

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-3441.)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication 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

By Mail (In Advance)	Oregon	Elsewhere in U.S.A.	By City Carrier	
One month	75	1.00	One month	1.00
Six months	4.00	6.00	Six months	6.00
One year	8.00	12.00	One year	12.00

The Sunken Garden

We emphatically do not share Representative Morse's opinion that the sunken garden fronting the statehouse is an eyesore, but even if it were we'd unqualifiedly oppose the suggestion that the state highway or other building be placed there.

If it is a fact that we have become so inured to the garden that we do not recognize its faults, let's do something about it. But certainly it is too valuable a piece of ground to utilize for buildings now. Its veritable spaciousness, which gives the entire state group an unparalleled setting, is reason enough for its being. But if for no other reason it should be retained at all costs as an insurance against the day, 25, 50 or 100 years from now, when property may be entirely unavailable to take care of unavoidable building.

Most legislators have been proud of their statehouse surroundings to a point where local loyalties do not figure too heavily. But even without that justifiable pride, there is an issue of economy and long-range planning which should squelch Morse' proposal promptly.

The Legislature at Work

It is too early in the game to toss either brickbats or bouquets at Oregon's 45th legislature but certainly it appears worthy of a word of encouragement.

Best estimates are that the legislature is about a week ahead insofar as the last session is concerned. Few bills have been passed but considerable so-called heavy legislation, as well as the usual run of more routine and technical bills, already is in the hopper and now being considered by committees.

Such comment is no reflection on past leadership; rather it bespeaks an apparent determination on the part of state departments, as well as members of the legislature to get on with the business at hand. Senate President Walsh and House Speaker VanDyke have done a good job thus far in prodding for action.

Heretofore, many times there has been a marking time the first week and then came the "third week lull." With a better start, perhaps even that lull can be avoided or minimized. Speed is not particularly of the essence in the legislature, of course, but it could well be indicative of the over-all efficiency so badly needed.

The much-heralded night life of legislative sessions — so often over-emphasized — also has been at a minimum. It is a good sign.

Government Reorganization

The commission headed by former President Herbert Hoover is completing its task of recommending a plan for reorganizing of the federal government. The task has been gigantic because the federal establishment suffers from gigantism. The report of the commission will give

Communist Control Fading in France

By Joseph Alsop

PARIS, Jan. 18 — The changed situation in Europe is summed up in the changed situation of the western European communist parties. A few months ago, when the time when the directive of the western European communist parties was to retain footholds in the governments; when they were promoting chaos while pretending cooperation, and when an actual communist seizure of power on the Czech pattern seemed far from impossible in France and Italy.

This situation was liquidated when the French and Italian governments, encouraged by the American policy of firmness toward Russia, expelled their communist ministers. Moscow's response was the formation of the Cominform, followed by the great general strikes of the autumn of 1947. These were intended to prove that France and Italy could not be governed without communist help. The strikes failed signally. Thereafter the French parties relapsed into a state of perpetual guerrilla warfare, in which the Italian communists joined the French after the Italian election.

The aim of this guerrilla war is to prevent European recovery by crippling the Marshall plan. As the recent French coal strike proved, the new tactics are not wholly ineffectual. Yet the mere fact that guerrilla war is now the only recourse of the western European communists marks the extent of their decline from their post-war peak of strength.

They infiltrated also many urban police forces and managed to name 60 of their men as commissioners of the Paris police. They placed their own men in the ministries of the government. They of course captured the French labor unions. And in the nationalized industries, they even succeeded in capturing the managements.

The results were visible in the general strike of 1947. At Marseilles, for instance, communist-infiltrated police actually took the lead in the famous capture of the courthouse. Indeed the outcome of the French general strike of 1947 might have been very different if the French communists had managed to neutralize the army, as was done in Czechoslovakia.

