

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 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 115 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 3-3411.

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A New Secretary of State— New Policy?

The coincidence of the resignation of Secretary Marshall and the publication of an article by Jay Franklin in Life magazine last week put Washington in something of a tizzy. For Franklin, who had been speechwriter for Truman in the last campaign, developed the idea that our foreign policy had been imposed on the president through "organized pressures which threaten to create an American vested interest in world unrest." But now the president, with the mandate of re-election, would develop his own foreign policy, the core of which was "a new and informal approach to the central problem of peace with Russia."

As Franklin claimed to have had "many private conversations" with the president, the piece looked like something right out of the horse's mouth. A great stir ensued; but very promptly the word was given out by Mr. Truman himself that there was to be no change in our policy toward Russia. He specifically disclaimed the Franklin article, said he had not had any private conversations with the writer, and that the article was wrong in nearly every instance and paragraph.

This explains why the senate foreign affairs committee expects to catechize Truman's appointee as secretary of state, Dean Acheson, and why the headlines say there may be a fight against his confirmation. Some seem to be suspicious that Acheson is going to appease Russia.

The Statesman disagrees with much of Franklin's thesis, but it would welcome a fresh approach in the conduct of our relations with Russia. The nations are in deadlock now. That may continue at heavy cost to the United States and unsettlement in the world; or it may be ended. The end may come either by peaceful means or resort to war. Obviously the universal desire is for a settlement by negotiation. Byrnes wearied of the assignment, Marshall was exhausted by it. Now Acheson is named by the president to undertake it. He ought to have latitude to develop new ideas which may lead to a settlement. Acheson's record shows that he is a man of intelligence and principle. He is not one to compromise on essentials.

One should not take Franklin's article or Truman's disclaimer too seriously. Franklin's piece plainly is more Franklin than Truman; but it would not be at all surprising that the president in spite of his high regard for Secretary Marshall was agreeable to a change in hopes a new man might solve the Russian riddle. Remember, he thought of sending Justice Vinson to Moscow on a special mission to Stalin. That shows his eagerness to effect a settlement of the east-west dispute.

Franklin identifies the munitions interests and the Arabian oil interests as those responsible for our "get tough" foreign policy, and puts the specific blame on former undersecretary Robert Lovett and Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, because they formerly were investment bankers and "it is a well-known fact that the investment banking industry has loaned huge

sums to munitions makers and the oil industry." This smear has been frequently employed against these able and honorable men—generally by Henry Wallace and his left-handed buddies. Wallace in his famous Madison Square Garden speech blamed Jimmy Byrnes with taking an anti-Russia line; and that was before Lovett was undersecretary.

Truman himself laid down the policy in his own speech propounding the Truman doctrine in March, 1947, when he urged aid to Greece and Turkey as part of a containment of Russian communism. It was Secretary Marshall who proposed the more moderate and constructive plan of European aid which came to bear his name.

Though the charges made by Franklin seem to this paper to be false, we hope that the senatorial interrogators will not drive Acheson into committing himself and the country into a rigid continuation of our present policy. We want a settlement, an honorable settlement; and believe it can be obtained by negotiation, which is preferable to a third world war. Give the new team of Acheson and Webb a chance to resolve the conflict of ideas which threatens to become a clash at arms.

Cutting the Growing Tip

There have been grumblings against Truman's program for a revived and extended new deal, but only grumblings. Republicans declaim against the cost; others point the spurt it gives toward socialism. But no fight against it seems to be organizing.

The menace of this so-called "welfare state" is well described in a column by Dorothy Thompson who remains one of the penetrating minds and gifted writers of today's press. Here is one paragraph of hers:

This state tends toward a condition in which creative forces are drained out of society and paralyzed within the state; in which those who take no personal risks and suffer no personal losses become the masterclass; in which the earnings of the people are expropriated and returned to them (minus a high commission) in the form of services they may or may not want or need; in which independence is discouraged, and docility and emotional immaturity fostered in the people; and out of which, finally, dictatorship inevitably emerges as social vitality decays and the monster state is bankrupted through the anemia of society.

So concerned have our people come with security, with protection against foul weather, physical ailment, lack of comfortable living and hope to provide it not by personal or organized effort but by expropriation, that they threaten to stunt the growth which has made our economic development possible. Like it or not, private enterprise under the attraction of high profit has been the growing tip of our economic system. Cut that tip with burdensome taxes, political manipulation, social abuse and the tree stops growing. It may live on for a time, but it never reaches any higher.

