

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Waives Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Making Japan Self-Supporting

Business and political-fear and jealousy combine to foil efforts at making Japan self-sufficient just as they obstruct similar attempts for Germany. Both are kept going largely at the expense of the United States. This country gets tired of picking up the check and is anxious to get both Japan and Germany off the dole.

France in particular doesn't want to see Germany revived economically to a prewar level. It sees in a restored Ruhr the arsenal which again could outfit an aggressive Germany. It wants to keep German steel production no higher than its own. Likewise on Russia's side of the iron curtain the immediate neighbors of old Germany are not happy over Russian ideas for rebuilding Germany.

In the orient Australia, the Philippines and China frown at the thought of Japan's industrial rehabilitation. They suffered from Japanese competition before the war. China remembers particularly Japanese trade penetration, backed with military pressure, which led to the boycott of Japanese goods. The Philippines, now independent, remembers the destruction wrought by the Japs in the war and fears competition of Japanese-made goods.

According to United States News, however, American policy now is directed toward getting Japan on its feet. Between costs of maintaining our army of occupation and our outlays for food, oil, fertilizers, medicines, etc., we are out about a billion dollars a year in Japan. Since the population of Japan grows at the rate of over a million a year that support burden will increase rather than diminish unless we permit or help Japan to revise its industries.

The policy is sensible. It is not right to keep a nation of tens of millions of people permanently in bondage. We should do our utmost to pull their military teeth and direct their thinking on lines of activity other than aggression on their neighbors; but we cannot act as permanent wet-nurse to Germany and Japan. Through agencies like the United Nations and the alliance for north Atlantic security it ought to be possible to prevent these late aggressors from resuming their military adventures. That done, these people should be free to go ahead with economic development.

Composition of Forestry Board

At present the state board of forestry consists of 11 members, three serving ex officio and eight by appointment of the governor on the "authoritative recommendation" of several organizations such as the state grange, the forest fire association, West Coast Lumbermen, Western Pine association and certain livestock groups. A bill, SB 326, has been introduced to do away with the system of nominations and let the governor make the appointments in his discretion. The change is in the direction of vesting more power in the governor.

The composition of the board indicates an attempt was made at a compromise between timbermen and stockgrowers, who used to do quite a lot of battling over brush burning, etc. The forestry program has of course gone far beyond that stage.

Another reason for the original arrangement may have been to insure that forest regulation would be in the hands of practical men. Again

Aims Unchanged in Russian Shake Up

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, March 7—(AP)—The basic aims of Soviet policy remain the same, whether Andrei Vishinsky or V. M. Molotov is foreign minister. These aims, as they are now understood by many informed officials and expert observers in Europe, will be discussed in another report in this space. Yet there is one aspect of Soviet policy which is equipped to speculate are inclined to believe that Molotov's replacement by Vishinsky may pre-empt an important change, not in Soviet aims, but in Soviet methods.



Molotov's accession to the foreign ministry marked a basic change in the Kremlin's concept of the foreign minister's role. Molotov is a member of the Politburo, and has been considered second only to Stalin in that powerful body. Molotov is an old Bolshevik—he has been at Stalin's right hand for almost thirty years. And Molotov's first act as foreign minister was to negotiate the Nazi-Soviet pact with the obscene Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Until that time, it had been the cardinal rule of Soviet policy that Soviet aims could only ultimately be achieved by the disintegration of the non-Soviet world followed by world revolution. The pact signalled the first Soviet attempt to substitute diplomacy for revolution. The Kremlin clearly expected that the consequence of the deal with Hitler would be a war between the Axis capitalist system and the capitalist system of the Allies, in which both would be destroyed, leaving the Soviet Union to inherit their power.

This first great effort by the Kremlin to achieve its aims by diplomatic means failed in the end. Yet Molotov remained both foreign minister and a member of the Politburo. After the war, the Kremlin clearly anticipated a second, and more successful, diplomatic effort. By all the laws in the holy books of Marx and Lenin, the capitalist powers, in their blind greed, should have fallen out among themselves in the desperate struggle for markets. As the tension mounted, the Soviet Union could make a diplomatic deal to divide the world with the most powerful capitalist center of power, the United States, with the lion's share going to the Soviet Union.

Nothing of the sort has happened. Instead, the non-Soviet world is united for its own defense as never before. The "peace offensive," the last Soviet effort

to make a deal with the United States at the expense of the rest of the world—has failed. Now Molotov is replaced by Vishinsky, and at the same time the leaders of the international communist movement are forced to acknowledge publicly their allegiance to the Soviet Union in case of war. Vishinsky is not an old Bolshevik—indeed, as a former Menshevik and deviationist, he has had to exhibit an exceptionally agile servility to survive. Nor is he a member of the Politburo. And the only other member of the Politburo concerned with foreign affairs, Foreign Trade Minister A. I. Mikoyan, has also been replaced. Thus the "bourgeois" world has been cut off from direct contact with the Politburo.

These facts suggest an obvious conclusion. The Kremlin has abandoned hope of gaining its ends by diplomatic means, and the role of foreign minister will therefore revert to what it was before 1939, while the great effort to prepare the Soviet Union for war will be redoubled. Meanwhile, the communist parties will abandon the attempt to build a mass following and so to gain power by legal or semi-legal means.

