

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879. Published every morning except Monday. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 3-2441.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches.

MEMBER PACIFIC COAST DIVISION OF BUREAU OF ADVERTISING
Advertising Representatives—Ward-Griffith Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Table with 4 columns: Rate, By Mail (In Advance), Oregon, Elsewhere in U.S.A., One month, Six months, One year.

Dewey and "Atomic Politics"

You can't drop a clove of garlic into the soup and not expect the garlic flavor to permeate the other ingredients. But that, figuratively speaking, is what Marquis Childs implies in a recent column.

He laments that Governor Dewey "must take the blame for bringing the atom into politics" because he made the first campaign speech about atomic energy. "Atomic politics," the writer shudders, is "frighteningly futile and stupid."

He doesn't define that intriguing term "atomic politics" but the tone of his article conveys the suggestion that politicians, both homegrown and those on the international level, should keep explosive issues like atomic energy in a separate cubbyhole, unrelated to an over-all function like politics.

As if you could! Politics (government) enters into nearly every aspect of life; nearly everything somehow gets involved in politics. And atomic energy is irrevocably a part of the times. You can't get away from it.

Daniel Lang, reporter for The New Yorker, makes that quite understandable in a book-written for laymen called "Early Tales of the Atomic Age" (Doubleday, 1948). Lang doesn't exactly give out the recipe for making an atomic bomb in your own kitchen, but he does tell us what life is like at Oak Ridge, how the physicists who turned atomic energy loose now feel, about searches for caves for underground industries, what is going on today at Los Alamos and Brookhaven.

In short, his plainspoken objective reporting describes how the atomic age began and what it is like thus far. The outstanding impression he leaves is that you can't keep on pretending this is the 19th century or that Hiroshima never happened. Atomic energy is as truly with us as is the quantity of potent radioactive material that has been created by man and cannot be destroyed.

In a way, we are living on top of Pandora's box; the material is in thick concrete tanks buried deeply underground and we are safe from these nuclear booby traps only as far as they remain undisturbed. But the only way to be completely safe, according to Dr. Lyle Borst, a leading atomic pile expert, would be to "send the stuff by rocket to the moon... I say get the stuff away from the earth. Isolate it. Use the moon as a graveyard..." But he admits such action is pretty remote.

You might say the same of the whole atomic energy problem. We are stuck with it. We can't put it in a rocket, tie it with a ribbon and send it to the wild blue yonder. We can't isolate it from everyday life—or from politics. And it is probably a good thing that Governor Dewey seems cognizant of that fact. "Bow-and-arrow" politics in an atomic age might indeed be "frighteningly futile and stupid."

Soviet Pattern, Worldwide

The surprise element in the major world news stories the past few days has been wanting; most of the recent reports have only confirmed what we suspected all along.

John Foster Dulles, heir-apparent to the U.S. secretary of state job under Thomas Dewey, said it for all the world to hear in his first major speech on over-all foreign policy before United Nations:

"Wherever one looks, whether it be in Europe, Africa, Asia or the Americas, there is apparent the same pattern of effort, namely, the incitement from without of coercion, fear and violence within to achieve international political objectives."

Specifically condemning aid from Russian satellites to Greek rebels, Dulles affirmed that "this violent effort to establish in Greece a communist government is but a part of the general effort to extend the power of soviet communism throughout the world."

We know now how it happened in Eastern Europe. We should not be amazed to see it happening today in Korea, France, Greece, Germany and China. In each instance the pattern is unmistakably clear; each is a battlefield in the worldwide attack on democracy and in each dispute the issue is essentially the same—freedom versus communist (Russian) control.

What Dulles said of Greece can also be said for the communist-led coal strike and possible general strike in France. Withdrawal from the mines of maintenance crews (who prevent flooding so operations can be resumed without delay when disputes are settled) indicated that strike leaders planned to cause extensive damage to the mines themselves. The real reason for the strike is not just the fact that miners need higher pay to meet inflated living costs; it is that coal is essential to European recovery and the communists seek primarily to stymie that recovery.

