

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

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What the cure is I cannot say; but I believe we need to restore flexibility to our economic organization, and certainly a greater feeling of tolerance among all parties to the economic struggle. If the present hardening process continues our social organization may develop such internal stresses that it will simply disintegrate. The old rule of "give-and-take" is sound, but more of "giving" and less of "taking" is needed.

Hoffman to Administer ERP

When President Truman picked Paul G. Hoffman to head the organization to administer the European Recovery plan he got a business executive with energy, imagination and perseverance. But he got more than a capable business executive, he got a man with a high sense of civic responsibility and one with broad views as to group relationships. Hoffman is one of the great leaders of business in our day.

As distributor for Studebaker cars in Los Angeles Paul Hoffman made his mark. So successful was he that when the Studebaker company got in financial difficulties during the depression he was called to South Bend to head up the reorganized company. This he did successfully. He applied his talents for organization to the manufacturing end of the business and then turned loose his skills in the selling end to restore Studebaker to an important place in the automotive world.

During the war Hoffman was one of the business men of the country who were concerned with the future of business and employment after the war. Then folk were fearful of the impact of suspension of war production contracts. To prepare for the business and social problems of reconversion the Committee for Economic Development was organized with Paul Hoffman as chairman. This committee using funds voluntarily contributed worked out plans for private business to bear its responsibility for meeting postwar problems. Its program was enlightened and progressive. While the dire warnings of prognosticators about the period after the war proved groundless the campaign of education carried on by CED was beneficial. It has continued to develop and promulgate ideas for meeting national problems. Its detailed plan for the nation's tax policy was used by Senator Morse in his recent address in the senate on taxation—the senator referred to it as his tax bible.

Paul Hoffman has continued as the active chairman of this important committee. Recently he has served on an army economic commission making a study of Japan's economic problems. His career thus shows the spread of his activities and the breadth of his contacts. In this new assignment he will need technical men acquainted with foreign lands, their customs and their needs. But he can build and boss the organization. The position is one of the very highest responsibility. It affects vitally the welfare of millions of people in western Europe; it will affect also the course of our own foreign policy and of our own economic life. There is to be sure in ERP a large measure of risk, but that risk is greatly reduced in having a man of the character, competence and standing of Paul Hoffman to serve as administrator.

"No Name" Birth Certificates

In its zeal to remove the stigma of illegitimacy from children the 1947 legislature passed a law which by interpretation denies parentage to all children, as far as the official birth certificate goes. All that the certificate may show now is the name of the person born, the place and the date—no names of parents. This seems a very silly law, robbing official registration of births and issuance of birth certificates of much of their value. Surely children legitimately born have some rights, and one of them is the right to have the names of their parents appear on their certificates. Withholding of that information, save on court order, is absurd and an unjust denial of their rights.

While it is true that lack of names of parents or of a father on a birth certificate may imply illegitimacy, the state ought not in its effort to erase the bar sinister from the innocent child cancel out the proper claims of all other children. The converse is also true, that withholding names of parents puts a question mark in front of the name of every child. Surely in protecting the few illegitimately conceived children we ought not to put all children under a cloud. We do much better with our cows and horses and swine, keeping pedigrees back for many, many years, and publishing them!

There is more than mere pride of parentage involved; there is also the maintaining of standards of legitimacy. The law as interpreted is a concession to promiscuity, and covers up facts which have long served as warnings against immorality. The next legislature should correct the 1947 law and restore to children legitimately born the privilege of obtaining birth certificates bearing the names of their parents.

The Freedom Train has gone on having given great satisfaction to thousands, disappointment to others who did not get inside, and relief to the large number of people who worked on the local committee. The visit may be put down as a real success both from the head-count of visitors and from the results in popular education in American fundamentals. Dave Hoss, general chairman of the mayor's committee, and all the special subcommittees deserve a great deal of credit for the success of the whole enterprise.

Quite expensive "frolicking" for a lone Russian pilot over Berlin when he dived into a British transport plane, wrecking it and his own plane, killing himself and 14 in the British plane. The apology of the Russian commanding general may soothe abused sovereignty, but it will not bring the dead to life.

One reason the congress passed ERP by early April was to help avert a communist victory in the Italian elections this month. We hope we do not have to put up so big a campaign fund every year.

Activity Noted In Hop Market During March

By Lillie L. Madsen
Farm Editor, The Statesman

Hop markets were not entirely quiet during March, reports indicate. Tuesday by the U.S. department of agriculture and specialty crops review from the state college extension service, show.

Fairly large contracts covering 1948 hops featured domestic hop markets during March and contract prices for the upcoming crop of regular seeded clusters were reported around 90 cents a pound, net growers. Commitments were made on about 1,000 bales in the Pacific northwest, and 1,500 bales in California. Much of the prospective California crop already has been sold, surveys show.