Instead, a hard core of "revolutionary elite," an absolutely dependable instrument of Soviet policy, will resort to whatever illegal tactics may be necessary to weaken the non-Soviet world, and ultimately to seize power by force.

All this is, of course, wholly speculative. The replacement of Molotov could simply mean that he is being groomed to succeed Stalin, or on the other hand that he is to be punished. Yet the theory outlined above is considered reasonable by those qualified to judge, and it fits the known facts. Under any circumstances, one thing is clear. The world, and this country in particular, will need cool courage and steady nerves for a long time to come.



(Continued from page 1)

Morse-Ives draft of labor law. On the same floor the conservative republicans and democrats amended the bill to make it tougher on labor. Then the house added its bit. The result was the Taft-Hartley bill which was adopted over the protest of Morse and over the veto of the president.

In the hearings in the senate committee the administration spokesmen have not made too good a showing. The general feeling was that the bill could stand some substantial change, retaining some features of the present law. Senator Taft indicated a readiness to consider changes in the present law and said he would approve of some changes. Someone from the White House must have called signals, because instead of working over the draft submitted by Secretary of Labor Tobin the eight democrats voted to send out the bill "as is."

It will be unfortunate for the country and damaging to the cause of labor too if the new labor law merely re-enacts the Wagner act with the milk-and-water alterations of the Truman bill. What the country needs is not one-sided legislation, but a law that will preserve equities between labor and management and give some protection to the public interest. Neither side can get all it wants—and shouldn't have everything.

Senator Morse is working to



Mikoyan, Gromyko Greet Korean Delegation
MOSCOW, March 7—Members of a North Korean government delegation pass guard of honor after arrival in Moscow. They were greeted by A. I. Mikoyan (second from left) and Andrei Gromyko (third from left). The Moscow radio announced March 4 that Mikoyan had been replaced as minister of foreign trade by M. A. Monastirsky and that Gromyko had been named first deputy minister for foreign affairs, replacing Andrei Vishinsky who was named foreign minister. At left is Kim Ir Sen, chairman of the North Korean cabinet, and fourth from left is vice Chairman Pak Hen En. Others are unidentified. The Koreans were also received by Prime Minister Stalin. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman via radio from Moscow).

obtain a reasonable compromise. It was a stronger bill than the Truman version yet without certain features of the T-H law. It may come to pass that he will have more to do with writing the new law than anyone else. It all depends on how many democrats get in step when the White House cracks the party whip.

the final whistle blowing fall on March 31.

Senator Dean Walker, who sits up in the front row where the oratory surges and whirrs about him, was not even as optimistic as his presiding officer. He suggests, off the record, that this session adjournment still is all wishful thinking, and he adds at least another week to the guess of President Walsh, to make the last day drag into sight about April 8 or 9.

Rich Spoke to Come
And, when you stop and figure about it, the senator from Polk and Benton very probably has something on his side of the argument.

The main high spots of the legislative program or agenda, or whatever you want to call it, are tax and fiscal legislation, old age assistance or social security legislation, road and highway legislation and the job of revamping the labor statutes relating to unemployment compensation. There are other matters of more or less importance, some of which are fairly well on their way through the one house or the other; all time consumed in their consideration.

The tax program of the house has just commenced to take final shape and be started on its way to the senate. Two or three of the bills of lesser importance have been put through the house and sent to the senate assessment and taxation committee. When the whole batch gets there will have a very definite influence upon the time of final adjournment.

The senate assessment and taxation committee has been "going to school" in nightly sessions for a long time now, and it has come to a fairly definite composite idea of what tax legislation ought to be passed. That idea, more than likely, will not mesh with the house program as it finally is sent to the senate and the senate committee will take its time to rework it. Then, when the senate backs its committee and passes its bills will come the time of conference and final agreement between the two houses, or no ordered tax program.

Roads, Fumens Are Problems
Then the road stuff. The house highway committee has been at grips with the major chore of re-making the truck code and, as far as indications go, the committee is not overly hostile to the loggers and the coal miners. That may make a high hurdle when the bill gets into the senate, and there is a lot involved in that bill not only from the point of revenue but of road operation and control.

Then the solution of the social security problem has hardly started on its journey through the house. It calls for \$50 a month for some 23,000 beneficiaries, and hasn't even started to suggest a way to pay the bill. "That," as Joe Harvey remarks, "is up to the ways and means committee."

Then there is the big consoli-

dated of 14 bills into house bill 445, re-writing the unemployment compensation code, renamed the "Employment Security Law." It has just been printed.

Yes, taking it all in all, it would seem as though the prophet from Polk might have the best of the argument.

JEFFERSON—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest K. Knickerbocker of Albany and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. James Bullis of Wendell, Minn., and Mrs. Albert Meyers of Jefferson visited recently at the Paul Brewster home at Woodland, Wash.

