

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Elections in Korea

The United Nations-sponsored elections in Korea Sunday are supposed to give voters a chance to re-establish that country's independence—an independence that existed for more than 4,000 years before Japanese annexation of the "hermit kingdom" in 1905.

But reports from Seoul and Washington are skeptical. Koreans may first have to fight a civil war before unity and independence are possible. And, having learned a lesson in Greece, the United States has no intention to get involved.

Since the defeat of Japan, Korea has been under Soviet and American military occupation. The Russians control the area north of the 38th parallel line—a third of the population and most of the industrial resources. The southern U.S. zone has 20 million Koreans and the best agricultural lands. Russians have not allowed any commerce between the necessarily interrelated zones, and Korean recovery from years of Japanese exploitation has not gone far.

Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek agreed at Cairo in November, 1943, that Korea should be granted sovereignty. Four years later the United Nations general assembly voted for the re-unification of Korea and the holding of national elections. Russia refused. So last February the UN "little assembly" ordered elections to be held in south Korea, anyway, to form a UN-approved national government.

Communists, openly in the north, and underground in the south, have worked actively to scuttle the strong core of democratic resistance established by Dr. Syngman Rhee, first president of the Korean republic in exile and graduate of Harvard and Princeton. Riots, intimidation and propaganda have been used to hamper a free election. The communists, of course, will not recognize the democratic government set up under UN jurisdiction.

Instead, they will announce a rival government and challenge the UN-approved government. General John R. Hodges, American occupation chief in Korea, said Monday, the baiting of this trap follows the same familiar pattern used by communists in taking over eastern Europe.

However, it looks like this is one time the United States will ignore the Truman doctrine and pull out before 23,000 American occupation troops are endangered by possible civil war. Strategically, Korea is not now considered essential to the U.S.

Russia wants Korea because it has all resources except oil for extensive industrial development and remains the only unimpeded direct line of contact with southeast Asia communist movements. And Russia has 50,000 soviet troops ready to make her wishes known.

It will be up to the United Nations to umpire the contest, and, with Palestine the center of attention now, prospects for Korea's independence are not very bright.

Turning Smoke into Dollars

Here is more about the role of tobacco under the Marshall plan, which was discussed in the editor's column Sunday. The United States News gives this report:

Tobacco, for example, is to play an important part in the reconstruction of Europe. Congress decided that Europe should get 458,000,000 pounds of U.S. tobacco in the first year of the Marshall Plan, or about two pounds for each man, woman and child in the co-operating countries.

Surprising events are to flow from that fact. Britain, to illustrate, is down for 218,260,000 pounds of tobacco, or about 8 pounds per person. This tobacco costs around \$119,000,000, an important part of which is met by U.S. taxpayers, who contribute the tobacco. The British Government, taking the tobacco, imposes an import tax of \$11.74 per pound.

All of a sudden, the \$119,000,000 worth of U.S. tobacco becomes the equivalent of \$2,500,000,000 to the British Government for budget-balancing purposes. The tobacco, given by the U.S., is sold for pounds to the processor, by the British Government, at the Government's price plus the import duty. The processor, in turn, sells to the distributor, who sells to the public.

In starting this train of events, the U.S. taxpayer, contributing tobacco, does many things. He takes surplus tobacco off the hands of U.S. tobacco growers so that the price at home can be held up. He gives the British Government tobacco that it can use to draw a very large amount of money out of the pockets of the British people. He enables the tobacco processor and distributor in Britain to realize profits of their own. And he gives the Briton a smoke.

A Briton pays the equivalent of 70 cents for a package of cigarettes that cost 13 cents in the U.S. He pays for tobacco that, as likely as not, was given to his Government by the U.S. taxpayer in the interest of European reconstruction.

What happens in Britain is to happen in varying degree in France, Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Western Germany. Tobacco contributed by the U.S. is helping to balance budgets, to dampen inflation, to satisfy people.

