

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
From First Statesman, March 22, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Chronology of 1948

Years ago the papers used to run at the year-end a chronology of events of the preceding year. The country weeklies bought this in plate form; and the record was given in considerable detail. Now, so many things happen in a year a day-by-day chronicle would be too space-filling; so editors offer their choices on the Ten big news stories," much as the Dress Institute picks the ten best-dressed women.

For those who want a quick backward glance over 1948 we subside the selection of the New York Times for "Fifty Outstanding Dates of 1948":

JAN. 4—Burma becomes independent republic after six years of British rule.
JAN. 30—Mohandas K. Gandhi, father of Indian independence, assassinated in New Delhi.
FEB. 2—President Truman calls for civil rights legislation; Southerners protest.
FEB. 6—U. S. and Britain set up German economic administration for Bizonia.
FEB. 18—Eamon de Valera replaced after sixteen years as premier of Eire.
FEB. 25—Coup gives Communists complete control of Czechoslovakia government.
MARCH 10—Jan Masaryk, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, commits suicide.
MARCH 17—Five western nations sign Brussels pact for military cooperation.
APRIL 2—Congress passes \$4.8 billion tax cut bill over presidential veto.
APRIL 3—President Truman signs bill authorizing European Recovery program.
APRIL 9—Inter-American conference at Bogota, Colombia, interrupted by rioting.
APRIL 16—Special U.N. Assembly session on Palestine begins; sets up truce commission.
APRIL 18—Christian Democrats defeat Communists in Italian elections.
APRIL 29—Mine union and John L. Lewis fined second time for contempt of court.
MAY 10—Rightists win elections in U. S.-occupied South Korea; vote boycotted in North.
MAY 14—State of Israel proclaimed; U. S. grants de facto recognition.
MAY 25—General Motors signs wage contract, setting pattern for "third round."
JUNE 7—Six-power London conference announces agreement on West Germany.
JUNE 11—Senate passes Vandenberg resolution for U. S. support of Western alliances.
JUNE 19—Congress passes first peacetime draft in closing hours of session.
JUNE 24—Republicans nominate Dewey and Warren at Philadelphia convention.
JUNE 24—Route to Berlin blocked on Western zones of Berlin; airlift begins.
JUNE 28—Communist denounces Tito for deviation from Russian policy.
JULY 1—Nickel fare replaced by dime in New York subways.
JULY 15—Truman wins Democratic nomination; some Southerners walk out.
JULY 18—Arab-Jewish fighting in Palestine halted by U. N. truce; peace moves begun.
JULY 26—President, republicans battle in extra session of congress.
AUG. 2—Marshal Stalin sees Western envoys on Berlin crisis.
AUG. 3—Whittaker Chambers names Alger Hiss as member of pre-war Communist ring.
AUG. 11—President Truman signs bill authorizing loan for U. N. building in New York.
SEPT. 3—Edward Benes dies three months after resigning as Czech president.
SEPT. 14—Western envoys see Molotov after failure of Berlin currency talks.
SEPT. 17—Court Field Bernadotte, U. N. mediator, assassinated in Jerusalem.
SEPT. 21—Third regular session of U. N. general assembly opens in Paris.
SEPT. 26—Western powers release White Paper blaming Russia for Berlin talks' failure.
OCT. 4—Western powers place Berlin issue before U. N. Security Council.

