

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

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Stop Now for School Bus

Now in effect is a new state law which requires all motor vehicles on two-lane highways following a school bus to a complete stop when the bus stops to load or unload students, and remain stopped as long as children are leaving the bus or crossing the highway. On multiple-lane highways other vehicles must stop when the bus stops but then can proceed.

This law comes following a fatal accident in the Keizer district where a child alighting from a school bus was killed by a car following.

Motorists will take notice of the new law and comply with it, not only to avoid its penalties but also to furnish safety for school children using school buses.

Lower No Iron Curtain on China

Shanghai reports that the communist armies have advanced to within 23 miles of Hangchow, their drive being to isolate and crush the nationalist armies in the Nanking-Hangchow-Shanghai triangle, seize Hangchow and then capture Shanghai, the rich entrepot to central China. While General Chen Ta Ching asserts that government troops are prepared for a firm stand at Shanghai, their ability to do so is doubted. The nationalist armies simply are disintegrating before the advancing reds. As many as can get out of the city, foreigners and Chinese, are fleeing, planning to go to Formosa or the Philippines or other place of refuge being filled with emigres.

Meanwhile at Washington republican critics have been severe in denouncing the administration's China policy. Secretary Acheson gave two of them, Senators Bridges and Wherry, a private review of the background of the government's policy and Wherry admitted he learned new facts about China. It is true that American diplomacy has suffered a serious reverse in the orient; but in retrospect it is difficult to see how we could have done more for China or have averted the communist conquest. Chiang's government was not defeated—it collapsed.

The Nationalist Planning association, a non-partisan body, has issued a pamphlet which urges as American policy frank recognition of the communist regime in China and readiness to do business with it. The author, Dr. Luther Gulick, specifies that a cardinal principle of our China policy must be a "dynamic continuing friendship with the cause of the Chinese people, whatever they may do about their government." He feels that in the long run China will be friendly with the United States because her interests run parallel rather than counter to American interests. He argues that Chinese communists may prove a different breed than Russian communists.

The United States ought not to let its hostility to Soviet communism fix its attitude toward red China. It is premature to predict that all of Asia is slipping into the paws of the Russian

Johnson's Task Only Just Beginning

By Joseph Alsop
WASHINGTON, April 30 — Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson has been making the job of the nation's primary mission. He has shifted offices. He has abolished boards. He has put a burr under the tail of the joint chiefs of staff to hasten them in their task of evolving a unified strategic concept. And now he has stopped work on the navy's giant carrier.

It may seem odd to call this last decision easy, when it has caused so much emotion. But a simple listing of the factors involved will show why the decision was simple to the point of being unavoidable. At any rate, it was unavoidable if Johnson wished to live up to the rather idealized picture of going-getting public service which he has been painting of himself.

Among the factors against the carrier, cost was most obvious. The price tag on the carrier itself was between \$150 and \$200 million. The aircraft to fly from it had not been perfected, but were expected to cost a great many millions more. Then the vast, expensive vessel, with its valuable cargo, could not but be singularly vulnerable to air and submarine attack. And this would create a need for a multi-tiered, staggeringly expensive supporting force of fleet ships, smaller carriers to provide fighter protection, destroyer and other escort, etc.

The over-all investment in the carrier task force was estimated to run from \$1.5 to \$2 billion dollars. Yet the technical difficulties were such that the carrier's bombers were not expected to be able to land on her

decks again after takeoff. Thus the whole huge armada would have been able to make only a single strike before returning to port, so diminishing the return on the investment.

Then, on a deeper level, there was the carrier's relationship to what the experts call the broader weapons system. What the carrier was designed to do it approximately what a B-36 can do already. It could hardly be ready to do even this in less than five years. Meanwhile B-47s and other new bombers in the testing stage are already promising to render the B-36 obsolete. This carrier would have been employed at unacceptably high expense, to do the same job other new projected weapons will be capable of performing far better.

But even this was not decisive. The final argument against the giant carrier was that it represented the navy's rather desperate, wholly natural effort to take over a non-naval mission—to play a major offensive part in a war with a non-naval, continental land power, the Soviet Union. The carrier plan, essentially, was a plan for a whale to arm itself to attack an elephant.

In an ideal situation, in which resources were unlimited, the arguments in favor of the carrier would certainly have outweighed the disadvantages which have been listed. But resources are not unlimited, even if we abandon our present dangerous system of business-as-usual. We cannot continue to use the last war planning process. Then, when there was a deep disagreement on the correct solution of a given problem, both proposed solutions were tried, without serious attempt to reach a compromise on a single solution. But that way of doing business is now too expensive.

This is the reason in turn for

bear. The latter has about all he can digest now. And Asia's millions confront such vital basic problems of existence that they cannot extend themselves as tools for Russia. Any ruler of China will have to face the same facts of geography, demography, illiteracy, primitive economy and make his policy conform to Chinese conditions.