Instead, however, the chief result of the 1947 general strike was to arouse Frenchmen of all kinds to the dangers of their situation. The tough, able socialist minister of the interior, Jules Moch, at once went quietly to work to place the main levers of social power beyond communist grasp.

Under special laws, he dissolved the mobile battalions of the national police, disbanded the communist companies and reconstituted this important force on a healthy basis. He subjected the new Paris police commissioners to a civil service examination which, by sheer chance, the communist commissioners unanimously failed to pass. He caused the communist personnel in all ministries to be discharged or removed to unimportant jobs. And by his urging, the communist representation in the management of the state-owned industries was reduced to the minimum guaranteed by the communists' control of the labor unions.

Simultaneously, the non-communist elements in the Confederation Generale du Travail also acted in response to the general strike. The Catholic unions had always been independent. Now the non-communists within the C. G. T. also broke away, forming the Force Ouvriere. They did not, to be sure, carry with them the majority of the workers. Yet the Force Ouvriere

gained enough strength in the first 12 months to offer the communists serious competition in almost all industries except the mines. The results of these processes were apparent in the big strike this fall. What the communists wanted was to stage a general strike. But the competition of the Force Ouvriere prevented the railway workers, the dockers and almost all other unions except the miners from obeying the communist call. In the mines, the communist leaders went to the almost incredible length of seeking to destroy the mines themselves by halting the pumps. Yet the strike was quietly and competently handled by Moch's new police and detachments of the army. In the end, the great majority of miners returned to work before the official settlement. The strike undoubtedly did great damage to French recovery, but it failed by a very long chalk to attain the real objective, which was simply to produce economic catastrophe.

It must be said, with the greatest possible emphasis, that despite these disappointments and failures, the western European communists still retain great strength. Their large vote in France is still unimpaired. Their control of the C. G. T. still persists, although this control may well be impaired further in the next 12 months, when the Force Ouvriere is expected to stage its first really businesslike organization effort.

Allowing the communists their full importance, however, the fact remains that they are no longer the immediate menace they once were. The dangers in western Europe today are, rather, the danger of financial instability (to which of course the communists contribute) and above all, the danger of the general sense of insecurity deriving from fear of war. If this latter danger is removed, a new scene may be expected to open in Europe. But this can only be achieved by the creation of solid strength in the west, and especially in the United States. This should now have first priority.

(Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

of such dimensions that members of congress will not have time to read it in full.

The practical method then of getting its reforms adopted is for congress to give the president authority to act. President Truman has asked for a renewal of the authority given the president on a limited time basis in 1939. His request is that the authority be permanent, not temporary, that no "sacred cows" be excepted from executive reorganization; but he favors the former plan of giving congress veto power on any plan submitted by the president.

The overgrown character of our national government is recognized by all who do any business with it. But bureaus get entrenched; they have friends in congress. So attempts to legislate them out of existence usually fail.

If the recommendations of the Hoover commission are applied the country would get more efficient government at considerably less expense. With a democratic president strongly supporting the study headed by a republican ex-president it remains only for the congress to join hands in achieving great reform in national administration.

Nothing much has been heard about the Rogue river basin development program since the hearing several weeks ago, when sports fishing interests and nature lovers attacked the plan for dams on the river and its tributaries. The Medford Mail-Tribune reports a rumor that the department of the interior is asking the fish and wildlife service to re-evaluate the possible effect of the dams on fish, wildlife and recreation. Wildlife and reclamation interests are so sharply divided on the Rogue matter that reconciliation seems impossible. Probably the subject will be discussed at the coming meeting of the state wildlife federation in Corvallis.

It is of course just a coincidence that another case of assault on a woman in a sleeping car is reported for the SP's West Coast train in Oregon. This one was not attended with murder as was the 1943 "lower 13" case. The incident is highly regrettable. Women should be entirely safe as they travel. It would seem that only some prevent would molest a woman asleep in her berth. Two such events in Oregon are twice too many.

