

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Grange Offers a Program

The state grange under the aggressive leadership of Ray Gill and Mort Tompkins has never been backward about expressing its opinion on all and sundry political questions; and now it comes forward with its state legislative program. An exception should be made as to the universality of its interest,—in the last general election when the Dunne pension bill was before the people, the grange announced "no recommendation" on it.

Heading the list on the legislative program is a recommendation for, reviving the old state marketing agreement law. We had one on the books at one time; but it didn't work out well and the legislature repealed the law—also appropriated money to pay off some of the committees that had worked under it. The scheme is for producers of commodities to get together and "regulate the flow of commodities to market on both a quantity and a quality basis." In short, to protect prices by controlling supply.

The grange opposes any basic changes in the milk control law and favors broadened research in agriculture and erection of new buildings for the agriculture and home economics work at OSC.

On taxes the grange adheres to its old stand in opposing a sales tax and in opposing an amendment to the personal income tax law which would do away with the property tax offset and let receipts go direct to the general fund. It also favors retention of the 6 per cent limitation. The last two points reflect the concern of farmers over possibility of increasing burdens on property.

The grange does express approval of diversion of corporate excise tax receipts to the general fund, favors repeal of the discount (Walker) plan on excess income tax receipts and repeal of community property law. It would have liquor revenues go into the general fund and not be earmarked for public welfare. The grange supports a timber severance tax to service the reforestation bonds and program.

Power has long been a favorite field for grange resolutions. This time the program is to permit operating PUD's to finance development by revenue bonds without an election.

On highways the grange supports an additional two cents a gallon gas tax, but would reserve exemption from the tax of gas not used in motor vehicles on highways. It opposes turning back roads to counties which the interim survey recommended; and wants the counties to get additional funds from the gas tax.

Abolition of the office of chancellor of the state system of higher education is recommended; and larger appropriations for the medical school with a view to getting more doctors for rural areas.

Registration of voters by mail, establishment of the office of lieutenant governor, and an expanded public health program at state expense are endorsed.

Thus the state grange comes up with a comprehensive program. Political parties in the state are usually silent when it comes to drawing up a platform but the grange suffers no compunction.

'Social Welfare' State, Truman's Aim

By Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—For those who enjoy pomp and circumstance, the outward trappings of the American government are singularly disappointing. The address on the state of the union is one of the world's more ancient surviving political ceremonies. Yet, as the 32nd president of the United States arrived to address the 81st congress of the United States, no pages blew trumpets, no maces were brandished, no tradition-hallowed rites were performed.

Everybody simply stood up and clapped as the president walked in with Vice President Alben Barkley at his side. Truman was nattily dressed as ever, his cheeks a ruddy, healthy pink, and he grinned genially at old congressional friends as the congressional floor leaders escorted him down the center aisle, beneath the unadorned steel girders which support the house structure.

On his way to the rostrum, he passed the members of his cabinet — Defense Secretary James Forrestal, his pugnacious face expressionless; Under Secretary Robert A. Lovett, substituting for the ailing George Marshall; old crony John Snyder, looking swish, and the rest. It was hard to believe that these remarkably unremarkable-looking men — the president, the congressional leaders, the cabinet members — between them disposed of more power than any other group of men in the world. It was hard to believe that this was a moment of high drama. Yet, in a sense, it was.

Not that the president's speech

sounded dramatic. His delivery was a trifle more assured than formerly, a trifle less oddly parenthetical. But the president is incapable of making a speech dramatically. The real drama lay simply in this, that the president's speech underscored a fact which even November 2 failed to force home — the fact that the United States, in a time of booming prosperity, has taken a sudden, wholly unanticipated, and decisive turn to the left.

For one thing is clear. There were kind words, undoubtedly sincerely meant, about business and free enterprise. But the president's recommendations to congress were well to the left of any recommendations which have been made in the past by any president, including Truman's predecessor.

The address on the state of the union was, indeed, a blueprint for a peculiarly American version of what in Europe would probably be called "social democracy." Justice William Douglas has dubbed it the "social welfare state." The basic premise behind every word the president spoke was simply that in every field affecting the public welfare, from health and housing to the price of steel, the state must assume the ultimate responsibility.

In an ideological sense, the president ventured further to the left in his proposals than in regard to any other issue. He asked that the government be given the power, in certain circumstances, to build, operate and own steel plants. Peace-time government ownership and operation of a part of the basic industry does have perfectly genuine socialist overtones.