China will still be dependent on the western world for machinery and technical skills and capital, and Chinese communists will feel entirely free to patronize such sources of supply. Dr. Gulick says, and we voice our agreement, that the United States must be ready to act quickly to establish friendly relations with what power emerges in China, and still insist on our traditional policy of an open door for the exchange of information, for trade and travel. We must not drop an iron curtain ourselves on China.

Send Music Groups to Klamath Falls

At the district preliminaries in Albany last week end Salem high school orchestra directed by Victor Palmason and band directed by E. Donald Jessop qualified for the state finals at Klamath Falls on May 12th. Financial support is needed to send these two fine musical organizations to the state competition—about \$1,500; and committees from the school and parents of the young people are getting busy to raise this sum.

It ought to be an easy task. Salem gives good support to its athletic teams; it shouldn't fail these music organizations. They, particularly the high school band, have been very generous in their participation in local events—we can always count on the high school band for a parade or celebration. Here's a chance to respond with money to send them all to Klamath Falls.

When one stops to think how youngsters toil and sweat to learn to play violins and flutes and trumpets and trombones and how many hours they spend in practice one realizes how important it is that they get the reward of participating in competitions for which they have qualified.

The baseball opener was about all the fans could want. The weather might have been a little warmer, and no one hit a home run; otherwise the game was perfect, including the beefing with the umpire and the winning score for the home team in the last half of the ninth. Another thing about the ball game you can eat popcorn and peanuts without molestation from your neighbors or fear of legislative prohibition.

The city of Portland has uncovered a new gold field; taxing all wages and salaries earned in the city, also profits of business. If this adventure in prospecting succeeds other cities will get out with pick and shovel for similar diggings.

The joint chiefs of staff's sweaty struggle to agree upon a unified strategic concept, of which the end of the giant carrier project may be called the first fruit. For Secretary Johnson, the really difficult decisions are ahead, simply because this struggle toward a unified strategic concept must involve other, far more painful steps.

Two chief issues are involved. First, is the quantity of our carrier aviation out of balance with the navy's primary mission, which is to maintain control of the seas? Second, is the size of the marine corps out of balance with the marines' mission, of making landings and taking bridgeheads? Both carrier and marine forces are today on a scale conditioned by the Pacific operation of the last war. But unless our Far Eastern policy is downright suicidal, we shall have no Pacific problem in another war. And carriers and marines cannot be used against the Russian land mass as they were against Japanese-held islands.

Putting down Russian submarines will be the naval task. There are other issues also. For example, are the bombardment-rafts generally now dominating the air force slighting the air force's primary mission, in every one of these issues, violent prejudices and intense sentiments are involved. In each case, the arguments against a clean-cut decision are much stronger than in the case of the giant carrier.

Yet there must be clean-cut decisions; there must be bold gambles on single solutions of these problems. A series of competing attempts to half-do a job are hardly better than not doing the job at all. The carrier decision at least presages recognition of this crucial fact.

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WHITE ELEPHANT SALE



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

Fur company, selling out in 1813 to the North West company.

Missionaries started coming to the White Man's book of heaven to the Indians, the first being Jason Lee and party in 1834, founding the Methodist mission on what is now known as Mission Bottom and later founding Salem and Willamette university.

After the fur traders and missionaries came the farmers, those who were hungry for land. French Canadian who had retired from the fur trade and some of whom had married Indian women decided to remain in the west and take up land. As this valley became settled need for government arose, and after a succession of endeavors the meeting of May 2, 1843 voted for a local government. Steps leading to the Champoug meeting in 1843 may be summarized thus:

1. In 1838 and again in 1840 residents of the valley petitioned congress to extend its authority over the region, without result.

2. An informal meeting of settlers was held at Champoug Feb. 7, 1841 when the need of a constitution and code of laws was discussed.

3. The death of Ewing Young eight days later posed the problem of administering his quite considerable estate. On February 18 a meeting of British, American, Protestant Catholic and Dr. Ira L. Babcock was named "supreme judge with probate powers."

4. Sundry meetings were held but no progress was made toward setting up a government (largely because of the opposition of the Hudson's Bay company which was dominant in the region) until killing of cattle by wolves led to what is called the "wolf meeting" at the house of Joseph Gervais, near the present town of Gervais on March 9, 1843. After fixing bonuses on wild animals and calling for assessments to pay the same the meeting initiated steps for organizing a government.

5. The meeting called for May 2, 1843 at Champoug proved decisive. Organization of a government was authorized, a legislative committee appointed, and on July 5th at Champoug a general mass meeting of inhabitants approved the articles drafted for Oregon's provisional government.

This provisional government ruled the Oregon country which included the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Wyoming and Montana, until the territorial government was established on March 4, 1849 by proclamation of the appointed governor, Gen. Joseph Lane.