The demand for washing machines has slackened so factories are slowing production. Enough are being sold however so it will not be necessary for American women to beat their clothes on the rocks by the streams. They couldn't do that here anyway, unless the streams were first laundered.

Last week a big pea cannery warehouse at Milton-Freewater burned. Sunday a church burned at North Bend. Several have lost their lives recently in house fires. An ounce of prevention would have saved the need of cures.

BOOBS IN THE WOODS



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

per minute. Now Columbia is putting out a player whose turntable travels 33 1/3 revolutions per minute. And RCA - Victor is out with one revolving at 45 r.p.m. The records and appliances are not interchangeable.

Perhaps the next step will be to produce a combination-combination: a cabinet that will contain radio for AM and FM, television, phonograph that can play records at three speeds, and a projector which will let you show your home movies on the television screen. It might look like a Rube Goldberg creation and take more space than a grand piano; but think how much fun can be had turning switches and twisting knobs.

The music - box retailer may be getting heebie - jeebies now trying to keep up with the manufacturers and satisfy his customers at the same time. But when this four - in - one machine becomes available think what a market he will have. The prospect makes one want to stick around a while to see the contraption.

Literary Guidepost

LAND OF MILK AND HONEY, by W. L. White (Harcourt, Brace; \$3)

The popular White campaign against the Reds was begun by the author, a couple of books back, took a couple of trips abroad; now staying at home, he has the news brought right to his door by "a young Russian who escapes to another world."

The immigrant, White's hero though no doubt a Russian writer could use him as villain, is presented under the assumed name of Vasil Kotov. He was born too late to know anything about Czarist Russia; brought up in Moscow, he was a worker, a student, a captain and eventually major in the Air Force in World War II.

As a youth under the Soviet system he learned unhappily that college girls prefer rich boys to poor ones, that students can't afford theater tickets, that farm boys scorn city boys as slickers, that the dull student becomes a colonel and the bright one only a captain, and that if you actually plot against the government, you're liable to arrest. Arriving later in Bucharest, Budapest and Paris, he finds to his amazement that capitalists eat and dress well, and in America, he is surprised that houses are painted, that workers have automobiles, that New York City is brilliant by night, and that some beguiled Americans still think the Soviet system has its points. To him, and to "millions" of fellow Russians, ours is the "land of milk and honey"; Russia is that kind of land to "many hundreds of thousands of Americans." It is also a land of several hoaxes, among them the beautiful Galya and Elena who both go wrong.

Aside from the addition of this romantic angle to the class angle, and allowing for differences in personalities, White tells practi-

With Watson at the Legislature

Liquor Commission Surprised At Plan for Survey of Licenses

By Ralph Watson

Seemingly there is not very close teamwork between the operating brass of the Oregon Liquor Control commission and its legal adviser, Deputy Attorney General John Crow. Crow has acquired the habit of wandering away from the home plate to steal a base without waiting for the signal from the coaching line.

Deputy Crow showed up at the state house Monday with a resolution directing the research department of the University of Oregon

to make a survey of how the commission should distribute its licenses for beer halls and taverns, and carrying an appropriation of \$20,000 to pay for the job.

The resolution pointed out that, under the law, the commission was supposed to use its discretion in granting licenses, and to be governed by the rule of "convenience and necessity." However the law did not define what constituted convenience and necessity, the resolution stated, so the researchers should be required to discover:

First, what are the requirements of convenience and necessity in reference to the type of licenses and the number to be issued in relation to population;

Second, when minors get liquor whether they get it from licensed premises and if so what type of outlets;

Third, whether drunk drivers get their jags in licensed places, or where;

Fourth, what type of licenses are best for the districts; Business Experience

Fifth, what qualifications, such as business experience, moral background and desirable personality should be required as conditions precedent to the issuance of a license.

The resolution was all right, except that the remaining members of the lingering commission still on the job didn't know anything about it until they read it in the paper. It appears that Deputy Crow hadn't been around the Portland office for a few days and did not tell the commissioners, or Administrator William Hammond, or anybody what was going on.

