

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Susays Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Wheat Certificate Plan

Congressman Lowell Stockman has introduced a bill to establish a Wheat Certificate plan for marketing of wheat. This is the plan endorsed by the farm bureau and among the methods recommended by the national grange. The latter organization discussed this as follows in the statement of policy adopted at its recent convention in Sacramento:

"... the use of any practical two- or multiple-price devices such as the Export Debiture Plan, Equalization Fee, or a Parity Support Certificate Plan for assuring American farmers a fair share of the world market, and a full parity for the domestically consumed portion of crops, and the adoption of safeguards which would protect domestic producers from imports."

The certificate plan avoids any subsidy from the public treasury, something these farm organizations want to get away from. Under it surplus wheat would be exported at the world price but millers and domestic buyers would have to pay the domestic price for grain. The tariff would protect this price. The loss on the portion of the crop exported would be absorbed by the growers, instead of by the treasury as at present.

This plan, first called the Export Debiture plan, is described as an adaptation of the protective tariff principle for the defense of farmers who produce an export surplus. The manufacturer operating behind a protective tariff can control his production so the tariff is effective in keeping up prices. Farmers, however, produce a surplus of wheat, corn and cotton, so the tariff is of no real benefit to them. Because industry operates under a protective system which raises the prices the farmer has to pay he asserts his right to similar protection for a domestic price above the world level.

The fact is that our government is facing two ways. Through ECA it is telling western Europe to reduce tariffs, stop the double standard of pricing and encourage world trade. Through its price support policy it is doing just what it scolds other nations for doing, subsidizing exports. The inconsistency is apparent and is embarrassing.

Stockman's bill revives an old approach to the farm problem for surplus crops. Whether it will receive much consideration seems doubtful. Virtuous as farmers are and sincere as many are in wanting no subsidies from the treasury other farmers and the politicians will be loathe to surrender parity under government guarantee. Then the Brannan plan is being advocated by the administration which would keep up price support for storable crops and offer low prices to consumers and income guarantees for producers of other agricultural commodities.

The certificate plan does offer something to farmers as well as the government. It would not require acreage reduction which growers are not too happy about.

In the floundering about for a solution of the farm problem congress should give attention to this old idea of the two-price system unless it is ready to cut tariffs sharply and subject American industry to foreign competition.

Fishing in Troubled Waters

We're a little uneasy about those four Russian "fishing" vessels which have showed up in the Caribbean and in the Pacific off Hawaii. Maybe it's just a coincidence that the U. S. navy is getting ready to stage maneuvers in the Caribbean, and that the Soviet schooners near Honolulu are of the same type that arrived in those parts just before the 1948 atomic bomb

GOP Avoids Forthright Stand on Civil Rights

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The attempt to write a "republican statement of principles" has now run its expected course. A rather vacuous document has been unveiled. And it contains just enough bows in the direction of the big contributors, which it was designed to placate, to drive such progressive republicans as



Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Irving Ives in open rebellion.

The background of the Lodge-Ives rebellion tells a great deal about the present state of the republican party. The sticking point for Lodge, Ives, and the other republicans who have in effect disowned the statement was the clause dealing with civil rights.

In the congressional committee which drafted the statement, Lodge repeatedly and futilely pointed out that the civil rights clause, which carefully avoided specific mention of the FEPC, had a distinctly weasel-worded smell. He warned that it would be taken as a repudiation of the 1948 republican platform, and that if it were not altered, he would disown the statement.

Nevertheless, Senator Robert A. Taft stood firm against Lodge, and such other members of the congressional drafting committee as Senators Kenneth Wherry and Owen Brewster and Representatives Joseph Martin and Charles Halleck backed Taft. Lodge was thus beaten in his plea for a forthright stand on civil rights.

In the senatorial conference which was convened to consider the statement, Ives and a number of others joined Lodge in revolt. Ives again proposed that the 1948 civil rights plank be reaffirmed. In a show of hands he was backed, significantly, not only by such of the twelve Senatorial "young Turks" as were present, but by Martin of Pennsylvania, Ferguson of Michigan and others who usually support Taft. Nevertheless, Taft again won the day.