Of importance in this is the fact that it was congress which directed the inclusion of tobacco in ERP, as well as the means by which governments will profit in the tobacco transaction. Their taxes however will come out of their own people. The fact that British will pay the equivalent of 70c a pack for cigarettes is some revelation of how badly they want their smokes.

Joining World Health Organization

One is at a loss to understand why the United States has not become affiliated with the World Health organization, one of the related agencies of the United Nations. This country, which has been a leader in carrying the gospel of good health to all parts of the globe, should have been among the first to join. For some reason not given in the prints, congress has failed to take the required action, although the initial meeting at Geneva is only five weeks away.

Health is one subject on which all peoples should be able to agree. Driving out of disease is of greater immediate value than driving out illiteracy. Promotion of health benefits those peoples where the work is done and protects the countries which sponsor the activity. Private foundations in this country, like the Rockefeller Foundation have performed great achievements in the study and prevention and cure of disease in foreign lands. The World Health organization will muster all the agencies and forces throughout the world for combined effort to stamp out disease.

Thirty-five nations, including Britain, China and Russia, have joined WHO. The United States is the principal holdout, and following this nation are most of the countries in this hemisphere. Affiliation is supported by the American Medical association, the American Red Cross and other societies. Maybe a few letters to senators and congressmen are in order to get prompt action for U.S. membership in WHO.

Railway employees, accustomed to time schedules, will feel quite dislocated if their jobs run out May 11th due to a strike. Railroaders is their life and they will feel lost without their regular routines of work. There still is time however for a withdrawal of the strike order. The steps being taken by the roads are necessary preliminaries to a strike but do not mean that a settlement is impossible.

Soon President Truman will visit Oregon. And he's a candidate for president too. The state's red carpet is getting pretty well worn by famous feet this year.

In Florida, grapefruit is selling as low as two cents a box "on the tree." Cost of production is 35c. Oranges are cheap too. Old bogey overproduction has reared its head in the citrus belt.

MATTER OF FACT

Congress' 70-Group Air Force Vote Shows Defense Chiefs' Disunity

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON, May 6—Both houses of congress have now voted to flout the president and Secretary of Defense Forrestal in the matter of the 70-group air force. But the important point is that the decision of congress will not genuinely settle anything. The real difficulty, only indirectly reflected in the squabble over the correct size of the air force, is the continuing failure of the services to agree on a unified strategic concept.

The difficulty grows more acute, moreover, as the time draws near for congress to consider security plans with the western European union. American production cannot easily be stretched to provide arms for France, Britain and Benelux while peace among the services is expensively (and unsuccessfully) bought by "balanced" investment among air, naval and ground forces.

The system of "a pistol for the rat, a pistol for the badger, a pistol for the mole" is simple to the point of being simple-minded, but it is also shockingly costly. And it will not be easy, either, to concert security plans with the Western Union, when we have no fully agreed long-range security plans of our own. What, then, is the real origin of this inter-service row, which is making a mess of all defense planning?

The apple of discord is a single, simple question: "Who shall have the main role in striking the knockout blow?" With varying degrees of reluctance or enthusiasm, the services accept two points of doctrine. First, another long war would bring ruin to the victor as well as to the vanquished. Second, the creation of absolute weapons, such as the atomic bomb, makes it probable, although by no means certain, that another war can be shortened by striking an initial knock-out blow. It is therefore a good gamble to plan on the basis of a minimum force, plus a striking force which would deliver the knockout blow.

Obviously, until long-range guided missiles can be perfected, atomic bombs must be carried to their targets in aircraft. The trouble is that in the minds of the navy, and even of the army, that does not mean the air force is to predominate in the grand effort of the knockout blow.

The navy argues that air bases on land are insecure to the Soviet Union's huge ground forces. Therefore the navy pleads that planning for the knockout blow must center around, or at least generously provide for, the construction of gigantic carriers capable of launching bombers of considerable size and range. Each such carrier will cost above 150 million. Its supporting task force will cost one billion or so more. No tactical answer has yet been found for the German long-range, high-speed radar-proof submarine, which is the core of Soviet naval strength. Nor have weapons yet been devised to protect the costly carriers against really powerful air attack. None the less, the investment in the naval air arm is currently almost as great as the investment in the air force itself.