OCT. 25—Russia vetoes "compromise" Berlin proposal in Security Council.
OCT. 30—First displaced persons admitted by congress act arrived in New York.
OCT. 31—Chinese Communists take Mukden; decisive stage of war opens.
NOV. 2—President Truman, other democrats win unexpected victory in election.
NOV. 4—U. N. Assembly continues Atomic Energy commission, backs U. S. plan.
NOV. 12—International tribunal sentences twenty-five Japanese as war criminals.
NOV. 14—Princess Elizabeth gives birth to H.R.H. Prince Charles of Edinburgh.
NOV. 30—Russians set up new Eastern Berlin government on eve of Western elections.
DEC. 2—House investigators announce find of "pumpkin papers" in spy inquiry.
DEC. 10—U. S., Canada, Brussels pact nations begin Atlantic security talks.
DEC. 12—U. N. Assembly adjourns first part of third regular session in Paris.
DEC. 15—Alger Hiss indicted on charge of prejury by federal grand jury.
DEC. 19—Netherlands troops invade Indonesian Republic, capture republican leaders.
DEC. 23—Former Premier Tojo and six other war criminals hanged in Tokyo.
To this list might be added:
DEC. 27—Josef Cardinal Mindszenty arrested by Hungarian communist government on treason charges.
DEC. 28—Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha assassinated by Moslem student terrorist.
DEC. 28—CCC grants railroads temporary five per cent increase in freight rates.

"Main Street Merchant"

To this desk comes a copy of a book, "Main Street Merchant" by Norman Beasley. It is a biography of J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penney chain of stores. It puts in compact and permanent form the story of how Mr. Penney, from a start as a store clerk at \$2.27 a month, went on to launch his first "cash and carry" store at the small coal-mining town of Kemerer, Wyoming, and then to expand his interests until the chain now numbers over 1600 stores and employs over 50,000 persons.

The book tells of the early method of starting stores by means of partnerships, as a result of which many individuals grew wealthy and records how E. C. Sams, who came to be Mr. Penney's successor as chief executive, joined him at Kemerer. It was for both a fortunate association. In perusing the book the item of importance that stands out is the emphasis on MEN. Mr. Penney put hard tests to those whom he took in as partners, and care in the selection and training of managers is still regarded as paramount. It is recognized in a special chapter entitled "Search Is for Creative Minds." Mr. Penney didn't originate the idea of the chain store, F. W. Woolworth had pioneered with his variety stores; but he did lay down certain rules in store management and policies which made a foundation strong enough to enable his organization to grow and prosper. And that, in a field as highly competitive as retailing in America, was a great accomplishment.

Now they've got a color test to detect the common cold virus. It's probably all right but we're still hoping they find something to kick the daylights out of the virus regardless of color.

Rise and shine; it's FORTY-NINE!

Policy Making for Airlift Incoherent

By Joseph Alsop
WIESBADEN, Germany, Dec. 31—The phenomenon of the American air lift to Berlin may be taken as a sort of parable of the best and worst in American foreign relations. The air lift itself stands for the energy, ingenuity and courage of the great resources which have, at least thus far, enabled us to escape from the tight spots we keep getting into. But the circumstances that Joseph Alsop led to the air supply of Berlin stand equally well for the somewhat incoherent methods of policy-making which tend to get us into these tight spots.

The background story can and should be told at last. Briefly, as was reported in this space last spring, the Soviet blockade of Berlin was anticipated by American and British intelligence at least three months before it was imposed. Yet no co-ordinated advance preparations for the blockade were made, either between the American, British and French governments, or even between the American policy-makers in Washington and General Lucius D. Clay and the other Americans in charge in Germany.

The trouble seems to have been that Washington was having one of its fits of the pouts over General Clay's occasionally rather arbitrary methods. At any rate General Clay, his political adviser, Ambassador Robert Murphy, and his Air Commander, Lieutenant General Curtis E. LeMay, were left to agree among themselves upon a course of action. When the expected Soviet blockade was fully declared, they decided to call the Soviet bluff by sending an armed train or convoy through the beleaguered city. They recognized the risk of war involved, but they estimated it

as only one chance in 10.

As soon as the Soviets cut all communications with Berlin, Clay told Washington he was ordering an armed convoy. A train was actually dispatched, and the American troops on board were ordered to resist Soviet interference with the train's progress. But the young officer in charge lost his nerve when the train was halted and this first installment of the plan miscarried.

Meanwhile Washington, London and Paris had begun running around in circles and barking like dogs. The notion of sending an armed convoy to Berlin was supremely repugnant to Paris. London was far from enthusiastic. And in Washington, the state department's Russian experts made an estimate of the risk of war very different from that of the men on the scene in Berlin. Some other expedient had therefore to be devised.