Trading in spot hops continued practically at a standstill in March due to light offerings and slow demand. Nearly all 1947 hops were reported out of first hands, with remaining supplies mostly lower qualities. Dealers and industries were using hops purchased earlier

in the year and showed little interest in making additional deals. Export interest also was reported rather light. The market for 1947 regular seeded clusters generally was placed around 50 to 55 cents a pound, net growers, but lower qualities were sold at rather sharp discounts.

Exports of hops were up and imports were down between September and February 1, as compared to a year ago. Use of hops by domestic breweries for the same period, totaled a little less than a year ago. Imports are about 50 per cent less than during the first five months of last season.

Winter Loss Heavy
Rather heavy winter losses are reported from growers in the Willamette valley. Some growers believe that plant fatality here may reach as high as 25 per cent. This is somewhat greater, however, than the estimated average loss.

Yards producing clusters show the principal losses. Trade reports suggest that heavy infestation of downy mildew last year may have been partly responsible for the missing hills found this spring. Yards are still very wet in Willamette valley. Replacements, usually made in February and March, have not yet been made to any extent because of the wet soil conditions making impossible important field work.

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Kiwanis Hears Lt. Col. Hillary

Strength "is the only thing some countries seem to recognize," Lt. Col. Mark Hillary, retired U. S. army officer, told the Salem Kiwanis club Tuesday in urging immediate adoption of universal military training.

Colonel Hillary said many men had to be released from the armed forces in World War II because they were unable to adapt themselves to the conditions under which they had to live, and declared that military training would provide the discipline and adaptation essential in times of emergency.

Walter O'Brien, manager of the Freedom Train, detailed the reasons behind the venture and appealed for renewed recognition of the democratic principles with which the documents aboard are endowed.

Plans also were announced for entertainment of visitors at the Kiwanis western Oregon convention here next weekend.

Court Denies Seaman's Plea

A merchant seaman injured aboard a steamship operated by the U. S. government cannot collect damages from the company which owns the ship, it was ruled Tuesday by the Oregon supreme court.

Overruling a Marion county case decided by Circuit Judge Walter L. Tooez of Portland in favor of a seaman's suit for \$9,000 damages, the supreme court said the seaman could not collect the damages. The high court opinion was written by Justice Hall S. Lusk.

Fred W. Fink, a seaman on the Liberty ship George Davidson, was injured Aug. 2, 1943. The ship, owned by the Shepard Steamship company, was being operated by the government.

Rock from Bombed House of Commons Shown at Capitol

On display in the statehouse today is a piece of limestone from the British house of commons which was wrecked by German bombs May 10, 1941.

In a governor's office ceremony Tuesday, the state was presented to Gov. John H. Hall for permanent display here, by William Maxwell Wood of Portland, representing the American & British commonwealth association, which is presenting similar mahogany-encased stones to each state capitol and the national capitol. A certificate from the Lord Mayor of London accompanies each stone.

An inscription on the case cites important British contributions to freedom. Similar American mementoes are being presented to British cities by the association.

The Safety Valve

LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

SPANISH GOVERNMENT FASCIST

To the Editor:

Representative O'Konski's terming of Spain as the "greatest bulwark against communism in Europe" should not blind us to the true character of the Spanish government. The present Spanish government is fascist and, so far, shows no signs of becoming democratic.

Recently I read that Franco has invited German atomic scientists to come to Spain. It is possible that they would use the money we send them to develop atomic weapons which might some day be used against us.

Let us not forget that Nazi Germany was also once considered as a "greatest bulwark against communism in Europe."

James Larsen
2230 N. 4th St.

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"World affairs are getting more complicated, Joe!—Notice it takes more than it used to, before they know exactly what's wrong with the world!"

MATTER OF FACT

Hope Seen for End to Imminent Crises If Strong Front Held for Few Weeks

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The facts behind the Berlin business are simple enough. A Soviet effort to expel the western allies from Berlin was foreseen as long ago as last November, when General Lucius D. Clay told one of these correspondents that he "would only leave the city on a stretcher." After the breakdown of the London conference on Germany in December, General Clay's unyielding policy was approved on the highest level, by the Secretary of State Marshall. The balloon was rather expected to go up in Berlin at that time. Instead, there was an interval of Soviet hesitation and comparative amiability. And the balloon has gone up now.

The "now" is what matters. The drive for Berlin must be seen in conjunction with the rape of Czechoslovakia, the drive for Finland, the pressure on Scandinavia and the struggle for Italy. Coming at this climactic moment in the grand contest for Europe, the Soviet drive for Berlin holds out some threat of imminent war.

