a look at a recent issue of WEPACO, the house organ for Western Paper Converting Co., concludes that Salem "is becoming all-embracing." This idea derives from the pictures used to illustrate a section on "things to do and see in the Salem area." Pictures include the golf course at Nehalem, Oregon coast near Taft, Detroit Lake, above timberline on Mt. Hood, fishing on the Rogue, Paulina Lake. All these spots must be within Salem's recreational area. Now all join in singing: "The more we get together, together, together..."

One thing sure, Hells Canyon already has produced plenty of political kilowatts.



Washington Mirror

Mrs. America Plans European Journey

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON—"The home-maker is the backbone of this country," said the attractive lady from Oregon to her lunch-companions in the Senate dining room.

"I think it is so important for us to recognize the importance of the home, for that is where divorce and juvenile delinquency begin when conditions in the home are not right."

This is the message of Mrs. America, who in private life is Mrs. Cleo Maletis of Portland. She was in the nation's capital this week as one of the principal figures in the annual convention of the American Home Economists Association.

Mrs. Maletis became Mrs. America in May, after going to the finals in Florida as the entry from Oregon considered by judges to be the top home-maker from the state.

As Mrs. America, she has engagements scheduled for the entire year until her successor is chosen. But each affair is far enough apart for her to return to her husband and three sons, ages 2, 4 and 7.

In October she and her husband are going to visit a dozen countries in Europe "to let them see what a typical American homemaker is like." And everywhere she goes, she will simply try to make a little headway in stressing the importance of the home to everyone.

In this connection, Mrs. America is very much against the working mother of youngsters, particularly if the children are not in school.

"In those early formative years," she emphasized, "it is so important for mother to be in the home, to give her children lots of love and understanding. Unless there is a dire need for the extra money, I think it is wrong. Usually the few extra dollars that are left over after paying for baby sitters and housecleaners aren't worth while."

She said what she thinks most homes need are more love and religion.

Mrs. Maletis is looking forward to visiting Greece on her European trip, which is part of the reward she receives for the honor and work of serving as Mrs. America. The reason is that she will have the distinction of representing the U. S.

Lad Expert at Hide, Seek

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Although he was unfairly outnumbered, Johnny Motheral, 4, played a great game of hide and seek Saturday.

When he hid under a bed at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Motheral, he was just hiding from grandmother. He didn't know it, but pretty soon he also was hiding from 14 fire, police and other emergency units. And from searchers who grimly dragged the bottom of nearby Lake Worth.

Johnny, staying with his grandparents while his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Motheral Jr., vacationed in Kansas, crawled from under the bed when his great-grandmother, Mrs. Pearl Harkey, entered the room.

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

July 1, 1946

The atomic bomb—sank five of Bikini's target array of 73 ships, wrecked seven, damaged 24. Goats calmly chewed hay at the rim of the target fleet as the first observer craft poked into the lagoon three hours later.

25 Years Ago

July 1, 1921

Cutting the round-the-world record from almost 22 days to little more than a week, Wiley Post and Harold Gatty landed at dusk at Roosevelt Field, N. Y. less than nine days on an earth-girdling race against time.

40 Years Ago

July 1, 1916

Miss Laura Grant entertained her fifty pupils at a party assisted by Mrs. Gordon McGilchrist. A few of those attending were: Deryl Meyers, Ullin Page, Grace George, Robert Bishop and Ronald Frizzell.

Their Names Remain:

River Events Pay

Tribute to Wallace

Paul Wallace Marine Park on the Willamette River here will be the center of geographic and recreational interest Tuesday for the first annual River Days Festival. And the man who donated it to Salem for public use would have liked it that way.

Photo that not only the pioneers win names on Oregon's map is shown by Wallace, whose death four years ago ended one of the area's busiest business, political and civic careers.

An even better known monument to the Wallace name for R. S. Wallace, Paul's father who planted the Wallace Orchards where Paul lived until his death. Lesser known is Wallace Hill, an eastern shoulder of the Eola Hills northwest of Salem.

There is adequate indication the Wallace name will live on.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

involve all the old machinery of national security. Neither the Polish government nor its Russian overlord can permit this infection to spread. The purge, we may be sure, will be swift and severe.