Purchase of a record-player jointly by the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs was announced at Mt. Jefferson Rebekah lodge Tuesday, and it was decided to add membership attendance to the pink and green contest. Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. George

Armstrong, Mrs. Walter Glasgow, Mrs. J. W. Curl and Mrs. Blanche Morrisette.

A large delegation of Jefferson Rebekahs went to Scio Wednesday night to witness the initiation of Mrs. Frank Jones into Mt. Jefferson Rebekah lodge and three candidates into Leona lodge of Scio.

Most whales live on fish, but some species also eat seals and porpoises.

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With Watson at the Legislature When Will the Solons Quit? Little Chance Seen for March

By Ralph Watson
Today is the 68th day the legislature has been in session. Yesterday morning the members of the senate and the house had enjoyed a week end rest, they came back to their tasks feeling fine, full of pep and optimistic.



Speaker Van Dyke, told the members of the house that if they would get in and pitch he could see no reason why the session should not be adjourned "within 10 days or two weeks," which would get us all out of the marble fortress either on St. Patrick's day or by the latest.

President Walsh, who does not bubble over with optimism quite as easily as his colleague across the corridor, felt that the "operation sine die," as they would say in the armed forces, most probably would have to be delayed for another 10 days, making the time of tail.

Throw in More Zeros
To the Editor: One statement on your editorial page of the March 3 Statesman is surely a solism of no little import. It is in fact such a gross error that I do not imagine for a moment the editors did not know better. Obviously, it is a mere slip but one that should find correction from some source.

The statement in question, that now the visible universe has been pushed to the limits of one billion light years—or a distance of six trillion miles—leaves one gasping, to say the least. Since the nearest star to the earth, Proxima Centauri, is some twenty-five trillion miles away, it necessarily must follow that all the congeries of stars and nebulae that we see on any clear and moonless night are quite beyond the confines of the visible universe!

Whew! That's something, as the boy said.

Seriously, however, it may be interesting to note that in 1938 the boundaries of the known universe were 10 million light years; in 1936 500 million; and at present, as your editorial pointed out, one billion light years.

Since light travels about six million miles in one second, the thought of multiplying six million million by one billion (to learn the size of the universe in miles) is all rather staggering.

But supposing the universe to be a mere six trillion miles in diameter, or six billion miles in diameter even, is like supposing the corner grocery to be the limits of the earth.

Julian Wallace Graham
P.O. Box 764

The Safety Valve
Would Save Courthouse
To the Editor:
A letter written by Hollister Chamberlin, a former Salemite now living in Englewood, Calif., was received by his mother Mrs. M. L. Chamberlin of 695 N. Liberty St.

Excerpts from his letter follows:
"Dear Mother:
"Your good letter came this morning, telling about the folks and of how there was talk of tearing down the old courthouse. I agree with the editorial which you sent me. It is indeed a shame to be always wanting to tear down the old building and trees. In New England and back East they value such things highly and are proud of them and I, for one, do not think they improved so terribly much on the New State House or Capitol building as they say. Sure its nicer, finer and has more shiny white marble, but it does lack the dignified old stoneliness and impressiveness of the old building, with its tall rounded dome and massive pilasters and broad sweeping entrance stairway. Remember? Anyway, I'm all for leaving the Courthouse as is, if my vote counts for anything."

Hollister's father, the late M. L. Chamberlin, was county clerk, official of the state land board, state senator and member of the Salem school board for many years, a man deeply interested in community affairs.
Mrs. M. L. Chamberlin
695 No. Liberty

Literary Guidepost

TO HELL AND BACK, by Audie Murphy (Holt; \$3)

By W. G. Rogers
This young good-looking author started life as the son of a Texas sharecropper. When war came, he didn't have the physique for service in the Marines and couldn't make the paratroopers, but managed to squeeze into the infantry. Even there he looked so sickly that kindly officers wanted to keep him out of battle.

But battle was what he had longed for, and he was determined to do his bit. Coming out of the war with a commission, the Legion of Honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor and 19 other decorations, he seems to have done not only his bit but the equivalent of all of Texas' bit, too.

Equipped with that kind of record, he might be expected to do a book about "How I won the war," and it's very much to his credit that he tells how his buddies and he did it. In fact, he describes a couple of his exploits in a way that makes them seem worthy rather of a pat on the back from his commanding officer than of the highest honor

the U. S. government can bestow.

It's only when you think it over and match his account with the official recognition of it that you realize the full extent of his extraordinary heroism. And it is just that, I think, that reticence, or incompleteness, which establishes the remarkable authenticity of these pages, or if a hero is never a hero to his valet, he's rarely a hero to himself. To Murphy it was a lot of smoke, a terrific frequently, a matter of losing this temper. The temper he lost at home meant a licking; in battle, it meant a victory.

No one will make the mistake of thinking that, in finding Murphy a reliable writer, I thereby belittle his phenomenal feats. He who saw so many friends die, and watched and heard the final agonies of other human beings, knew what chances he was taking. But about all he was shot with was luck, and he wasn't the worry-kind.

There is some quite ordinary soldier talk, and some very good; some incidents are sad, and some very funny. I suspect that where he sticks to what he remembers he's at his best, and that the dull passages are filler.

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