The army, whose corporate interests are less endangered than the navy's, takes a position closer to that of the air force. The army demands that planning include provision for offensive effort on the ground to take and hold air bases, on the north African coast for example.

Finally the air force asserts that after war begins, the knockout need involve neither powerful naval forces, nor even ground forces on any great scale. What are wanted, according to the air force, are prepared and provisioned air bases, sufficiently distant to be unreachably by enemy armies for a few weeks at the most.

Soviet Defenses Weak
From such bases, existing aircraft like the B-29 and B-50 can reach the vitals of the Soviet Union. Despite their hasty production of German jet fighters, Soviet air defenses are considered decidedly weak, owing to deficiencies in warning system, etc. A few missions, getting through successfully, can accomplish the same destruction of the Soviet vitals that tens of thousands of B-29 sorties were needed to accomplish in Japan. The air bases may then be temporarily lost. But once the vitals have been destroyed, the whole organism must grind to an eventual stop.

Such are the conflicting concepts. Curiously enough they have been roughly reconciled on the lower levels, even among the planners of the joint chiefs of staff. At the top, however, the leaders of the services are so conscious of the corporate interests they represent that there has been no real agreement. At Key West there was infinite bitterness, the greatest tension, yet nothing much more was accomplished than to approve the status quo. But since the country has neither the funds nor the productive resources to allow each service to implement its own concept to the full, what we get is simply a half-worthless compromise.

The fact of the compromise in turn paralyzes other essential efforts. Not nearly enough has been done, for example, to secure use of the crescent of air bases reaching from Bengali to Karachi, which are now the most important in the world; and this is because the services do not speak to the state department with a strong united voice. Congress has at least recognized by implication the significance of the knockout blow, and the need of a strong air force for this purpose. But genuine unification has not come yet.

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Politics on Parade...

(Editor's note: Comment in this series are made by Kenneth W. Wayne, a candidate for National Delegate.)

Today's subject:
Kenneth W. Wayne (4)
Candidate for
National Delegate

Kenneth W. Wayne is candidate for delegate, 1st congressional district, to the democratic national convention to be held in Philadelphia July 12, 1948.

Mr. Wayne has been a life-long democrat and very active in the party affairs of Marion county. He served from 1912 to 1916 as secretary of the Marion county Democratic committee and as county chairman 1928 to 1930. He was again elected chairman of the Democratic Central committee in 1942 and is still serving in that capacity.

Mr. Wayne is a member of Salem Elks lodge and Farmers union, and has been a member of the school board of Hazel Green district for 15 years. He is very active in community affairs and has been a farmer in Marion county for the past 28 years, specializing in poultry, berry growing and seed crops.

Mr. Wayne was born in Iowa and came to Oregon with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wayne, in 1891. He was educated in Salem Public schools and Willamette University College of Law.

He believes in the principles of democracy as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson and if elected will strive for the nomination of a candidate who will carry on these principles and lead our party to victory in 1948.

(Sunday: Margaret Coates)

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GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichy



"It isn't so easy to pick a career—I feel that I'd like bankers, executives—or men in any of a dozen different professions!"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

the campaign was approved by the chamber of commerce. This wouldn't prevent a campaign's being held, but it would put a big crimp in it.

There are two campaigns which are nationally recognized: one is the Community Chest and the other the American Red Cross. They are spaced at different periods and are well established. Then there are several health campaigns: Christmas seals for tuberculosis, march of dimes for infantile paralysis, Easter seals for crippled children, cancer drive in April. For several years I have urged that these be combined in one effort. There have been attempts to effect this consolidation at national levels, so far without success. Such a combination would be natural, would effect large savings in campaign expense and reduce wear and tear on volunteers who have to organize and conduct the drives for money.

I would repeat however that we'll never get away from money solicitations. Nor should we. There is virtue in giving; and one who gives something of himself with his gift prospers in the giving.