That is a fact which is being soberly faced by the American policy makers, and should be soberly faced by the American public.

The reasons given for this horrifying assessment of the situation are essentially simple. The Soviets may be bluffing, but they have committed themselves so deeply that it will be difficult for them to back down. When General Clay remarked that he would not abandon Berlin except if carried out, he was certainly not bluffing. The United States and Britain have no real alternative except to call the Soviet bluff. For if they are weak in the face of Soviet bullying, every other doubtful situation in Europe will turn sour overnight.

Finns Would Lose Courage

The Finns, deprived of hope of success, would hardly be able to maintain their superb courage. The Scandinavians, seeing the leaders of the west humiliated in Berlin and Finland going over like a ninepin, would also lose heart. And in Italy, the current hopeful political trend would be reversed by the dramatic demonstration of the Soviet power. In short, the present choice is between calling the Soviet bluff, which means a possible risk of shooting now; or yielding to the Soviets, which means probably creating a situation that is certain to lead to war later. For if Italy alone is absorbed in the Soviet sphere, the picture will be comparable to that in 1939, after Munich. Then there will ultimately be no choice except the appeasers' choice, which is between fighting and surrendering.

This danger of political chain reaction, which is inherent in the Berlin situation, should now be familiar. It was first seen in the Greek-Turkish crisis. It occurred at intervals since. And it arose in a most violent form when Czechoslovakia fell.

The pattern of the present crisis is, in fact, oddly similar to the Czechoslovak crisis pattern which led to the present emergency message to congress. Most official and a few non-official observers—among them these correspondents—had foreseen what would happen in Czechoslovakia, just as the Soviet drive for Berlin was also foreseen. Nevertheless, when expectation became reality, a ghastly electric shock went through Europe. Here was naked Soviet aggression.

From the foreign offices of almost every free European nation, the same inquiries poured into Washington. Was American policy just talk and dollars? Or was the United States genuinely ready to

fight for the cause of freedom in the world, if need arose?

Truman Talk for World

If Secretary Marshall had had to reply to these inquiries that our policy was just talk and dollars, the weak and undefended western European nations would have had only one course open to them. They could not resist the Soviet Union alone and unaided. They would have been almost irresistibly impelled to seek what terms they could obtain at Moscow. The front of the free world would have been broken. The United States would have been isolated, alone and in dire peril. It was to give a convincingly reassuring answer to Scandinavia, to Benelux, to France and Italy and Britain, that President Truman went before the congress to ask for the draft, and Secretary Marshall at last declared our purpose with grim frankness in California.

Now again, as a result of the Berlin crisis, the same kind of chain reaction threatens. The Soviet move comes at a well calculated time. The western European union has not been completed by American adherence. The western European nations have not yet received the minimum arms needed for reasonable defense. The American striking force is partly crippled by the after-effects of the criminal petty squabbling between the armed services. There will be a strong temptation to appease, especially in Europe, where the first brunt of Soviet attack must be borne. At this writing, however, the chances seem to be that the bolder of the two choices outlined above will be preferred.

Policy Makers Say

If we stand firm at Berlin, we can at least be encouraged in doing so by the analysis of Russia's motives for her present aggressions which is generally accepted by the American policy makers. They believe that the violence of the Soviet response to the European recovery program flows from the knowledge of the Soviet leaders that their system is too weak to stand the competition of a healthy, reconstructed Europe. They believe that is, that the Soviet motive is preventive, the intention being to create conditions in which the healthy reconstruction of Europe will be impossible. That this is now the danger is acknowledged.

One of the wisest makers of American policy has sadly admitted, "If we cave in at Berlin, we risk defeating the whole purpose of the ERP." Berlin is by no means the only danger point—the critical character of the Finnish situation, for example, has escaped general notice. But what is now important is to pass these crucial weeks ahead without appeasement or surrender or a serious break in the front of freedom. If this can be achieved a new and more constructive phase is marked by hairbreadth escapes from total disaster, will at last begin to open.

The United States had about 1,400 schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities in 1940.

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Flower Show Prizes Given At Woodburn

WOODBURN—Winners in the annual spring flower show held Saturday and sponsored by the Woodburn Garden club at the Woodburn Farm store have been announced by Frank Covey, general chairman, with the Brooks Garden club taking first in its division; Gervais Garden club, second and Mt. Angel club, third.

Judges were R. M. Covey and Mrs. P. L. Brown of Silverton. Committee chairmen who served were: Classification and entries, Mrs. Ralph Seeley; arrangement and placement, Mrs. James Livesay; advertising and posters, Mrs. Ray Glatt; property and cleanup, Fred Prentz; judging and premiums, Mrs. Howard Butterfield; hospitality, Mrs. Jane Hall; shrub and plant sale, Russell Yoder; invitations to clubs, Mrs. P. C. McLaughlin, and slogan for Woodburn's flower, the camellia, Mrs. Harold Ingram.