The peculiar part of it is that the commission has been operating under the rule of "convenience and necessity" ever since it came into being in 1933 and the commissioners and administrators have had the idea, until Mr. Crow's resolution popped up in front of them, that they knew what was convenient and what necessary without paying the U. of O. \$20,000 to find out for them. The story has it that the Portland office was not very happy about the resolution. Another chapter suggests that Mr. Crow has his

Taxes — Income Taxes Computed Federal and State. Call 2-2588 — anytime or inquire 1235 N. Fourth Between 5 and 8 p.m.

eye on another niche in the commission setup.

But in the meantime what happens to the liquor commission still is in Governor McKay's official lap. It has been there, all three of them, since the opening day of the session. Folks around the statehouse are commencing to think that the job of finding two good republicans and one good democrat, as by law provided, who want to be, or can be persuaded to serve as, liquor commissioners, is not proving any too easy for the governor.

But a still hotter problem is facing Secretary of State Newbury, who also is the custodian of the state house building and grounds. It has been discovered that the ceilings of the senate and house chambers are illuminated by 54 light bulbs, each of 1,000 watt capacity. These lights, which burn brightly all day and far into the night, use juice enough to supply one all — electric home with electricity for an entire month. The shortage in electric current has moved the light company to suggest that the dome lights be turned off, leaving the side lights around the two halls to give light enough to keep the legislature moving. Secretary Newbury, according to Assistant Secretary Healy, hesitates to broach the subject to President Walsh and Speaker Van Dyke. However, the dimout was spread over the state highway commission, where there is a lot of illumination, by Governor McKay, who issued orders to State Engineer Baldock that the Commission turn its lights out when it shuts up shop each day.

Senator Tom Mahoney has taken a back handed swing at the avid traffic cops of Salem, and of Portland also, with the introduction of SB 25, repealing the law of 1943, which gives cities the power to issue parking tags for overtime parking, and assess fines without first issuing complaints. Mahoney's bill would make it necessary for the cop, or the city, to issue a complaint every time a tag was plastered on a car, something that would keep the Salem cops running in high gear under existing parking limitations in the capital city right now.

The street cars, trolley coaches and buses of America carried 25 times as many passengers last year as the nation's railroads.

WATCH REPAIRS

Guaranteed

- MODERATE PRICES
- FINEST WORKMANSHIP
- QUICK SERVICE

Stevens & Son
339 Court Street
Salem

Used Clothing Prepared for Trip to Europe

Eleven cartons of used clothing are being readied for shipment to needy families in Europe and more clothing continues to arrive at Salem YMCA, the Phalanx club reported Tuesday.

The club is packing and shipping clothing for direct shipment to individuals in Europe. The clothing is being received from Salem families at the YMCA, but in exceptional cases the club is able to pick up the old clothes.

Phalanx members are to meet at 8 o'clock tonight in the YMCA to elect officers and further their clothing drive efforts.

WU Students in Speech Contest

PORTLAND, Jan. 18—The annual after-dinner speaking contest of the Intercollegiate Forensic Association of Oregon will be held in Portland Wednesday, at Lewis and Clark college.

Harriet Ness and Tom Bartlett will represent Willamette university.

"American Big and Little Shots" will be the topic to be discussed by entries in the men's division. Women contestants will speak on the topic, "American Complexes."

Member colleges include Willamette university, Oregon State college, Pacific university, Linfield college, University of Portland, University of Oregon, Pacific college and Lewis and Clark.

Tax Commission Appointment Due

First important appointment by the newly organized State Board of control is that of a State tax commissioner to succeed Earl Fisher, whose current term expires on June 4.

Reports here indicated that Fisher will be retained until late in October when he would be able to obtain maximum state retirement benefits under the state retirement act. He has expressed a desire to retire at that time.

Fisher is veteran member of the State Tax commission and in charge of the income tax division.

