

**Sherman County Journal**  
 Giles L. French Editor  
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APRIL 12, 1963

**FOREIGN AID**

We are in favor of foreign aid. We do not think that the richest nation in the world can sit on its pile of dollars and not offer some help to the millions of poorer people of the world. That would not be moral. To permit the less industrial nations to continue in unwashed bliss when with training in cleanliness they could be sold bath tubs is uneconomic. We could sell them bath tubs. There are other examples.

But we have done a miserable job at foreign aid. We have been trying to export what we call democracy to people who have no concept of governmental ideologies, many of them motivated by their bellies only. We have given money to rulers who stash it away in Swiss banks for use after they are deposed; we have supported the ruling class and built roads for Cadillacs of the bosses; we have tried to industrialize people who couldn't read the directions on a wheel barrow.

By our standards many million of the world's people are in a deplorable state without enough food, with no knowledge of agriculture and with enough disease to prevent much work if they knew how. They have no educated class and no leaders except local chieftains. There are, in many countries, no religious leaders to teach or preach a common philosophy. There is no place to start teaching except with the individual. And they are all individuals for it is only in "civilized" nations that men are taught uniform ideologies to make them conformists.

We might much better give money to foreign nations than to distribute it to Americans to make them easier to control for political purposes or to reduce their individuality and ambition.

If this nation would protect American firms that want to go into foreign lands on an investment basis it would help. That is the way nearly all colonializing was done. But we have gotten so head shy about colonialism that we let our businesses in other lands be taken by local governments and few foreign investments are being made. The present day campaign against colonialism works against foreign people who benefitted from it.

By giving food we discourage the local enterprise that might eventually produce it; by giving education we develop radical leaders; by sending political hacks we alienate whole populations.

It is, of course, easier to point out the things that will not work because they haven't worked than to say what will work. Primitive people have always traded their natural resources for civilization. So have the better developed people. Whether it is a good trade or not we do not say, but that is the history of development and civilization.

We are quite sure that foreign aid must be on the basis of people to people, not government to government. On that basis the Peace corps might be of some use. We will have to wait to see.

**WHO'S SERVANT?**

The Oregon Voter quotes the Medford Mail-Tribune as saying about legislators "each member also accepted a solemn responsibility to see that the state continues as an effective servant to the people and the taxpayers".

We are inclined to think that the editor gave the legislators too many masters and that being a servant of both the people and the taxpayers is incompatible. The "people", we have noted, are the ones in whose name many of the more extravagant public programs are requested; the taxpayers are those who have to pay for them. Surely it must be true that taxpayers are people and even "people" are sometimes taxpayers, although they are more vociferous "people" if not.

We have often wished for a situation whereunder a citizen could pay for whatever government services he wished, a sort of free will offering for schools, roads, etc., etc. Lacking that we would

like to give the voters a chance to pass on budget items singly, maybe not every year, but once in five years.

The point we would make is that the voters would not pay for a lot of the fold-over that takes so much of their money.

**SCHOOL BUDGETS**

When all school budgets were first published differences in them were apparent and this newspaper began to point to them in a news story written after all budgets had been viewed by the editor. Since then management has brought the budgets nearer to one standard and eliminated most of the discrepancies. That, and to make budgeting a little more interesting, is the reason for writing a story about budgets.

This year there were difficulties in writing such a story because both Wasco and Rufus are expecting sizeable increases in number of pupils and contemplating further increases. However, it seemed more factual to base the figures known than on the estimates. The only enrollment figures for the entire county are of last September. We used those.

Kent, with its small school population, has the highest per pupil cost. School budgets do not show some pertinent facts about income from state and federal sources and we consider that a bad feature of the law.

Mr. Gayman thinks schools are worth the money they cost. We hope they are. But we are in a period when we are putting a great deal of emphasis on reading, writing and arithmetic when there is valid criticism of the school product's ability to read much beyond the "funnies", to write at all or to add without a machine.

Teachers often are more critical of the public's tendency to impose non-scholastic duties on the schools than is this writer. But if the parents demand entertainment from their school dollar instead of education who is to say them nay?