It is equally not "news" that the revolt in Korea is no spontaneous uprising by patriots but a well-planned military maneuver directed by purposeful men. When Russia announced withdrawal of soviet troops from North Korea, the immediate reaction of most observers was suspicion. Now it becomes clear that the announcement was the cue for Russian-trained native communists to start the war. As in Greece and China, it would not have been politic for Russian troops to take part in the fighting so efforts to establish a communist government in Korea must be made to look like an "inside job."

For the same reason—that it is quite consistent with Soviet aims and practices—there was no amazement when Vishinsky vetoed the small-power proposal that the Berlin blockade be lifted simultaneously as new currency talks begin. The U.N. attempt at settlement of the Berlin dispute was a compromise, and no one can accuse the Russians of compromising their established pattern of behavior.

Should they perchance do so, that event would, indeed, be news.



Iron Curtain Halloween

The Safety Valve

To the Editor: The members of the Salem Fire department agree that the council does have and should use their power to reduce hours. They have used those powers to govern the hours of all departments except the fire department. All departments except the police and fire departments, work 44 hour per week, including water, street, sewer, shops, engineers, and all offices of the city. The police work 48 hours per week.

The firemen had to go to the people in January, 1921, to reduce the hours from 126 hours per week to 84 hours per week; that has been 27 years. We regret the necessity of going to the people again.

Working conditions have changed a great deal for all workers since that time, and we feel we are justified in asking for a reduction in hours from 84 hours per week to 63 hours, the first request in 27 years. In this way we could all have a workman's Sunday, as do all other classes of workers.

We have tried all other means of reducing hours, such as asking the city council but there has appeared no way to effect a change

except through the measure to be voted on next Tuesday. Clinton Hart, Firefighters' 63-Hour Committee.

Opposes Salem Electric Franchise To the Editor: I am against giving Salem Electric a Salem franchise. I followed electrical work for many years and most of that time building and maintaining the electrical distribution system in and around Salem.

I know that the PGE company is doing a wonderful job of delivering electric service to us and at a pre-war price and they are well equipped with experienced men and machinery to maintain good service. From my experience I cannot see where the Salem Electric has either equipment or ability to use a Salem franchise if it were given it.

I am not now associated in any way with the PGE company but I do rate them as a friend of mine because they are serving me with a household necessity (electricity) at a very nominal cost and moreover the PGE Co. is assisting me in carrying the ever-increasing tax burden.

Let's look at the record. Salem records show the Salem Electric is selling electricity in Salem under ordinance No. 3603 and paying a license fee of \$28,500. Over at the county assessor's office they say the Salem Electric under some law cannot be taxed. I say that anyone that does not contribute their share of the expense in maintaining a city should not be allowed to do business in the city. The county records show the PGE company pays (1948-49) tax of \$149,556.19 to the county of Marion, of this amount \$64,693.23 goes to the city of Salem. Yes, it is true the city pays a lot of money to the PGE company for electric service in fact the 1948-49 budget sets aside \$44,200 for electricity which will go to the PGE Co. but the PGE Co. tax and license amount to \$93,193.23 and they receive back \$44,200, so Salem is getting the best of the deal by \$48,993.23.

I oppose another electric franchise because if you have two electric distribution systems in Salem the customers will have to support the two systems in the purchase of electricity, then there is the two systems of poles and wires cluttering up streets and alleys. I say leave well enough alone. We are now being well taken care of insofar as electric service needs are concerned.

Subject matter prepared and published by Dave W. Pugh.

of \$125 per year. The PGE company is licensed under ordinance No. 3848 to do business in Salem at a license fee of \$28,500.

Over at the county assessor's office they say the Salem Electric under some law cannot be taxed. I say that anyone that does not contribute their share of the expense in maintaining a city should not be allowed to do business in the city. The county records show the PGE company pays (1948-49) tax of \$149,556.19 to the county of Marion, of this amount \$64,693.23 goes to the city of Salem. Yes, it is true the city pays a lot of money to the PGE company for electric service in fact the 1948-49 budget sets aside \$44,200 for electricity which will go to the PGE Co. but the PGE Co. tax and license amount to \$93,193.23 and they receive back \$44,200, so Salem is getting the best of the deal by \$48,993.23.