There is a further significance in the fact that the steel proposal was included in the Truman program, together with a demand for standby price control and allocation authority. As

tion in advancing its ideas. It is not understood that the grange program has been approved by the whole membership. It represents the work of the staff of the state grange and its executive board. As usual the grange will be represented in the lobby during the session, its agents pushing its program and playing watchdog on schemes which it opposes.

When a Schoolhouse Burns

When a schoolhouse burns, as one did at the town of Willamette near Oregon City a few days ago, it is a financial calamity. This school building was erected in 1936 at a cost of \$150,000. Presumably it was a PWA project on which the government paid 45 per cent.

Now the building would cost about \$300,000 — and there is no PWA match money available.

This will lend force to the argument of school people who want the state to provide a fund to help school districts finance their buildings. Where the money would come from and how it would be apportioned are legislative and perhaps administrative problems; but certain acute situations in the state seem beyond the capacity of the local community to handle.

Oregon shouldn't, and will not rush into a plan of state aid for schoolhouse construction; but the legislature will have to give attention to the pressing needs reported from various parts of the state.

Rita Hayworth, glamorous movie star who was the favorite pinup of servicemen in the war, has been playing around at European resorts with Indian Prince Aly Khan, who the papers always describe as "fabulously rich." The complication of Aly's wife and two sons in Switzerland doesn't seem to distress either one. Hollywood stars seem to make real life as exotic as their screen dramas.

Trade may prove the surest means of breaching the iron curtain. Great Britain and Poland are making a deal to exchange \$200 million worth of goods in the next five years: bacon and eggs to Britain, machinery to Poland. If this interchange can be encouraged between east and west both economies will benefit, and there will be less drain on the western hemisphere.

A statehouse reporter digs up the news that the 1949 legislature will be the "greenest" in recent years—34 of the 90 members lack experience. It will not take them long to get onto the ropes though—learn about stamp allowance, patronage and the blandishments of the third house.

Nebraska is looking to Oregon for a football coach, tossing out baited hooks toward Oregon's Jim Aiken and OSC's Lon Stiner, the latter a Nebraska man himself. If either one takes the hook Nebraska will be the gainer.

April 1st is an appropriate day to start the proposed "National Leave Us Alone" week. That certainly will be fooling the public, who suffer annually more than 52 special weeks.

Literary Guidepost

MY BROTHER DENYS, by Nicholas Monsarrat (Knopf; \$2.75)

Two brothers, separated by just a few years, follow very different ways of life in this biographical and autobiographical "memoir."

The father was a Liverpool surgeon who, after a difficult struggle to establish himself in his profession, became prosperous enough to provide his wife, two daughters and two sons with a city home, a country home, new cars, boat and the like. Denys, the youngest, was born one summer after the family left for its usual vacation on Trearddur Bay, about as far north as North Wales goes. One sister, Molly, was old enough to be pretty much out of the way; the other, Felicity, stuck close to Nicholas; and Denys was sort of an outsider, reduced to the role of follower and not always permitted even to follow. When Denys was grown, his friends had more success than his family in drawing him out, and as several remarks testify, his dry, tart wit made him worth drawing out.

Nicholas attended college at the time when the father was at the top of his profession and

earning power, and the boy was allowed plenty of money to indulge in escapades and the further money to avoid their occasional consequences. Denys went off to study when the depression had set in and the Monsarrats were having to sell some property. Nicholas tried to be a lawyer and turned into an author of novels and plays and, during the war, a naval officer; Denys was meant to be a doctor, but joined the artillery in World War II and lost his life in Africa.

This book is not only a memoir but also a memorial to a brother whom the author loved with a love of which he now can never tell him. And also, besides being often a merry picture of a happy, irresponsible kind of life, it is a charming record of a family. Monsarrat's most touching pages show father, mother and children gathered in the yellow lamplight of the sitting room, sewing, writing, reading, playing patience or ludo, having biscuits and tea, walking off to bed candle in hand, falling asleep to the sound of the waves washing the rocky shore. If pictures of this quiet, fireside comfort are infrequent, it may be because our anxious world provides so few models.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

who poured out his great talents so generously in the public service.

With his chief retired also Robert C. Lovett, undersecretary, another map of great capacity who has been serving at personal sacrifice, and often under undeserved criticism.