Champoug then is an important spot in Oregon and May 2nd is an important date. There a government for a vast region was established, truly a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." While it pointed to eventual sovereignty of the United States, citizens were not disturbed in their allegiance. This government whose capital was Oregon City, enacted laws, coined money, established a court, established a postal service, carried on war (against the Cayuse Indians after the Whitman massacre), levied taxes. It laid a good foundation, and established legal order has been maintained here since 1843. This is why Champoug day is still recognized in Oregon.

The Safety Valve

Favors Truman Health Program To the Editor:

It is heartening and healthy to note the display of news in the press and over the radio as to national health insurance. It is healthy because it shows a current general trend that assumes that regardless of where we stand as to the president's program, basically both sides know that some program will have to be initiated to alleviate this social and economic problem. Too many are not receiving the benefits of medical science and fortunately the wolf-cries of "socialism" or "communism" do not answer the problem, they aggravate it by blinding even more the uninformed so that they know not what they do nor where they will go. The press sharpens a responsibility in clearing some of these muddled issues of the false utterances.

Those concerned with this health problem are primarily faced with this question: are we to strive to raise the health standards of this country and if so by what means, and in what manner, so that we will best serve it in a democratic manner? I believe that the president's national health insurance plan best works toward this goal because it carries within its program the theme that the general health of this country is of concern and importance to all and worthy of earnest attention and action. The plan is no more contradictory to our social moves than social security, labor legislation, public schools or other social legislation and institutions. I tire of those who blatherly chant: "denial of freedoms," "socialism," "new dealism," "radicalism" and then in the next moment admit that we do have a health problem but know not and apparently many times, care not, what to do about it. Perhaps in a day not too far off we shall be able to face and solve our health problem that is now so serious without having to resort to irrationality, emotionalism and impracticality. If not, then concern of us who will blush in years to come when we are asked how we solved our health problem in this country.

Sincerely,
M. Akeson
1106 3rd St.
West Salem, Ore.

safety valve — 11 1/2 inlatim N. Y. Times Favors CVA To the Editor:

Last Friday the conservative New York Times declared that the plan for a CVA "is not as conservative as it looks," and not an expansion of federal powers or "an encroachment on the rights of states, communities or individuals."

Thoughtful Northwesters may well put aside their prejudices for or against TVA and consider these common sense observations of the New York Times:

"The underlying principle, however, in both cases is that it is a waste of time and money to have a multitude of federal agencies with wires running from a river valley into Washington, and from Washington back into the river valley. The CVA would be for the Columbia something like what unification is, or ought to be, in the na-

Thief Ransacks State Theatre

Nothing was reported missing from the State theatre, 255 N. Church st., after a thief scattered boxes of candy in an apparent quest of money early Saturday morning.

Police surmised the thief had been left in the theatre following Friday night's show. A candy box was pried open and cartons of candy scattered on the floor of the theatre, police said. All seats in the theatre were turned back in the quest for change.

Chief Clerk



Wesley E. Ritchie

Bank Promotes W. E. Ritchie

Promotion of Wesley E. Ritchie as chief clerk at Ladd & Bush-Salem branch, U. S. National Bank of Portland, was announced Saturday. Ritchie has been with the local bank since May 1, 1936.

A native of Salem and a graduate of local public schools, he has devoted his entire financial career to the Salem branch. He started as a bookkeeper and at one time was head bookkeeper. Later he served in the collateral department and recently has been active in the consumer credit field.

Ritchie holds the American Institute of Banking standard certificate. He is a member of Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce and Salem Breakfast club.

Paper Workers, Operators Extend Contract 5 Months

PORTLAND, April 30 (P)—A five-month extension of a wage agreement was announced here today by West Coast Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and two AFL unions.

The announcement indicated management and the unions were deadlocked over the union attempt to raise wages, but no details were disclosed. The current scale was not divulged.

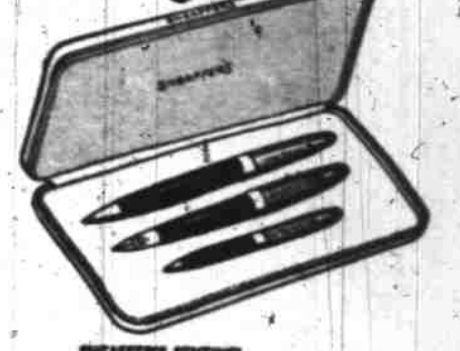
Involved were management representatives from 33 pulp and paper plants and the AFL pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers and the AFL paper makers.

They had negotiated here six days. The meeting was recessed until September 19, with any change thereafter to be retroactive to June 1.

JURISTS TO MOVE COURT
Members of the state supreme court will leave here today for Pendleton, where the spring term

of the court for Eastern Oregon will open Monday. The court will return to Salem Thursday.

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