I oppose another electric franchise because if you have two electric distribution systems in Salem the customers will have to support the two systems in the purchase of electricity, then there is the two systems of poles and wires cluttering up streets and alleys. I say leave well enough alone. We are now being well taken care of insofar as electric service needs are concerned.

Subject matter prepared and published by Dave W. Pugh.

Measures at Issue Nov. 2

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION Yes 312, No 313

When the voters of Oregon last year reiterated their stand against a sales tax, individual income tax exemptions were decreased, thus raising tax payments. Opponents of that reduction fought it in the courts, were overruled and now have on the November 2 ballot an initiative measure to raise exemptions to their former level.

The increase would be by one-half the present provision—from \$500 to \$750 for individuals and from \$1,000 to 1,500 for husband and wife.

Backers of the proposal, the Oregon State Federation of Labor and the Oregon Farmers' union, declare that \$5,000,000

of taxes taken in under the lowered exemption are not needed. They emphasize that raising the exemptions would remove the tax from those least able to pay and would, by aiding all taxpayers, free funds for an improved standard of living and for stimulation of business.

Opponents cite that the basic school support funds and other rising costs of government must come out of income tax receipts, that diversion of some of the surplus to the general fund is highly possible, that a decline in prosperity would mean an end to high receipts and that the amount of tax burden imposed by the lowered exemptions is small.

The Statesman Recommends-

State Measures

Constitutional amendment to permit voters to establish new and higher tax base on which to compute the six per cent annual income tax. 301 X NO

Constitutional amendment authorizing issuance of bonds for state reforestation purposes. 302 X YES

Bill establishing state boys' camp near Timber, Ore. 305 X NO

Bill amending hydroelectric law. 307 X NO

Constitutional amendment removing taxpayer qualification for voters in school district tax elections. 308 X YES

Bill requiring the state to pay \$50 monthly pensions to all elderly people who lack that amount in net income. 311 X NO

Bill increasing income tax exemptions. 313 X NO

Bill permitting sale of hard liquor by the glass in hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars. 315 X NO

Amending constitution to provide for bonus for veterans of second world war. 317 X NO

Bill prohibiting salmon fishing with fixed gear and seines. 318 X YES

Reference to people for authority to levy tax to cover deficit in state general fund for the biennium. Amount would be covered by income tax receipts. 320 X YES

County Measure

Extra levy for veterans' organizations' buildings or halls. 323 X NO

City Measures

Charter amendment to reduce firemen's hours and authorize tax levy up to three mills. 301 X NO

Charter amendment to set up commission form of government. 302 X NO

Franchise for Salem Electric. 303 X NO

Annexations to Salem. VOTE YES

Military Split Major Dewey Problem

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — In the sea of troubles into which Thomas E. Dewey will soon be plunged as president of the United States, not the least troublesome will be the unending battle between the United States navy and the United States air force. Secretary of Defense James Forrestal has made repeated and valiant efforts to settle this row. At Newport, R. I., last August, it was thought on all sides that he had succeeded.

But since October 10, the battle has been joined again more fiercely than before. For on that day, the air force believes, the navy "kicked the stuffings out of the Newport agreement."

The row is, of course, about the vital question of whether the air force should have final, over-all responsibility for strategic bombing in the event of war or whether the navy should have a major independent strategic bombing role. This inevitably gives rise to a subsidiary battle about how big a slice of the defense pie each service should cut.

Two major attempts to settle the fight have already been made. The first was at Key West, Fla., in March, and the second was the Newport meeting last August. A final agreement was ostensibly reached at Newport. The air force would have "exclusive responsibility" for its "primary mission"—strategic bombing. The navy would have similar responsibility for anti-submarine warfare. Thus, or so it seemed, the bitter dispute was at last ended.

Yet, beneath the surface, the row is now flaming fiercely again. The reasons are simple. On October 10, the navy made a "presentation" to the committee on the reorganization of the national defense, one of the Hoover commission groups. The chairman of the committee is Ferdinand Eberstadt. Eberstadt, as the air force is fully aware, is a leading candidate for secretary of national defense in Dewey's cabinet.