Dean Acheson, who is named as successor to Marshall is experienced in the national administration, having served in the treasury department in the Roosevelt administration and as assistant secretary of state for a period of six years. He thus has had excellent preparation for the secretaryship. (The wise ones missed again—they had the office going to Averell Harriman). His undersecretary will be James E. Webb, former budget director.

Hopes are profound that the new team will be able to organize and direct the foreign policy of the United States with skill and success. We have had too many changes—Hull, Stettinius, Byrnes, Marshall—in the state department. Besides we have had Roosevelt and Truman both taking a hand in foreign policy, which is their right, of course, but which in the case of Truman has led to frequent embarrassment.

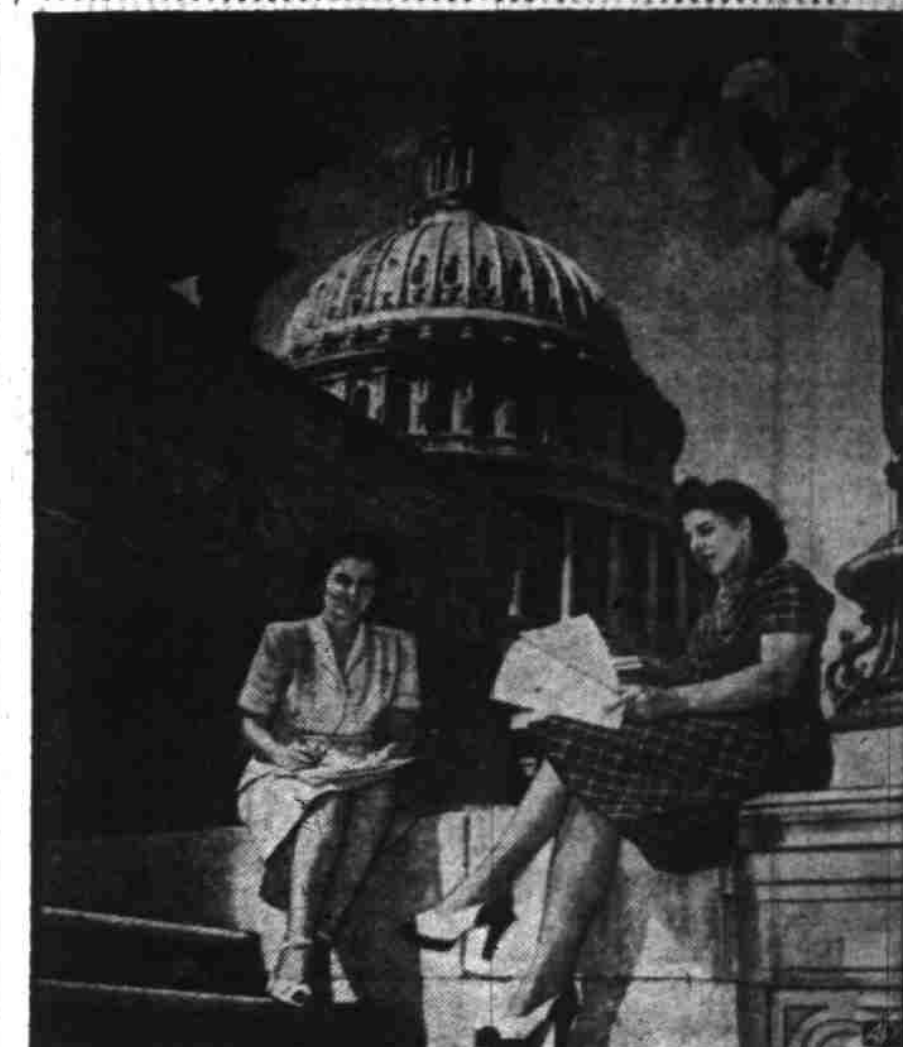
Will the team be able to fashion a key to unlock Berlin, to open gates in the iron curtain? Will it be able to pick up the broken pieces of American policy in the Orient and patch something that will hold together?

These are questions of prime concern to the American people. The diplomats who can terminate the cold war on satisfactory terms will merit and receive the gratitude of the whole world.

JET PLANES SET MARK

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Two jet Shooting Star piloted by Florida air national guard fliers streaked here from Chicago today in one hour, 21 minutes and eight seconds—the fastest trip ever clocked between the nation's largest cities.

APPLES OF DISCORD



SONG-WRITING STENOS.—Sue Thomas (left), Tacoma, Wash., and Ruth Wallace, Washington, congressional employee, hold musical scores on steps of U.S. capitol. Their first song, "Who's To Blame," already has been published.



