

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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GREATER SAFETY WANTED

The report was made by a Beaverton bus driver. But similar reports from all parts of the Tualatin Valley indicate a reluctance on the part of drivers to realize the meaning of the new school law. Either that or motorists seem unable to school themselves to stop according to the widely publicized regulations.

In Beaverton, on three days, fifteen motorists had their license numbers taken down and forwarded to the county office of district attorney, with the request for "John Doe" warrants to be issued. Let us consider what these violations mean.

Every time a car violates the new law that you must stop whenever a bus stops on a two lane road or if you are following it on a three or more lane road, the grin of Death widens a little more. Youngsters going blissfully to school are too often thoughtless and unmindful of the dangers that lurk at crossroads even in spite of new regulations.

Far outranking the possibility of a traffic citation for failing to stop as a disastrous aftermath is the tragedy that would result from the accidental death of one child.

Sometimes, it is true, cars fail to stop because of a multitude of reasons. Perhaps there is a failure of brakes to operate as required. Or the driver might not be aware of the need of stopping until he must swerve past as an alternative of striking the bus and inflicting even more damage to his car than in the comparable penalty from fracturing the law.

The law will not be sympathetic, however, to faulty brakes or a lack of alertness. Only Death will welcome your shortcomings.

If the indication of violations is any indication, however, it is not too certain that present regulations are set up as to properly meet the situation. Instances have been reported privately of motorists who have been unable to stop on certain occasions, pointing to conditions which would be hard to regulate.

Immobilizing a school bus on a narrow road, for instance, should not be done at the bottom of a short hill or dip. Neither should the driver stop on either end of a curve. The black and white "STOP" sign does no good unless there is an ample distance to permit oncoming drivers to see the situation and get it under control.

Many county roads, where a volume of the student load is taken aboard, are narrow—so narrow, in fact, that there's not much freeway in the other lane from a bus. And perhaps a better solution to the problem of safety for school bus riders would be the establishment of definite turnouts where any vehicle—public or private bus—could pull out and discharge its passengers without the danger of being caught in a collision.

There is, in the eyes of the Law, no excuse for violating the rule of stopping for school buses. But a penalty on breaking the regulation is not the desired end.

What is wanted above all is greater highway safety for our children and for all.

ARMISTICE DAY TRIBUTE

Thirty-one years ago, after the offense of the German Imperial Army bogged down, there began on November 4 a full scale retreat before the French, American and British forces. A retreat it was that culminated in the drawing up and signing of an armistice as the climactic development of a world-wide struggle which introduced the world to fullscale, bitter carnage.

In keeping with the date of this declared defeat of the German Empire, November 11 is set aside as a day of observance. Varying in localities by the enthusiasms of affiliated groups, Armistice Day will be marked by parades, by special programs featuring veterans and other closely identified with the military or by a wide appeal to set aside a minute or so of silence. Such has been the picture in the past.

On the cold gray day in the battlefields of France, where four leading nations of the world had expended material wealth and the youth and virility of its manhood, the fluttering flag of armistice was accepted as a symbol. No more, it was prayerfully hoped, would the world be so embroiled in such desolating struggle.

The immediate cause of World War I was based in the racial and nationalistic rivalries in Central Europe and was the final development of antagonisms generated in the destruction of the Roman Empire in Central Europe and the Greek Empire in Eastern Europe and Asia. Certainly the armistice settled little on that score.

After the "cease-fire" order had penetrated the ranks of both sides, when Peace, for practical purposes, had stilled the guns of the combatants, fighting men in all uniforms anticipated a better world. A great adventure for many who came through it

unscathed, the more sober ones who had viewed the hardships, tragedies and actualities of war honestly hoped that some lasting good would emerge from the world's experience.

Another world war and more than four years later, that hope is still alive, although it is desperately threatened by many devices of American foreign and military policy, on the one hand, and enigmatic, double talking pressures originating in the Soviet Union.

Happily, to the advantage of the world's peaceful inclinations, there is one agency which—largely unheralded—has made significant advances along a multitude of fronts against the causes of war. Educational, health and humanitarian projects are energized within the framework of the United Nations organization. Bold steps, too, have been taken toward the removal of racial prejudices and oppression across the world.

Criticisms against the United Nations sometimes is unjust. It does worthy, constructive work sometimes with no fanfare. Perhaps some of its achievements lack dramatic appeal because of the studied thoughtfulness that distinguishes its deliberations.

Well-taken too is the fact that, as yet, the U. N. has not been wholeheartedly implemented with a force of arms to compel all nations, even against their wills, to observe the codes of Humanity and of Peace.

Yet, upon the occasion of the 31st anniversary of Armistice Day, it is a tribute to the aspirations of Peace which first gained currency during World War I that progress is being made toward the establishment of international understanding and the ethics of Civilization.