But as Miss Thompson says in concluding her own column, all this is just "whistling into the wind" in the present temper of the people.

An 80-year-old Maine man dug his own grave—and not with his teeth.

Acheson Choice Not a Policy Shift

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—In the American government, a new appointment as important as that of secretary of state is like the introduction of a new and powerful chemical into a complicated and delicately balanced formula. All sorts of subsidiary reactions are bound to take place. The most interesting and important of the reactions to the appointment of Dean G. Acheson will be its effects on the White House and on the congress.

Acheson is distinctly the personal choice of President Harry S. Truman for secretary of state. In part, of course, the appointment was a consequence of a process of elimination—the choice of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson or of Justice William O. Douglas would have disrupted the supreme court, and W. Averell Harriman's Wall Street background was thought to be a political disadvantage. In part, too, the objective conclusion was reached that Acheson, by experience and ability, was pre-eminently fitted for the post.

But an even more compelling reason, according to those who should know, was simply that the president likes Acheson very much personally, admires him greatly, and is certain that he can work with him closely and successfully. This in itself suggests one change which is likely to take place in the relationship between the White House and the state department.

Until now, Truman's role in the making of foreign policy has been with few exceptions confined to an almost automatic approval of what his secretary of state was doing. This will be no longer. Truman has no intention

of becoming his own secretary of state. But he does intend that the final authority should be definitely and clearly his. And it was largely for this reason that he appointed as secretary a man with whom he was certain that a successful working relationship could be established.

This does not mean, of course, that the basic direction of American policy will be altered. Aside from Truman's own testimony and the appointment of Acheson, himself one of the chief architects of the policy of firmness toward the Soviet union, the most striking evidence on this point is Truman's attitude toward Secretary of Defense James Forrestal.

Forrestal has been one of the chief targets of those who have been urging the president to "stop the cold war" by turning over most of the world to the Soviet union. Reports have emanated from these sources that Forrestal will be asked to resign soon after Marshall leaves. In fact, it can be stated on undoubted authority that Truman has let Forrestal know that he is deeply grateful for the services Forrestal has rendered, and that he wants Forrestal to stay as long as he can be prevailed upon to do so.

Yet, though the president is in no mood for appeasing either the Soviet union or the admirers of Henry Wallace, the appointment of Acheson is fortunate for the country, in view of Truman's well known impulsiveness. For Acheson has a deep and hard-earned understanding of the real nature of the conflict between the Soviet union and the western world. The president occasionally seems tempted to believe that he can resolve the conflict by pulling a rabbit out of his hat. Acheson knows that he cannot, and the president is pretty certain to rely on Acheson's judgment, in which he has great confidence.

Yet there is no assurance that the successful relationship which seems to be in prospect between the state department and the White House will also evolve between the state department and the congress. Two great issues will soon confront the congress. One is the North Atlantic pact, designed to form the keystone of American foreign policy. The other is the rearmament of Western Europe, without which the pact will have no meaning.

Clearly, both measures will require the republican support. Yet the plan for it is that the bi-partisan basis of foreign policy has been most gravely weakened. One reason is simply the imminent departure of Marshall and Robert A. Lovett, with whom the republican foreign policy leaders, and especially Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, have developed an intimate understanding. By contrast, the relationship between Vandenberg and Acheson, who have had serious policy differences in the past, is one of mutual, but distinctly chilly, respect.

Bi-partisanship has also been weakened by the small-minded action of the senate democrats in reducing the republican representation on the senate foreign affairs committee. This has caused the republicans angrily to suspect that the administration has decided since the election to freeze them out of the foreign policy. In fact, it can be said with assurance that Truman has no such intention, and that the White House had absolutely nothing to do with the foreign affairs committee action. Even so, Acheson will certainly need all his energy and ability to rebuild and preserve the structure of bi-partisanship which has been one of the major achievements of those great public servants, George C. Marshall, Robert A. Lovett and Arthur Vandenberg.

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DON'T SAY THEY DON'T HAVE AN "A" BOMB!



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

age assistance), is highly critical of federal matching of state and local funds, and recommends that when beneficiaries of welfare programs die, their property be liable to the state for the sum they received.

McKay endorses a \$50 minimum for old age, says that amount is provided in the proposed budget, and wants to make sure that federal match money is kept. October average (not minimum) including medical care was \$49.58.