BRIDE FROM JAPAN.—Sgt. James Snyder and his Japanese bride, Kimiko Tanabe, 23, hold kimono at home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, Lancaster, Pa. Wed. last year in Tokyo, she's 4 feet, 8 inches tall and weighs 80 pounds.

Total Salem Bank Deposits Show Increase

Salem banks' total deposits and loans on December 31 showed slight increases above figures for June 30, according to the institutions' year-end reports to the comptroller of the currency.

Deposits grew from \$58,526,246 six months ago to an aggregate \$60,071,172 at the close of 1948, with gains displayed by the local branches of the U. S. National and First National banks of Portland and the Willamette Valley bank. The total is off from \$64,527,877 a year ago.

Loans reached \$15,450,722 up from \$15,354,963 on June 30 and \$14,424,895 at the end of 1947. Increases were recorded by the First National branch and the Willamette bank.

The statements for local banks showed:

	Loans	Deposits
First National	\$ 7,095,501	\$12,189,146
U.S. National	7,850,903	46,571,969
Willamette	534,318	1,310,057
Totals	\$15,450,722	\$60,071,172

Salem Realty Board Second Biggest in State

Salem Board of Realtors, with 62 active and 22 associate members, is second in Oregon in size, surpassed only by the Portland board.

This was revealed by William W. Goodwin, who retired as president of the board Friday to be succeeded by Burt Picha, during a noon meeting in the Marion hotel.

Chairmen named to committees by President Picha include George Grabenhorst, advisory board; Lee Ohmart, appraisal board; F. H. Weir, arbitration; Joseph Hutchison, ethics; Leo Page, finance; R. F. Calaba, membership; H. D. McMillin, legislative; Chester I. Nelson, program; W. C. Krueger, commissions and fees; Ross Coppock, planning and municipal affairs; George Grabenhorst, industrial property; E. M. Larsen, publicity; Kenneth Sherman, resolutions; Clark Craig, taxation, and John E. Black, attendance.

William Blische Rites Today

Funeral services for William Blische, 75, of Oregon City, who died Wednesday, will be at 11 o'clock this morning at Holman and Hankins mortuary in Oregon City. He was the father of Ronald, Otto and Sam Blische and Mrs. Christina Phau, all of Salem. Blische had lived in Oregon for 30 years and had resided at various times with his children here. Other survivors include daughters, Mrs. Martin Schick of Portland and Mrs. Emma Brewer of Bakersfield, Calif., and 15 grandchildren.

planning and municipal affairs; George Grabenhorst, industrial property; E. M. Larsen, publicity; Kenneth Sherman, resolutions; Clark Craig, taxation, and John E. Black, attendance.

Mothers Have Identical Names



AKRON, O., Jan. 7.—Born at Green Cross hospital within 10 hours of each other David Dale Russell III and Fred Arnon Russell each weighed the same and mothers have same name. L. to R.—Nurse Mrs. Katherine Bernard supervisor in maternity at the hospital trying to keep charts straight. Mrs. Mary E. Russell of Kent, O., with David and Mrs. Mary E. Russell of Ravenna, O., with Fred. The families are not related. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman).

2 Industrial Fatalities Reported to Commission

Two fatalities, 656 covered accidents and 16 claims for occupational disease benefits were reported to the state industrial accident commission during the week ended January 6.

The fatalities involved John Pennick, Toledo, logger, and Thomas Rennie, Portland, laborer.

Olson, Beverly, Wash.; also six grandchildren and four great grandchildren. Member of Methodist church. Announcement of services later by the Howell-Edwards chapel.

DENNIS

George Dennis, late resident of Medford, at a local hospital January 1. Survived by daughters, Mrs. E. E. Zebalowski, Ashland, and Mrs. R. D. Mata, Medford. Shipment will be made to Medford by the Clough-Barrick company for services and interment.

Diary of A Sidewalk Superintendent



January 8.—Great big box arrived today at the new Stevens and Son Jewelry Store. To keep posted I asked just what was in it (I already knew but just thought I'd check). Found out, just as I thought, that the box contains the biggest teaspoon in the world! Why the thing is big enough to hold a gallon and there's enough solid silver in the spoon to make two hundred and sixty little teaspoons! (Just between you and me, diary . . . I believe THIS is the big present Sid Stevens ordered for a surprise . . . for all the time I've been putting in).

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