There are other characteristics or abilities that determine success besides education or even intelligence. Ambition, integrity, fortitude, morals, charity are the role of the parents. Unless they teach these by example and precept the education given at school will not make a complete man or woman, nor a very useful one. We are putting too much emphasis on education and it will be costly until we recognize the value of the other—and more important—qualities necessary for a citizen.

**REAPPORTIONMENT**

Over in Washington the legislature adjourned without obeying the edict of the U.S. supreme court that state legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis. We doubt that interpretation of the court's opinion and we certainly think it none of the court's business and also highly improper for the court to interfere in what is strictly state business. The nation is apportioned on two methods.

But it will be interesting to see what the black robed geniuses of government do about the haste of Washington's legislators. They weren't getting along too well anyway and the job of deciding which ones of many friends a legislator was going to gerrymander out of a job was too much after 84 days.

The black robes may order reapportionment. Suppose they do and also suppose the Washington legislature, taking a cue from the state's namesake, doesn't do it. Will the laws made by the next legislature be illegal? If so will they be legal in Washington and illegal in Washington D. C.?

It is high time the states began to stand up on their hind legs and let the expensive government on the banks of the sluggish and dirty Potomac know where the strength and muscle of this country resides.

Wilson, the British leader of the labor party, said that socialism had to offer incentives to get people to work. No incentives have been the weakness of socialism and we wonder what will be offered half as good as the hope of profit.

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**People's Column**

To the Editor:

This is my first letter to an editor. It seemed to me that the front page—"news item" about budgets was misleading and even suggested irresponsibility on the part of budget committees. The Rufus budget, especially, was made to seem out of line. Since the budget is an estimate of expenditures for the following year any comparative costs per pupil should use projected enrollments for the following year rather than the lowest enrollment figure on any given day during the past two years.

Our per pupil cost during the present school year is almost certain to be by far the lowest in the county. If present enrollments had been used for comparisons, our per pupil cost for next year would also have been shown to be the lowest. Of course we expect to be furnishing texts, desks and other facilities for even more pupils next year.

The Rufus district has about the same number of pupils enrolled in grades one through eight as Wasco-178 and far more than the other districts. Wasco's operating budget for the present year is much greater than the Rufus budget and their proposed budget for next year is also much higher. The Moro budgets for this and next year are also greater.

The taxpayers in the Rufus district had the lowest total millage levy last year for all schools—elementary and secondary—of any district in the county. The year before only Grass Valley was lower. Following are the assessed valuations and millages for schools in all districts for the 1962-63 school year:

District	Valuation	Levy
Rufus	\$1,599,139	37.3
Wasco	3,197,623	44.3
Kent	1,688,579	40.3
Moro	3,045,333	40.8
Grass Valley	1,966,561	38.3

By comparison, the levies in some Umatilla county districts for schools—elementary and secondary—for this same year:

Total Levy  
 Pilot Rock 64.6; Pendleton 67.7;  
 Echo 76.2; Stanfield 84.9; Pleasant View 88.4.

Helix, with one of the highest per pupil valuations in the state has a levy of 51.8 mills for schools the lowest in that county.

The lunch fund budget is usually self balancing with no funds added or withdrawn. The problem in most schools is determining how much to charge for lunches in order to make it balance. We manage to do this with 20 cent meals. Most schools in the county and elsewhere charge 25 cents or more. The \$7,000 figure in this budget is only an estimate, but is probably as accurate as anyone else is capable of making and will be spent only if the income from the program makes it available for expenditure. There are no local funds made available for the Lunch Fund budget.

One of the reasons that the Rufus budget has not been larger the last few years is that the people of the district have been willing to forego the benefits of a half-time principal and a kindergarten, both of which are provided in three of the other districts. Our budget committee and our taxpayers have been generous in providing us with adequate funds to operate a good school. We strive to make it that.

I think the people of Sherman county are to be commended for their willingness to support their schools as well. I suppose the point of this article was that education is getting to be expensive. My point is that it is no more so in Sherman county than most places and it is no more so in Rufus than other parts of the county. It is still one of our biggest bargains.

Sincerely,  
 Roy Gayman  
 Principal Rufus schools

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**Salem Scene**  
 by Robert H. Elsner

Oregon's workmen's compensation law has been in effect for 50 years. It provides payments to workers involved in industrial accidents, through an employer paid insurance program.