Thus the air lift was born at the last minute, in an atmosphere of emergency and confusion and conflict. Having been organized at the last instant, the air lift was initially less effective than it should have been. And thus the political benefits derived from this great showing of American and British power were initially reduced, while the situation remained confused for some time.

The remaining confusion meanwhile continues to impose its penalties. If the air lift is to be semi-permanent, it must be planned on the basis of keeping some sort of economic life going in Berlin's western sectors. And this is not yet being done.

The issue will shortly become acute. Berlin's industry has limped along at half speed thus far by expending local stocks of raw materials. These stocks are running out. Not long ago the Soviet Kommandatura approached the committee of Berlin industries of the western sectors and tried to bribe the committee members with every kind of promise, in return for a change of allegiance.

The committee's chairman, Doctor Spennrath, of German General Electric, has meanwhile just warned Ambassador Murphy and General Clay that new measures would have to be taken to meet the emergency created by exhaustion of raw material stocks. The combined west sectors industries have also presented a plan for carrying on with no more than 700 tons of material delivered daily. With a little more than 20,000 tons of raw material per month, we can importantly reduce the cost of feeding Berlin.

The job moreover can be done. General William Tunner, commander of "Operation Vittles," has estimated that by simply replacing the 150 assorted British aircraft now operating into Berlin with the larger capacity C-54's, the average input can be raised to 8,000 tons daily. This means deliveries to Berlin of nearly 250,000 tons a month, or enough for all the city's needs. But this means also a tremendous increase of effort to find these aircraft at home and perhaps some sacrifice to do so. It is time to begin facing up to this sort of necessity, and planning how to meet it in advance.

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Logic Favors Soviet Attack Now, But No Evidence of Aggressive War Plan Seen

By Wes Gallagher
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst
(Last of a series on U. S. and Soviet policy in Europe)
BERLIN, Dec. 31—What are the prospects of war in Europe? Since only one nation in Europe is capable of launching a war, the chances of the conflict depend on the plans and capabilities of that one nation—the Soviet Union.

Nations become embroiled in war usually in two ways. The first is by planned aggressive wars, such as Hitler-launched. The second is by blundering into a war through pursuing an aggressive policy too aggressively.

Let us take up the first. Aggressive war is launched invariably by nations where the power to declare such a war rests in the hands of one or a small group of men who need not consult the people of the nation—namely, a dictatorship. The Soviet Union is such a nation.

Seeks World Control
A second qualification leading to aggressive war is that the nation in question has embarked upon a policy of world or regional domination or is determined to spread a political or religious creed which excludes all others.

The Soviet Union preaches such a creed in communism. A third qualification for the launching of an aggressive war is the conviction by those launching it that they will win it. The Soviets believe in the eventual triumph of communism over capitalism. Politically, they believe they shall win in the long run.

Whether they believe this militarily is another and open question, only answerable by the Soviet general staff.

A top American General, surveying the world situation from a Soviet view, recently said privately:

"If I were on the Soviet general staff and was told war was inevitable and that the only question was timing, I would advise the government to attack now. Europe is militarily at its weakest now. But western Europe is recovering. It is starting to close the gap between its weakness and Soviet strength. In two or three years the gap may be completely closed."

All of these factors would seem to favor an aggressive attack. But allied military sources have not discovered the slightest sign that the Soviet Union is planning an aggressive war in the immediate future.

Second Type of War
The second type of war is the one which nations blunder into. Here the danger is far more real and impossible to predict.

It is taken for granted neither the U. S. S. R. nor the West wants war. There are situations which might provoke an incident leading to armed conflict.

The chief one is the Berlin blockade. But there are others, such as the communist revolt in Greece.

Would Bring War Near
If the Soviet Union should try to halt the airlift to Berlin by using fighter craft and shooting down American planes, it would certainly bring war near.

If Soviet troops should appear in support of Markos in Greece, again it would be a grave threat to peace.

The danger is that the Soviet Union might resort to these or similar acts through ignorance of American reactions.