UPON MEMORIES OF PAST

Declared to be a social and cultural history of the Pacific Northwest, a recent publication "Farthest Frontier" by Sidney Warren will be of particular interest to people of Oregon, if the book lives up to its announcement.

Beginning with the early trappers and traders who came into the wild reaches of the unexplored west, the book concerns itself with people and the conflicts in divergent cultures of the Indians and the early settlers.

Surely the history of any great section is irrevocably tied up with the ideas of the people who settle it. Whether setting out with a definite idea in mind to impose a set of rules and beliefs on those already inhabiting a new territory or merely seeking a home and a new beginning in a land of greater opportunity, settlers bring a new culture.

In some instances, this culture is rather well defined, closely following a pattern of the life that was left behind.

Sometimes, however, the necessities of a new life in a strange environment superimpose a new and unusual manner of culture. So was begun the regional "coloration" that marks a Westerner, for instance, as different from residents of another part of the nation.

Just what such an experience means to the nation, this winning of a far frontier and the building of a region, can be recognized with little trouble. The Pacific Northwest, its roots of development nurtured by the pioneers who wrested it from the wilderness, has fulfilled an important historic role in the development of the nation at large.

The epilogue of Mr. Warren's "Farthest Frontier: The Pacific Northwest," states: "The pioneer in the Pacific Northwest did what his counterpart had done on every frontier . . . he laid the foundations of an enduring society and, in so doing, followed the dictates of his own feelings, acted in pursuance of his own inclinations and satisfied some innate desires which he carried with him from the old environment to the new."

And so capsuled might be the summary of any great pioneer movement. Upon the memories of the past is the future builded.

NEEDS PUBLIC SUPPORT

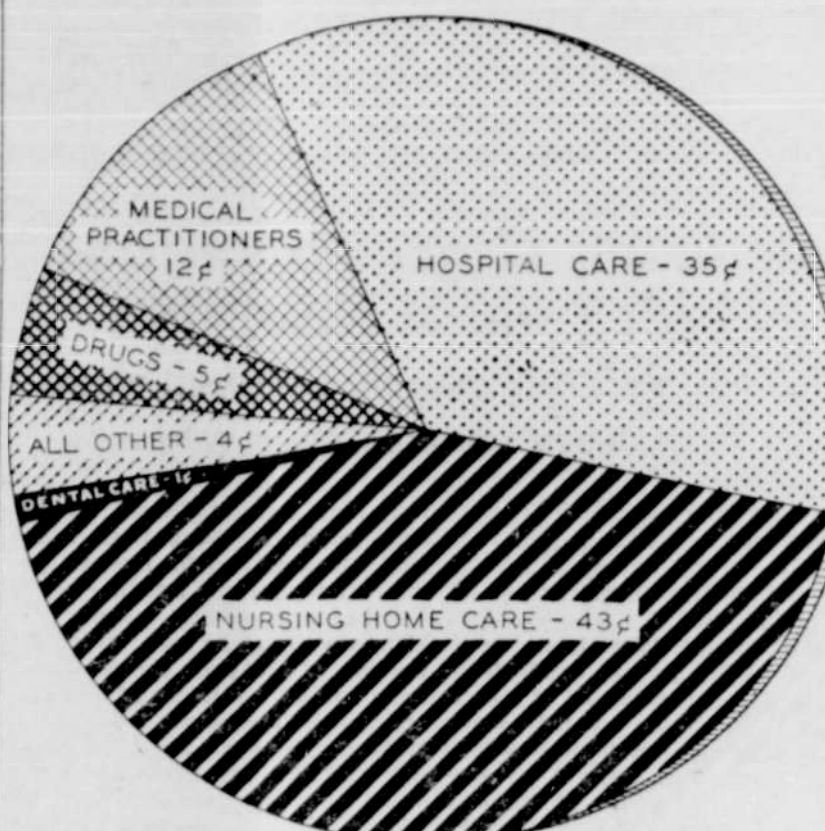
The problem of public support is an important one, to which there is no immediate and simple solution. In its study of the problem, the Committee will explore both the possibilities of public support in this area and the implications of such support for the future of the Museum. It is recognized that it is necessary to explore the desirability as well as the means of obtaining the assistance from public bodies that is common in other communities, since the effect upon Museum policy may vary with the sources and problems of governmental grants.

—Portland Art Museum.

OUR BROTHERS' KEEPER

DIRECT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE REQUIRES 4.19 MILLS TAXATION

HOW THE MEDICAL DOLLAR IS SPENT



SOURCE: SURVEY OF MEDICAL CARE IN 35 OREGON COUNTIES, EXCLUDING MULTNOMAH CO., 6 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1948.