McKay and Hall favor a building construction program for state institutions and for higher education. Hall calls attention to building needs of elementary and high schools.

Unresolved are yearnings of cities for financial relief, and Governor McKay intimates that there's nothing more in the state kitty for local divisions of government.

Both messages endorse higher salaries for state employees.

Governor McKay lays stress on the need for conserving our natural resources; and commands the report of the interim committee on highways, of which he was a member, to the assembly. If we are to get the roads we need we'll have to raise gas taxes or registration fees "and possibly both" is his statement. He seems also to favor a revision of the motor transportation code (trucks) to provide more revenues and restore reciprocity with other states.

Milk control should be taken out of the agriculture department, says McKay. "There are a number of alternatives" for its administration. In this he concurs in the recommendation of the board of agriculture.

Little reference is made to labor relations but Governor McKay endorses higher benefits under the state department and "careful and sympathetic review" of the benefit schedule under unemployment compensation. Governor McKay walks carefully over the eggs of controversy, but legislators should not conclude because he doesn't come out swinging in his message that he will be indecisive when controversies arise. There will be many of them in this session, and McKay will take on his share.

With good-cooperation between the executive and the legislature, the session should prove a constructive and not a destructive one for Oregon.

The Safety Valve

Want Names of T. R.'s Friends To the Editor:

The Roosevelt Memorial Association is trying to get in touch with surviving friends, associates and followers of Theodore Roosevelt, and we need your help. We want the names and addresses of men and women who knew the great "T.R." or in some way felt upon their lives the impact of his personality or his leadership. They may be former Progressives, or volunteers for that division of the First World War which never materialized, or scientists, or hunters, or newspaper men, or neighbors, or people in his audiences at political rallies, or newspaper readers who rose to his challenge during the first World War. There must be thou-

Compensation Act Changes Again Sought

A three-way insurance bill involving the state workmen's compensation law—twice defeated by previous Oregon legislatures—will be introduced early in the current legislative session.

The new bill would repeal the present act approved by the voters in 1913.

Employers could insure under the state fund, private insurance carrier or a self-insurance plan under the proposed new act.

Further provision is made that all employees of all industries, both hazardous and non-hazardous, shall be covered by the act, excepting only domestic servants, farm labor and casual labor, although employers may elect to bring these employees under the law.

On the effective date of this proposed act all coverage of the state industrial accident commission would be canceled. Approximately 41,000 employers are now under the act.

The proposed law does not make it mandatory upon private insurance carriers to accept the premium offered but on the other hand

sands surviving to whom some contact with Theodore Roosevelt is a cherished memory.

Will you help us locate them, asking them to send their names and addresses to Theodore Roosevelt House, 28 East 20th Street, New York 3, N. Y.?

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Hermann Hagedorn, Secretary, Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Doesn't Like Controls To the Editor:

As we hear a lot nowadays about controls for this and that I would like to say a few words to cover my ideas on controls.

In regard to rent controls, it might be all right if there was any control to it besides talk.

We have some good apartments renting around \$40.00 on up. Some have pretty good accommodations, some have a bunch of junk for furniture. In fact some of it you couldn't sell for junk, but they are allowed to rent for the same as a good place. There is nothing done about such things and people have to live some place so they just pay the bill.

If the rent control board was really going to do anything this sort of thing would be stopped and people who have these apartments to rent would have to put up the accommodations they are supposed to or cut the rent. It's the same thing in controls on anything—price controls or wage controls or anything like the government controls. When they put price controls on it was usually at a time when commodities had reached the highest price for the year and then every one that was selling that commodity boosted their prices to all the controls would allow.

So my way of thinking is that controls just stifle competition and keep things up in the place of reducing them to where the common man could live.

Now just a line on wages; most every year we who belong to unions meet and ask for a raise and then prices come up and we lose again, and not only that but every time you get a raise you lose more as the government, both state and national, take more for taxes so each time you get a raise you have less, as commodity taxes come up and so do taxes.

Earl Sharp
620 Union St.

the accident commission must accept any premium tendered for coverage.

The new bill also would repeal the portion of the present law which automatically covers injured workmen in hazardous industries when their employer has failed to reject the act prior to employing such workmen.

If an employer has failed to secure coverage, an injured worker in order to secure benefits must bring court action against his employer for injury sustained during the course of his employment.

Oregon Young Demos Restore 2 Memberships

Membership of Mr. and Mrs. Luis Martine-Lally of Salem in the state Young Democratic club and in the state offices they hold was continued Sunday by the state executive board of the young democrats.