Soviet aggressive tactics in pressing an unreasonable policy once it had been started could result in war, unless the West were ready to give in.

There is every indication that the United States and Britain are given giving in. They have given the Soviets ample warning. How seriously the Soviets take this warning remains to be seen.

LOST ADDRESS



Church Women Plan Meetings

SILVERTON, Dec. 31—The women's groups of Silverton churches have slated several meetings during the coming week.

The Trinity Lutheran Ladies Aid society will meet Wednesday in the church parlors. The Dorcas society will meet at 8 p.m. Friday at Mrs. William Blyoch's home.

Calvary Ladies Aid will meet Wednesday at 2 p.m. in the church parlors, with Mrs. Joseph LeRud as hostess.

Sunday school teachers of Immanuel Lutheran will meet Monday evening at the Stanley Swanson home. The Zion circle will meet Tuesday at 2 p.m. in the Fireside room with Mrs. Hellick Furness and Hilda Olson as hostesses, and the Mizpah circle Tuesday evening in the Fireside room with Mrs. Aage Anderson, Mrs. Jonas Byberg and Mrs. Charles Hopkins as hostesses.

Meetings at 1st EUB To Close on Sunday

A week's "indoor camp meeting," conducted by the Rev. and Mrs. Leslie Parrott at First Evangelical United Brethren church, will close Sunday. The Parrotts will speak and provide music at both morning and evening services.

1500 Count Pinochle Held in Talbot Home

JEFFERSON—Mrs. Elmo Brown is bragging about holding a 1500 count trump hand in a recent game of pinochle at the C. A. Myers home at Talbot.

Bethlehem Manger Portrayal Remains on View at Woodburn

WOODBURN, Dec. 31—The manger scene of Bethlehem, depicting the birth of Christ, will remain in place this year at St. Luke's Catholic church here until the feast of the Epiphany or Little Christmas, January 6, as is customary.

The church has varied the portrayal each year since 1940, under direction of the pastor, the Rev. V. L. Mollenhauer, aided by men of the church. The scene has been traditional in Catholic churches at Christmas time since the days of St. Francis of Assisi.

This year's crib scene is higher and covers more area than any in previous Christmases. The hillside is approximately 18 feet high and 12 feet wide, from the white Mediterranean-style houses with lighted windows at the top of the Bethlehem cliff, sloping downward to the cave where the manger and Babe are found. The slope is covered entirely with moss, heavy with small ferns, obtained in remote spots on the Abiqua river.

The star of Bethlehem atop a high tree, smaller trees spotted with light snow, shepherds and their sheep, a man with oxcart on his way to the city, and finally at the bottom, the Holy Family in the cave, make up the hillside. Mary and Joseph are all in three dimensions, an effect achieved with two mirrors. On through the cave on the other side, if one looks closely, Jerusalem appears at a great distance. Lights of varied colors go on and off, lighting up the star, crib scene and house windows.

The Rev. Mr. Mollenhauer and the Rev. Francis Hanley, assistant pastor, assisted by Otto Miller, Frank Bentley, Tom Gorman and Bob Gorman, created the depiction and Charles Smith was electrician. Work was started the week before Christmas and continued until the final effect was completed for the first Christmas mass.

The danger remains that the Soviets may make the same gigantic blunder Hitler did in always estimating the West was decadent and would never fight.

State Delays Retirements Until April 1

Eighteen Salem employees of Oregon's state department, slated to leave work Friday under the state retirement law, have been given extensions to April 1, to carry over past the motor vehicle license rush and the legislative session.

They are: C. L. Blodgett, C. C. Elford, Mamie K. Hill, Abe Hudson, Fred J. Irons, F. C. Jackson, W. J. Neuens, E. I. Platt, John B. Rayburn, C. W. Rothweiler, J. A. Simmons, George W. Thomas, W. B. Wohlgenuth, Hal A. Henderson, LaVerne Kantner, E. J. Newton, John F. Steelhammer and H. L. Idelman.

Assistant Secretary of State William Healy announced that the state retirement division had approved the retention of the employees.