Strong Moved To Penitentiary

Hugh Strong, 1165 N. 18th st., was transferred from Marion county jail to the state penitentiary Thursday afternoon to begin serving a one-year sentence for non-support. He was sentenced Thursday by Circuit Judge E. M. Page, following a plea of guilty.

Strong was bound over to the grand jury Tuesday in Marion county district court on a charge of failure to support his wife and two children. He has been held in the county jail in lieu of \$500 bail and yesterday waived grand jury indictment.

Stocks Score Brisk Advance

NEW YORK, May 6—(AP)—Stocks generally negotiated a brisk recovery in today's market as the White House moved to avert the nation-wide railway strike threatened for next week.

While many leaders were more or less indifferent, rails and oils came to the fore after an early stumble. Gains of fractions to 2 or more points, including a number of new highs for the year, predominated at the close.

The day's volume of 1,310,000 shares compared with 1,240,000 Wednesday.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was up .6 of a point at 67.8, more than wiping out the relapse of the day before. Of 1,020 issues registering, 537 rose and 265 fell.

Firm Tone in Grain Market

CHICAGO, May 6—(AP)—Approach of the railroad strike deadline, a pick-up in domestic flour sales and increasing demand for cash corn from the east combined to give grains a firm tone today.

During morning trading May contracts in all cereals gave the best performance, as they have in all recent markets. But late in the session a good deal of switching developed in wheat, traders selling May against purchases of deferred months. May wound up just about where it closed yesterday.

Wheat finished unchanged to 3 cents higher, May \$2.47-2.48; corn was 1/4 to 3/4 cents higher, May \$2.23-2.24; oats were 1/4-1/2 higher, May \$1.13-1.14, and soybeans were 1/4 to 3/4 cents lower, May \$3.97.

Red Cross to Train Volunteer Workers

A class to train volunteer workers for the home service department, Marion county chapter, American Red Cross, will begin within two weeks, reports Mrs. Elinor Fox, acting home service director for the chapter.

Mrs. Fox was in Portland last week to attend a home service instructors' course.

Miller's Store

To Renovate Basement Area

Miller's Mercantile company at Liberty and Court streets received a permit from the city engineer's office Thursday for a \$3,000 alteration program to complete modernization of its basement.

The store has already completed more than \$10,000 worth of repairs in the upper floors, and a new elevator is currently being installed to serve the entire building.

The basement renovation will include installation of a modern kitchen wares department, a linen and bedding shop and a special teen-age section which will include Girl Scout clothing and supplies. Also being installed is an ultra-modern cafeteria to be operated by Nohlgren's restaurant, James Minty, Salem contractor in charge of the remodeling.

A. G. Hamilton received permits to build four houses and garages at 1220, 1230, 1250 and 1270 N. 25th st. to cost \$24,000 or \$6,000 each. Other permits for new homes went to Ted Patzer at 1560 Pearl st., \$7,500; Rosalia Back at 490 S. 25th st., \$6,000; F. V. Walz at 240 E. Rural ave., \$4,000, and L. A. Schmitz at 2920 Brooks ave., \$2,500.

The Farmers Union cooperative was authorized to repair \$1,000 in damages caused to its building at 343 N. Commercial st. by a fire Wednesday night. Other permits for repairs went to Hat-

tie Charleston for a house at 2255 Claude st., \$500, and to Theo Michelson for a house at 815 N. 18th st.

Detroit Couple Given Surprise on 38th Anniversary

DETROIT — A surprise party was given Wednesday at the Lauritz Hansons on the occasion of their 38th wedding anniversary. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hanson and children, Richard, Della and Carol; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ketchum and children, Betty and Lloyd; Howard Ketchum and Duane Willis.

Mrs. Harry Booker returned Saturday from the Bend hospital where she had been for a week. Mrs. Peter Campbell was in Stayton for medical treatment Wednesday.

The Idanha Veneer Co. was closed all day Wednesday because of the death of James A. Malarky, a founder of the M. and M. Woodworking Co. He was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of plywood in Oregon.

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