Poland has been the one satellite which dared to retain and exercise some of its former freedom. Not only has socialization been less complete in Poland than elsewhere, independence of thought and action has been greater there also. The Catholic church has not been harried as severely. The Poles were first to loosen bonds of thought control after the death of Stalin. Communists themselves have been indulging in debate over their ideology and their practice. One recent visitor reported: "There is enthusiasm, too, and freshness, in Poland's new atmosphere." There must have been something intoxicating in it, too, which went to the heads of the workers in the factories of Poznan.

The new rulers of the Communist empire face the enormously difficult problem of keeping hundreds of millions of people under discipline if they feel any of the winds of freedom blow over the country. Khrushchev in his speech attacking Stalin sowed the wind; soon he may reap the whirlwind. For this, however, he may be prepared, relying on the same methods of terror and execution which he employed at Stalin's behest and on Stalin's example. But will he have the skill to employ those tools which the old tyrant had?

The forces that ultimately will destroy the Communist monolith are probably not from the splitting of atoms or their fusion, but the explosive forces of ideas based on justice and freedom. To be effective, they must penetrate before they become convulsive and the Poznan affair shows a beginning of penetration. While ideas seem to have little chance before firing squads and nests of machine guns and bruising tanks, they have enormous vitality, tremendous powers of resurrection. Today's statesmen who will win tomorrow's battles are those who perceive the potential of Freedom, and know how to employ it for the rescue of those entrapped by false systems like Communism. Who and where are those statesmen? The best breeding place for them may well be in the Soviet Union itself or in its satellites. Foreign liberation is not a hope. The free world's duty is to preserve the free world and to encourage freedom's emergence wherever it is confined.

Farmer Wins \$100,000 Sum In Libel Suit

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (AP)—A Walla Walla County Superior Court jury Saturday awarded Harvey Owens, a Kennewick farmer, \$100,000 in a libel suit brought by Owens against the Scott Publishing Co. and Glenn C. Lee, publisher of the Tri-City Herald at Kennewick.

The amount was two and a half times that fixed by a previous jury in Franklin County on charges by Owens that he was libeled in an article published in The Herald in April, 1953. The article concerned war surplus material and use made of it by the Kennewick school district when Owens was a member of the school board.

The Franklin County trial had resulted in an award of \$40,000 to Owens, arrived at on the basis of \$1 for each Herald reader. The verdict was appealed to the State Supreme Court on the grounds it was reached by passion and prejudice against The Herald. The higher court held the method of assessing damages was improper and ordered a retrial purely to fix the amount of the damages. The Walla Walla jury was not concerned with the question of libel as the Supreme Court had let that stand.

The case was tried here on a motion for change of venue filed by Lee. The trial opened Thursday and a jury of 11 men and one woman was selected.

The verdict was reached Saturday a few hours after the case was received by the jury.

Lee's counsel indicated a motion would be filed asking the judge to set aside the verdict. The defense attorneys had the jury polled and 10 of the 12 said they approved the \$100,000 award. One said he thought the amount should have been \$75,000 and the other said he was opposed to the \$100,000 but would not indicate how much he would have approved. In Kennewick Lee would make no comment beyond what his attorneys had said in Walla Walla.

A. J. Ullman Ends 21 Years' Service With Insurance Firm

A. J. (Tony) Ullman, Ohio National Life Insurance Co. general agent in Salem since the agency was organized in 1935, retired Saturday after 21 years with the company.

He was honored by his associates at a dinner in the Senator Hotel Saturday night, attended by Grant Westgate of Cincinnati, Ohio, agency vice president, and Hobe Ward, western division manager, and John Rousseau, assistant, both of San Francisco, Calif. He was presented an engraved desk set by Westgate.

Ullman, a former banker, entered the insurance field 37 years ago in Iowa and established the Salem agency 26 years later. His agency has led the 10 agencies of the western division in development and sales most of the time since its founding.

Ullman said he will continue to serve his clients of long standing, although retiring as general agent.

The new general agent is Roy D. Morris of Independence, who has been a district manager in the agency for eight years. He is president of Salem Underwriters Association.

Ullman, a member of Kiwanis and Salem Underwriters, and his wife live in a new house at 845 Vosburg St.

Retires

A. J. (Tony) Ullman, founder of the Salem agency of Ohio National Life Insurance Co. 11 years ago, was honored Saturday on his retirement at a dinner attended by agency and division officials.

Argentina Kicks Out Soviet Naval Attache

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina declared the Soviet embassy's Naval attache persona non grata Saturday night and ordered him to leave the country within 24 hours.