Some legislators feel the 1913 vintage system is no longer adequate for either employee or employer, and that the Oregon law has not kept pace with most other states. As a result, two proposals have been introduced which according to their proponents would revise and "modernize" the state's workmen's compensation program.

One bill, SB30 (often called the "competitive" bill) was introduced by the senate Labor & Industries committee. We asked its chairman, Sen. Walter Pearson (D-Multnomah), to describe the problems in the present day system.

"Primary problem is the existing law, itself," he said. "It was one of the earliest laws of its type, written at a time when no one knew much about workmen's compensation."

He explained that it originally was designed to apply to hazardous industries only, with only one source of insurance—a state fund, administered by the State Industrial Accident Commission. An employer had a choice of either accepting or rejecting this coverage. But he could not obtain insurance from any other source.

If an injured worker for a non-covered employer could, in a lawsuit, prove negligence he was entitled to collect damages.

SB30, explained Sen. Pearson, would inject competition into Oregon's workmen's compensation system, "to the advantage of workers and employers."

"It retains the state fund as an insurer," he said, "and also permits employers to obtain coverage, if they wish, from private insurance source, or through self insuring." Private industrial accident insurance is available in 43 states. In 33 of these, state insurance is non-existent.

The bill also calls for "universal" coverage for all workers—hazardous and non-hazardous—with very few exceptions.

"SB30 also provides a better appeals system, as well as an independent hearing board on the claims," he added. "The present system is slow because the state industrial accident commission is confronted with many conflicting functions. It now acts as the insurance company, regulatory agency, court, judge and jury."

Benefits now paid to injured workmen under the SIAC "insurance monopoly" system were criticized by Sen. Pearson, who claims they are "too low" in comparison to the rates, and barely adequate for a person to live on. He says a competitive system would provide "better benefits and have little effect on rates."

Under SB30, insurance rates would be based on an employer's accident and safety experience. It also offers "a better safety and workman rehabilitation program" Sen. Pearson claims. The latest improvements in safety techniques from throughout the nation will be available to Oregon workers and employers if private insurance companies are allowed to provide coverage in the state, he points out.

Another bill, SB370, has been introduced following months of work by a specially appointed Governor's advisory committee on workmen's compensation on workmen's compensation. This group, selected in 1961 consisted of representatives from management, organized labor and the state.

Also intended as a cure for the state's antiquated workmen's compensation system, this bill does not go far enough, according to Sen. Pearson. It does parallel SB30 in some respects, however.

"But SB370 would still leave the state with an insurance monopoly, even though it claims to open the door for self insurers," he said. "Due to its rigid requirements for these self insurers, it would limit this to a few major employers." It does not provide for private insurance.

Organized labor generally supports SB370. Management has come out in favor of SB 30. Latest developments in the senate labor & industries committee has been to urge representatives from both groups to meet and attempt to reach a compromise.

Sen. Pearson predicts a compromise bill will result, "incorporating the best parts of both bills—particularly regarding administration, appeals and hearing boards, safety programs and rehabilitation procedures."

He believes a compromise bill will call for universal coverage, but that it will be a "2-way" bill. This means employers will have a choice of insuring through the state or through self insurance by posting a large bond. However in the latter instance, they will

FOR SALE: In Wasco 4 lots 85x50 \$1500; 1 lot 100x 100 \$600. Write Ira Fridley at 455 SE 20th, Hillsboro, Oregon Phone MI 8-4362 23-4c

AT STUD Sire: Chief Joseph of the Plains. Dam: Wasco's Babe. Fee \$35 Board \$1 per day. Floyd Rathbun Jr. GI 2 5247 23-6

For Sale: Beef cows with calves. Phone JO 5-3690 or JO 5-3278. 23-5p

WANTED: a job bookkeeping or any kind of work. Also babysitting. Call JO 5-3293. 6fn

DRESSMAKING and minor alterations JO 5-3245 47c-1fn

FOR SALE: 16 sections John Deere rotary hoe. Miscellaneous used plows. Esinger Equipment Co., Grass Valley. 23-5c

FOR SALE—Registered yearling Hereford Bulls. Mill Iron and Silver breeding. Contact Frank Monahan, Condon, Ore. Phone 384-5536. 22-25c