At this presentation, Vice Admiral Arthur Radford, representing the navy planners, urged on the committee the navy view that the navy should have a major independent role in strategic bombing by carrier-based aircraft. In the eyes of the air force, he went further than this.

He very clearly implied that the air force was not capable of performing the strategic bombing role assigned to it under the Newport agreement. One navy man raised air force blood pressure to record heights by telling the committee that there were two kinds of air power—land-based air and mobile (or carrier-based) air—and that land-based air was "like a boxer with his feet stuck in concrete."

This sort of thing, in the air force view, is directly contrary to the Newport agreement. No public protest has yet been made by the air force—although such a protest is by no means impossible—but the air force is nevertheless seething with resentment.

Nor has the resentment been lessened by the announcement of the navy's aircraft carrier building program which has followed hard on the heels of the navy's presentation before the Eberstadt committee. Vice Admiral Earl W. Mills has announced that the navy intends to start on a fleet of 28 carriers, centered on a huge 65,000-ton "super-carrier," over a thousand feet in length. This carrier is designed, of course, to take heavy bombers capable of delivering the atomic bomb. The navy also calls for three 45,000-ton carriers with decks

so reinforced that they too can receive long range bombers.

The navy thus clearly means to play a major independent role in strategic bombing—specifically in delivering the atom bomb—in case of war. Moreover, the navy "super-carrier," with the flotilla of supporting escorts which it must have, may mean a total investment as high as \$1,000,000,000. And this in turn suggests a subsidiary reason for the resentment of the air force.

The figure of \$1,400,000,000 has already been named for next year's national defense budget. That is over \$2,000,000,000 less than the total of requests of all three services. If the navy is to have a major strategic bombing responsibility, it will have to take a very large cut of this reduced national defense pie. This in turn means, the air force suspects, that the air force's 70-group program, approved by congress last spring, will have to be disastrously reduced. The air force planners are convinced that the air force cannot successfully perform the mission assigned to it in case of war if the 70-group program is cut.

The navy's super-carrier program, moreover, is viewed privately by the air force experts with the deepest skepticism. The super-carrier would have to operate close to enemy shores, and thus to land-based aircraft. And it would be a prize so valuable that it would justify almost any sacrifice to sink it. Moreover, the navy has yet to find an effective counter to the menace of the new German Type 21 long-range, high-speed, radar-proof submarine, of which there are at least 250 in the Red fleet.

Whether this skepticism is justified or not, the plain fact is that in the interests of national security, it is essential that the long-drawn-out feuding between the services be brought to an end. That should be, and no doubt is, a task high on the priority list of Thomas E. Dewey. (Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"What other duties does he have besides being vice-president in charge of predicting continued prosperity?..."

Lodge to Hold Bazaar Tonight

Knights of Columbus, Salem council, will sponsor a bazaar to be held tonight in St. Joseph's hall beginning at 6 p. m.

Proceeds are to go into the council's building fund for a new Catholic center. The council will be assisted by members of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Joseph's Catholic parishes, students of Sacred Heart Academy and Salem Court, Catholic Daughters of America.

FOOTBALL FOR LIONS

A talk on football, as well as motion pictures of games will be presented at the Salem Lions club luncheon today in the Marion hotel by Al Cox, freshman football coach at Oregon State college.

Advertisement for Stevens & Son, featuring a silver fork and the text: 'Presenting... THE NEW STERLING PATTERN Gorham Melrose'. Price listed as \$32.00 per piece setting including Fed. Tax. Address: 339 Court Street.

Advertisement titled 'TO ALL SALEM VOTERS' discussing proposed city government amendments. It states: 'The proposed commissioner form of city government would halt in its tracks the progress Salem has made and is making. Among others, the charter amendment has this serious flaw: If passed, the City of Salem would have no legal government at all until March 1, 1949.' Lists Roy Hazard as Chairman and Robt. Boardman as Co-Chairman.

Advertisement for F. O. REPINE CO. featuring a parrot illustration and the text: 'It's the Truth! THE PARROT IS NOT A TROPICAL BIRD!'. Lists various paint products and prices. Address: 300 E. Main St. Phone 3-4783.