In the junior division, Evelyn Becker won first and third in the flower division, and Charlotte Seeley, second; Gerald Grammer placed first on birdhouses, Carl Graham, second; Jalmer Stafney, third and Mickey Quigly, fourth.

Other winners were:
Flower arrangement: Table arrangement, Mrs. Walter Claus; 2, Mrs. Frank Covey; Mantel arrangement, Mrs. Ada Seeley; 2, Mrs. D. Clair; 3, Mrs. Roy Kuna; Wall arrangement, 1, Mrs. George Sweet; 2, Mrs. J. J. Kuna; 3, Mrs. Ada Seeley; 2, Mrs. Covey.
Horticulture: Daffodils Long trumpet, 1, Mrs. Neal Butterfield; 2, Mrs. Roy Kuna; Three in vase, 1, Mrs. Kuna; 2, Mrs. Butterfield; 3, Mrs. Paul Sowa.
Short trumpet, single bloom, 1, 2 and 3, Mrs. James Livesay; three blooms in vase, 1 and 2, Mrs. Butterfield; 3, Mrs. Sowa.
Cluster Narcissus: Three blooms in vase, 1, Mrs. Walter Claus; 2, Mrs. Frank Covey; 3, Mrs. J. J. Kuna.
Camellias, pink, 1, Mrs. O. J. Williams; 2 and 3, Mrs. Roy Seeley. Variegated, 1, Mrs. Howard Butterfield; 2, Mrs. Ernie Sweeney; Double, 1, Mrs. Gordon Seeley.
Cacti: 1, Frank Covey; 2, Betty Jones; Miniatures: 1, Mayne Seeley; 2, Mrs. Ada Seeley; 3, Mrs. J. J. Kuna.
Larson, 2, Frank Covey.
Potted plants: 1, Mrs. C. T. Heiser; Shadow box, Mrs. J. J. Kuna; 2, Mrs. F. Holoubek; 2, Mrs. Ada Seeley; 3, Mrs. Frank Covey.

Naval Armory Bid-Opening Set April 21

Scaled bids for construction of Salem's naval armory near the baseball park in southeast Salem will be received and opened in Seattle April 21, Lt. Cmdr. Vernon Gilmore, Salem reserve commander, announced Tuesday.

The project, estimated to cost \$160,000, will include three wings, 40 by 120 feet, connected by a head house, 40 by 160 feet, and a small arms range and garage building, 43 by 71 feet. Also included in the job are an antenna platform, flagpole, driveways, parking areas and sidewalks.

Gilmore said that the contract would probably be awarded soon after bids are opened. Navy engineers have estimated the buildings will be completed about July 1.

The armory will house Salem's navy and marine reserve units and will include machine and carpenter shops, electronics warfare laboratory, offices, classrooms, diesel generator room, officers quarters, drill halls, non-com rooms, locker rooms.

The headhouse will be of steel frame construction with asbestos siding. The three wings and garage-range will be wood-framed with asbestos siding. Tentative plans call for construction of the buildings on a 500-foot strip of state-owned land between Shelton ditch and Waters park.

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Jail Cook Now Being Served

A former cook for the Marion county jail was back in jail Tuesday, this time a prisoner.

Raymond T. Moore of Portland was apprehended in downtown Salem last evening by Sheriff Denver Young who said Moore had broken a parole while employed as the jail cook. He had been paroled to the sheriff on condition he remain employed as the jail cook and spend his nights there, but last October 30 left the jail and did not return.

At the time of his parole Moore had been serving a one-year term for non-support, a sentence he now must complete, Sheriff Young said. Moore told the sheriff he had been living in Portland in recent months.

The incidence of syphilis among the natives of South Africa has been estimated at from 30 to 40 per cent.

County Chairmen To Prepare for Visit Of X-Ray Machine

Officers of the Marion County Public Health association will conduct meetings in Marion county this week to plan for the return of the mobile chest x-ray unit to this county from April 15 to May 13.

The local committees will meet with chairmen of health committees in various towns in the county. The local committees will locate sites for the x-ray unit and arrange for its visit to their area. Meetings are slated at Aurora today at 1 p.m. with Mrs. Irene Lindquist chairman; Silverton at Eugene Field school, Thursday at 3 p.m. with Mrs. Harley DeFaul chairman, and on Friday at 2 p.m. at St. Paul with Mrs. Carl Smith, chairman; at Stayton, Mrs. C. E. Avey chairman, and at Mill City with Mrs. Edward Rupp, chairman.

Friday Night, April 9th, 8:30 P. M.

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