CHART 4. MEDICAL CARE SURVEY
STATE PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSION
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

INSTALLMENT IV.

Because we have assumed the role of our brothers' keeper, we find a significant burden of taxation which to a large degree complicates the overall structure of county, state and federal government costs.

What is required to care for the indigent must, of necessity, be denied the needs of road building, library system extensions, county fair disbursements and other of the many features of local improvements which come out of the tax dollar.

Not including anything but direct public assistance, welfare responsibilities cost Washington county taxpayers \$152,383—for the fiscal year of 1949-50—a millage rate of 14.9.

As a single item on the budget for the fiscal year, public assistance dominates the entire money picture.

Commissioner's department of the county court, for instance, is allowed \$14,970; county court probate and juvenile department, \$3,430; county sheriff, criminal department, \$31,875; tax department of the sheriff's office, \$18,710; jail (sheriff's account) \$4,745 and total expenditures of the sheriff's office, \$55,330.

Assuming some part of the welfare load, in addition to general assistance outgo, is the district health unit, which totals \$32,535 in expenditures to which is added state contribution in the amount of \$8,133.75.

The county hospital and home account requires \$32,955, which is reimbursed in part by the state and is also a part of taxation earmarked for welfare purposes.

In the county over the past five years, public assistance has required an increasing allotment of funds. In 1945-46, \$77,340 was required; in 1946-47, \$92,271.65; in 1947-48, \$146,840.75 and (by budget figures), \$127,263 in 1948-49.

State funds for welfare, since September 1, have been feeling the impact of the \$50 per month minimum which is now in effect for the third month. Funds are dwindling and according to Kenneth Peterson, county welfare administrator, an "across the board" reduction may be necessary by January first.

Cuts may be required which will set a variable pattern and basic standards for procedure. In any

event, however, every case will be considered by itself, standing on its own merits. And any citizen will have, as before, legal right to apply for public assistance with acceptance or rejection according to statutory rules and on the level determined by welfare procedure.

On the matter of an increasing taxation burden made necessary by a growing volume of assistance claims, the last legislature set up a relative responsibility for care of the aged.

This put upon the husband, wife, father, mother, son daughter or any or all the liability to care for their related indigents. A contribution scale, along this line, is set up according to income of the relative.

Such liability, is not accepted as grounds for denying or discontinuing public assistance. However, acceptance of assistance is considered as consent to recovery from such relative an equal amount to that accepted.

An important part of the welfare department work which must not be overlooked in consideration of the picture is that of child services. Only in the aid to dependent children program does the federal government participate.

In Washington county, for the month of August, 1949, payments to recipients of this federally supported program totaled \$10,647 to 117 families with 308 dependent children. The statewide total was 3,181 families with 8,029 children in payments of \$286,833.

County aid to children, by law passed in 1947, is authorized in expenditure of certain funds for aid to homeless, neglected and abused children, foundlings or orphans, wayward children or children in need of correctional or institutional care.

The trend in modern welfare procedures, however, is toward a home environment and away from the institutionalized approach. So, complementing institutions for children, there are a number of foster homes where, according to standards that must be met, the dependent child is given as home-like an atmosphere as is possible. In addition, there are provisions for the child to live in homes of parents or relatives or elsewhere.

In the state, August 1949, there were 744 certified foster family homes at the end of the month, 13 more than a month previous. This

figure, however, includes the cancellation of 22 homes during the month.

Washington county had 51 certified homes, with one cancelled, to show 50 certified homes at the end of the month.

In the state, during the month, 967 children were cared for in foster homes, at a cost of \$38,333.38. Of this total, there were 37 in Washington county with obligations incurred of \$1,440.61.

Adoptions, too, come under public welfare processing. In the state of Oregon during August, 1949, there were 123 adoption petitions filed, 63 by relatives, 45 by non-related persons and 15 by private agency adoptions. Washington county's

adoption total was 3, one by relatives, one by non-relatives and one by a private agency. The End.

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From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Clam Chowder Can Be Dynamite!

If Smiley Roberts is a friend of yours, like he is mine, and if you want to keep his friendship, like I do, don't ever let him hear you say that good clam chowder can be made without cream.

In New England, where Smiley comes from, friendships have been broken over tomatoes versus cream in clam chowder. Experts say that south of Boston the tomato reigns supreme, but north of Boston it's cream—or else!

From where I sit, whether it should have cream or tomatoes is simply a matter of taste. This is

plain to anyone who doesn't come from clam chowder country.

What a great world this would be if we could all see that most prejudices are matters of taste only. Some like hot coffee. Some like ice cream. Some people like a temperate glass of beer. Others prefer ice-cold lemonade. My grandmother used to say, "Prejudice that sees only what it pleases, cannot see very plain."

Joe Marsh

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