The foreign ministry announced the decision on the attache, Capt. Alexander D. Morosov. It did not say why the action was taken.

WILLIAMS NOMINATED

PORTLAND (AP)—W. L. Williams, president of the Port of Portland Commission, has been nominated as Oregon vice president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Hoover Says All Boys Are Born Good

SAN MATEO, Calif. (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover broke ground here Saturday for a new \$100,000 boys club and said: "I think we can accept the fact that all boys are born good."

"Surroundings limit the opportunities of a minority group," he went on.

"Look at any front page," he told a throng of civic leaders at the ceremony near U.S. Highway 101, and you see something on delinquency."

Clubs like the new plant he was dedicating, he said, "are the answers to the problems of youngsters."

Hoover spoke earlier at a luncheon meeting when he told the gathering that the Boy Clubs of America, of which he is chairman of the board, provide the opportunity for youth to find the way to better lives.

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Democrats Said Unable to Exploit Issue of President Eisenhower's Health Politically

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON—With the conventions only weeks away, the Democrats are coming face to face with a hard dual dilemma.

The double dilemma can be summed up in a couple of questions. How do you beat a man if you never criticize him. And how do you exploit your biggest issue if it is dangerous to talk about it?

The Democrats are convinced to mass that the President's remarkable personal popularity stands between their party and the White House. Yet you can go through the Congressional Record or the speeches of the major Democratic candidates with a magnifying glass, and you will find hardly a single direct, tough criticism of the President.

By the same token, the Democrats now unanimously believe that the "Health Issue" is far and away the most important issue they have. The heart attack, they concede, hurt the President very little politically, and may even have helped him. But the President's operation caused many voters to have second thoughts—a claim borne out by the reliable public opinion pollster, Louis Harris. The health issue, moreover, gives the Democrats what they hitherto have lacked—a real national issue.

Yet many politicians sense

that the President's second illness makes any criticism of him more politically dangerous than ever, since it could seem to the voters like hitting a man when he's down. Above all, any suspicion by the voters that the Democrats were exploiting the President's health for selfish political ends could be fatal.

Among the leading Democratic candidates and their strategists, there is no agreement on how to deal with this curious and unprecedented situation. Some days ago James Finnegan, Carmine De Sapio, and F. Joseph Donohue, managers respectively of candidates Adlai Stevenson, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver, met in Washington with Democratic Chairman Paul Butler. The main purpose of the meeting was to plan a joint strategy for the campaign.

All concerned agreed that the health issue was vitally important. But the best way they could devise to exploit it was an agreement that the candidate, whoever he was, should go in heavily for "Whistlestopping," in order to point up the contrast with the sedentary television campaign being planned for the ailing President. Aside from this rather gingerly approach to the health issue, the Democratic planners never really came to grips with the central Eisenhower problem.

Butler himself, and Clayton Fritchey, able Democratic Vice-chairman, favor meeting the issue head on. A forthcoming issue of the "Democratic Digest," organ of the national committee, goes much further in direct criticism of the President than ever before. The President is pictured as an amiable tool of ruthless men intent on using him to their own selfish ends, whatever the consequences to his health.

"In all fairness to Ike," one article reads in draft, "it must be said that he makes no bones about getting a bigger kick out of golf, bridge, outdoor cooking, vacations, and Western stories, than out on the hard grind of official duties which... fascinate the dynamic Presidents."

This kind of thing is hardly more than a pinprick compared with the bitter denunciations of past Presidents, but it is strong stuff by present standards. The propagandists of the national committee are also looking forward gleefully to using Robert Donovan's highly readable book on the Administration to prove that the President himself thinks so little of the Republican Party that he seriously considered starting a third party. And the national committee is out to sell "A vote for Eisenhower is a vote for Nixon" as the main Democratic election slogan. The object is, of course, to exploit simultaneously the dislike of Nixon among independents and the health issue.

The national committee campaign formula, in short, is a good deal tougher than any yet put forward by the candidates. Among the candidates, Harriman comes closest to favoring some such tough line. Stevenson, now conceded at least a two to one chance for the nomination, has generally limited himself to lamenting the diminution of the Presidency under Eisenhower. But whoever the Democratic candidate may be, he will be up against a strange and difficult problem if the President runs again. He will have to run against a man whom it is politically dangerous to criticize, on an issue it is even more dangerous to talk about.

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