All of the persons are past 65 years of age and many have been with the department for 25 years or more. All are working in the vehicle license division or on capitol buildings and grounds.

Silverton Churches

ASSEMBLY OF GOD
Front st. B. H. Scott, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7:45 p.m. Thursday, 7:45 p.m. Friday, 7:45 p.m.

MARQUAM METHODIST
Silverton-Marquam highway. Andrew Langendorf, pastor. Sunday school 10 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7:45 p.m. Friday, 7:45 p.m.

CHURCH OF GOD
Second at A st. Rev. E. E. Nicka, pastor. Sunday school 10 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7:45 p.m. Friday, 7:45 p.m.

FILGIRM HOLINESS
942 S. Water st. Carl Mansfield, Sunday school 10 a.m. James Graham, pastor. Services 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sunday.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC
Pine at Grant st. John J. Walsh, pastor. Sunday masses 8 and 10 a.m. Weekdays 8:30 a.m. Saturday 7:30 a.m. Church of Jesus Christ of LDS
Knights of Pythias hall, Oak and Mill sts. Men's Priesthood session, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
Park at 2nd and A st. Gordon, pastor. Sabbath school 9:45 a.m. Harold J. Johnson, supt. Morning service 11 a.m. Prayer meeting 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE
606 N. 2nd st. Gordon T. Bratvold, Sunday school 10 a.m. Mrs. Arthur Pedersen, supt. Services 11 a.m., 7:45 p.m. Sunday, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Youth 7:30 p.m. Sunday.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
2nd and Lewis sts. Sunday school 10 a.m. Service 11 a.m. Sunday.

METHODIST
Main and Fiske sts. Rev. Ben F. Browning, Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Norman Naegeli, supt. Morning service 11 a.m. Youth 7:30 p.m.

FIRST CHRISTIAN
Park and 1st sts. Arthur Charles Bates, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a.m. M. E. Ford, supt. Morning service, 11 a.m. Youth 7:30 p.m. Evening service 7:30 p.m.

TRINITY LUTHERAN
2nd and A st. M. J. K. Fuhr, pastor. Sunday school 10 a.m. Mrs. Oswald Johnson, supt. Morning service 11 a.m. Youth 7:30 p.m.

CALVARY LUTHERAN
310 Jersey st. James A. Tofte, pastor. Sunday school 10 a.m. Olga Johnson, supt. Morning service 11 a.m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 2 p.m.

IMMANUEL LUTHERAN
N. Church st. S. L. Almhe, pastor. Sunday school 10 a.m. Hannah Olson, supt. Morning service 11 a.m. Communion, Tree program, Dec. 26, 7:30 p.m. Watch supt. Morning service 11 a.m.

Bethesda Bible Institute Students PRESENTS "THE CHRIST"

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Six Scenes of Beautiful Costumes
Acclaimed by all who have seen as an outstanding play superbly portrayed.
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FREE TO ALL — WELCOME

Diary of A Sidewalk Superintendent



Since the Martin Brothers have just been in the neon lighting business a few years, thought I'd drop by . . . give them a hand on their part in the new Stevens & Son Jewelry Emporium. Seems the Martins are putting clear neon tubing around the big recessed circle in the center of the ceiling. They also are putting up a tremendous Stevens & Son neon sign (one of the biggest in the county), 60 feet long on Liberty street and another on State street. What a fine display we've worked out! Suggested they put my name on sign too. Have to wait to see if they follow my idea. Stevens & Son and me!

EVANGELISTIC TABERNACLE ASSEMBLY OF GOD

Ferry at 15th St.
Rev. W. S. Frederick, Pastor
Rev. J. Kemler, Assistant

9:45 a.m. Sunday School
Start the New Year Right in Sunday School

11:00 Holy Communion
Objectives in "49"

7:45 Evangelistic Rally
"Receive the Holy Ghost"

Radio Time Change to 6:15 p.m. Sat.
Everyone Welcome

The "Mon Ark" Meat Co.

(Formerly Edwards and Isom)

Wish All a Very

Happy New Year

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