80 BED OREGON state approved nursing home located in beautiful Hood River Valley, with lovely fenced grounds. We accept all types of elderly cases as well as room and board care. FOR SALE: 348 Shells \$2.70 per box. Casing nails & finishing nails \$10.00 cwt. O'Meara Supply & Imp. Co. Wasco, Oregon 24c

FOR SALE: In Moro 4 BR house, 2 baths, dining-living room has hardwood floors; kitchen, basement, oil furnace. Call John A. Foss, GI 2-5255, Wasco 17-19 c

FOR SALE: Miscellan-us poultry house equipment. Call JO 5-3640 evenings. 24-5p

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING five days a week. Custom curing. Meat cutting, wrapping, shap freeze. Kenny's Market, Grass Valley. Call ED 3-2345 for appointment. 23c

STATE WIDE PAINT CO. complete painting and decorating service, spray or brush. Phone CY 6-3977 or CY 6-5293, 1205 E 12th St., Vern Campbell and Jack Null. The Dalles, Or. 1-1-

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HARLANDVIEW GRANGE Meets first and third Mondays at 8:00 p.m. Max Belshe, Master Ellen Friedline, Secretary

Eureka Lodge No. 121, A.F. & A.M. Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. Don King, W. M. Irving Hart, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S. Meets every second Thursday day each month. Visiting members invited. Moro, Or Linda Reed, W. M. Gwen Ross, Secretary

MORO LODGE No. 173 I.O.O.F. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in I.O.O.F. hall. Transient and visiting brothers cordially invited. Floyd Haines, N. G. Leo Watkins, Secretary

TAYLOR LODGE A.F. & A.M. WASCO, Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Hilderbrand, W.M. Vernon Root, Secretary

LEGAL NOTICES NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING Notice is given that the undersigned Executrix of the Estate of William Brinkert, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Sherman, her Final Account, and that Wednesday, the 24th day of April, 1963, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a.m., in the County Court Room of the Sherman County Court House at Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, have been fixed as the time and place for hearing said Final Account and any objections thereto. Dated and first published the 22nd day of March, 1963. Elsie E. Brinkert Executrix

Phipps, Phipps & Dunn Pioneer Bldg., The Dalles, Ore. Attorneys for Executrix March 22, 29, April 5, 12, 1963

NOTICE TO CREDITORS All persons having claims against the Estate of Arthur B. Christianson, aka A. B. Christianson, deceased, are required to present them with vouchers to the undersigned, at Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. The date of the first publication of this notice is March 29, 1963. Frances Kerrone Christianson, Executrix

Dick & Dick The Dalles, Oregon Attorneys for the Estate March 29, April 5, 12, & 19, 1963

LEGAL NOTICE of School Bus Purchase Sealed bids will be received by the clerk of the Sherman County High School District, CH 1, of Sherman County, Oregon, at P.O. Box 425, Moro, Oregon for furnishing and delivering two school buses that meet the following specifications:

Buses to be Purchased (two) one (1) with Seating Capacity 66 passengers and one (1) with seating capacity of 48 passengers

Bidders Requirements 1. Bidders shall furnish catalog cuts and complete description of chassis and bus bodies they propose to deliver. 2. Buses shall be the latest model manufactured. 3. The price bid shall be based upon

a. Free delivery at Moro Ore. b. F.O.B. body factory c. Delivery date not later than August 15, 1963 at destination.

General Specifications 1. Buses to comply with all existing Oregon Specifications and requirements for school buses. Specific Specifications 1. Specific specifications are available at the above address. Bids will be received until 8:00 p.m., May 8, 1963. Under no circumstances will a bid be considered if filed after the specified hour of this announcement. The district school board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and call for new bids in the manner required by law.

FORGETS ANNIVERSARY (AGAIN)



Absent-minded husband (above), away on business, forgets anniversary, calls long distance, is relieved when bride shrieks, "Well, it's about time you remembered! We've been married a whole month!" Don't wait till the last minute to save your marriage—call long distance frequently. Let loved ones and friends hear from you often—it's next best to being with them. How about a call this evening, after 6, when rates are even lower? PACIFIC NORTHWEST BELL

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 Wasco - Phone GI 2-5402  
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