Ministers Support Civil Rights Bill

Endorsement of the fair employment practices bill now before Oregon's senate was voted Tuesday by Salem Ministerial association. The group's civic and social reform committee, headed by the Rev. Brooks H. Moore, was directed to follow the measure's progress and to urge its passage.

The action came following presentation of the issue by John Thomas of the Willamette university student committee on fair employment practices.

Sublimity Girls Finish Red Cross Nursing Course

SUBLIMITY—Nine junior and senior girls of St. Boniface high school in Sublimity have successfully completed the Red Cross home nursing course and are entitled to certificates for high school students. Rufina Zilbernagel, R. N., of Stayton has been the instructor. Classes have been in session bi-weekly from October 11 to January 12. Earning certificates were Rosemary Breitenstein, Patricia Ditter, Charlene Frost, Marjorie Gries, Patricia McGovern, Georgine Ruff, Betty Lou Schumacher, Leonie Weisenborn, Lavone Benedict, Marguerite Frost, Marlene Hartmann, Shirley Kintz, Joanne Lulay, Dolores Minden, Catherine Steinkamp, Margaret Stuckart, Donna Sussauer, Patricia Toepfer, Virginia Walter.

Altar Society Elects Officers

SILVERTON — Saint Monica's Altar society met with Mrs. Gaylord English Thursday when new officers were installed. They are Mrs. John Pfeiffer, president; Mrs. Leonard Hudson, vice president; Mrs. Hugo Boehmer, secretary; Mrs. J. H. McCullough, treasurer. Committees appointed include membership, Mrs. A. L. V. Smith, Mrs. L. Scharback, Mrs. William Flanagan, sick, Mrs. Inez Heater, Mrs. Raymond Fisher, Mrs. Tom Fuka, Mrs. Joseph Gander, Mrs. Frank Spies, Mrs. Joseph Kempf; social activities, Mrs. Lawrence Thomas, Mrs. Alfred Schiedler, Mrs. Robert Martin, Mrs. Charles Sthamann, Mrs. William Evans; publicity, Mrs. Edward Lambert; sewing, Mrs. Seward Tegland, Mrs. Ray Davis, Mrs. Henry Wellman, Mrs. Gregory Relling, Mrs. Leo Gier and Mrs. Charles Sthamann. Next meeting will be with Mrs. William Evans.

Mrs. Wellman and Mrs. Kenneth Free are new members.

Final plans were made for Junior Chamber dinner to be served by the altar society, Friday, January 21. Gov. Douglas McKay will be guest speaker.

Hostesses Thursday were Mrs. Leo Gier and Mrs. Charles Sthamann. Next meeting will be with Mrs. William Evans.

Auburn Club Women Tell of Hobby Interests

AUBURN — Hostesses for Auburn Woman's club were Mrs. S. W. Burris, Mrs. Orval Prunk, Mrs. Elmer Baker and Mrs. E. H. Eggers. The meeting was held in the Community hall when a covered dish dinner was served to 19 members and guests. While seated around the table each told of her hobby interest. Musical numbers were vocal solos by Mrs. Elmer Baker with Mrs. Frank Ferrin at the piano.

Guests were Mrs. Paul Gilmer, Mrs. Harold Goin and Mrs. Frank Ferrin.

Diary of A Sidewalk Superintendent



January 19

Things go in cycles. Seems only yesterday I made a note of the black vitrolite that was being set on the Liberty Street side of the new Stevens and Son Jewelry Store. By now the State Street side (Facade—is that the word?) is almost completed. Don't think I'm a hard task master. The fellows just look up to me. Inspires them to make the new Stevens and Son a sensational store.

NOW IN PROGRESS STEVENS & SON Removal Sale

25% Off On All Diamonds

Hundreds of items at close-out prices . . .

Real Bargains in Jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches and costume jewelry.

"Just Say Charge It" as usual without extra cost.

STEVENS & SON

339 Court Street

Salem, Oregon