This action, reported by John Peterson, Marion, vice president of the state club, overrides the expulsion order of the Marion county young democratic organization which last week charged the Martine-Lallys with non-cooperation and canceled their local membership.

Martine-Lally, recently elected Marion county central committee chairman for the democrats, is state liaison officer for the Young Democrats and his wife is a vice president.

President Robert Davis of Eugene, at the executive board meeting, appointed a three-member committee to investigate the local club's expulsion action and report back to a special meeting in 15 days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martine-Lally denied charges of the club here that they were trying to dominate the club and that they had interfered with a Jackson day dinner plan of the local club.

Peterson said the board was "shocked" at the expulsion action.

The investigating committee includes Henry Aiken, Jr., of Corvallis and June Bredemeyer and William L. Josslin of Portland.

Auto Prowler Gets Wardrobe

Two Salem residents and a California tourist were minus several articles of clothing Monday after a car prowler was at work in the Hollywood district.

Frank A. Reed, Brawley, Calif., complained to city police that three suits, seven shirts and two pairs of slacks were taken from his car in the 2500 block of Portland road while he and his wife were eating at a nearby restaurant. Reed remained in Salem Monday hoping police could locate the missing clothes.

William Bowen, Salem route 2, and Lynn Woodward, 2299 State st., reported the theft of a man's overcoat and shirt and woman's coat and purse valued at \$157. Clothing was taken from their parked car in a Hollywood district lot.

Two New Houses Okehed For Candalaria Heights

Construction of two houses, both on Candalaria boulevard was authorized Monday by the city engineer's office.

R. J. Becker was granted a permit for dwelling at 295 Candalaria Blvd., to cost \$12,500. A \$9,000 house was approved for Roy Pence at 265 Candalaria Blvd.

Chamber Fetes Millar on Visit For Inaugural

J. R. Millar, Michigan and California businessman, and his party of five were guests at an informal dinner sponsored by Salem Chamber of Commerce at the Golden Pheasant Monday night.

The group flew to Salem from Oakland, Calif., to attend the inauguration of Gov. Douglas McKay and will leave for the south today. The visitors included E. A. Olson, president of California Cotton Mills; Stanley Dollar, president of Dollar Steamship company; Marsh Johnson, Reno car dealer; Fred Maggoira, Oakland appliance dealer and Millar's son-in-law, and R. J. Millar, his son.

Millar, who is president of National Automotive Fibres, parent company of Oregon Flax Textiles in West Salem, presented Governor McKay with a solid gold watch inset in a tiny roulette wheel. The governor two years ago was lastmaster at a banquet Millar gave in Salem.

Millar paid high tribute to the governor as a businessman and personal friend, and declared Oregon was fortunate in its choice of a chief executive.

Johnson, in a brief talk following the dinner, commended the Salem chamber for the "initiative and cooperation" evinced at the chamber's noon luncheon which the group also attended, and Mil-

lar added praise for Clay Cochran, C. C. secretary. Clyde Everett, manager of Oregon Flax Textiles, aided in sponsoring the dinner which was under the supervision of Joe Randall.

Tobin Asks for More Power

TRENTON, N.J. Jan. 10—(AP)—Secretary of Labor Tobin has made his strongest bid for return of the federal conciliation service to the labor department.

The agency, with the chief responsibility for settling labor disputes, was taken away by the Taft-Hartley act.

The secretary said in an address prepared for a testimonial dinner for newly elected Mayor Donald Connelly of Trenton, that his department "is neither grasping nor selfish when it requests that all labor functions be brought under its jurisdiction."

Tobin, with President Truman's apparent approval, has urged that the 81st congress put all labor agencies under one roof. Although Tobin failed to mention the national labor relations board, Assistant Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson argued recently that it should also be included.

Diary of A Sidewalk Superintendent



January 11

Anybody looking for a good man? Looks like my work at Stevens and Son's New Jewelry Emporium is about over. Knew that when I saw the safe moving in. Whenever that happens the personnel can't be far behind. Glad I stayed this long, though. Gave me a chance to tell the fellows just how to handle the moving on such a heavy object (seems like Sid Stevens' safe is extra-heavy)... could he be inside? Well, I've worked on some of the best jobs in the moving business. And Salem's growing so fast... I won't be out of a job an hour!

How To Relieve Bronchitis

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you give him your money back.

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