The meaning of all this is clear. This is no doubt that Taft and others are sincerely convinced that compulsory fair employment legislation is bad legislation.

But the basic reason for the weasel-wordedness of the civil rights statement is simply that the big Northern industrialists are just as bitterly opposed to FEPC as any Southerner. Men of the Wherry-Martin-Brewster-Halleck stripe are peculiarly responsive to the opinions of big industrialists. And thus a magnificent opportunity to put the democrats on the spot by all-out republican support for civil rights was lost.

Much the same pattern held throughout the effort to draft the statement. This effort consisted largely of a running battle between Lodge and most of the other members of the drafting committee. The anti-Lodge majority found a valuable ally in the novelist Clarence Budington Kelland, who was selected by the republican national committee to give literary polish to the congressional draft.

Kelland is adept at translating into purple prose all those prejudices and policies which have been chiefly responsible for the long record of republican defeat. His efforts were, naturally, well received by the Wherry-Brewster-Halleck-Martin contingent. But Lodge at least succeeded in toning down some of Kelland's more extreme effusions, particularly as concerned labor and the tariff, where too flourishing a nostalgia for the dead past was in evidence.

But on the whole Lodge fought a losing battle. One losing battle, which he fought with Taft, is worth describing. Taft produced the slogan, "Liberty Against Socialism," now to become the republican war-cry. Wherry, Martin & Co. enthusiastically congratulated Taft on his brainchild. Lodge entered a lone dissent.

Taft, with something of the pride of authorship, pointed out that he had been campaigning intensively in Ohio for several months, that he had used this line with marked success, and that he knew what he was talking about. Lodge replied that he did not doubt that the slogan would appeal to voters who were republicans already, but that to get the marginal vote which the republicans must have to win, some more convincing and less shopworn appeal was essential.

This is, in fact, what the contest in the republican party is all about. Most of the republican leaders are apparently determined to limit republican efforts to soothing the big contributors and to persuading the already persuaded among the voters. The "young Turks" in the senate and elsewhere, led by Lodge and Ives, are convinced that if the republican party is ever to win, the persuadable margin of the unperceived, who have been voting democratic for the last sixteen years, must also be brought over.

Whether the "statement of principles" will succeed in its principal object—filling republican coffers—remains to be seen. But it may serve a more useful purpose in the end. Senator Ives is seriously considering issuing a sort of declaration of independence, with special emphasis on civil rights and amendment of the Taft-Hartley act, in which he may be joined by upward of a dozen senators. Thus the central issue within the republican party, between acceptance of the present and a hankering for the past, may be at last clearly defined.

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Half-Ounce Tarpon Caught In Florida

By Henry McLemore

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—After reading Dave Newell's story in the February 4th issue of Saturday Evening Post entitled, "I Make a Living Doing What I Like," I drove over to Homosassa Springs, Fla., to a fishing lodge in the Florida Keys and Dave used to entertain us at night by sitting on the front porch and calling owls in from the trees. I wrote a story about his ability to make owls stop what they were doing to come in and visit him, and I must have gotten a hundred letters calling me a liar.

But it was the truth, so help me, and what I found him doing a few days ago undoubtedly will get me another 100 letters of the same sort, but it's also the truth. Dave was preparing to do a taxidermy job on a tarpon that weighed exactly one-half ounce. I know the tarpon weighed that because I weighed it myself on postal scales. The little cuss was about the size of my little finger and Dave, who has caught just about every kind of fish in his time, and hunted everything from grizzly bears in Alaska to jaguars in Brazil, is prouder of that tiny tarpon, I think, than of any other fish or animal he ever caught or shot.

He caught the tarpon, which he believes to be the smallest ever hauled in, on a No. 14 trout fly and 3-X leader. He asked me what sort of board he was going to mount his batter on and he said he thought he'd use either an air-mail stamp or a special delivery. Asked how long he had to fight the tarpon before bringing him to gaff, Dave said almost three seconds of fierce fighting took place before his savage catch was in the boat.

As he explained in his Post article, Dave now is part owner and operator of Nature's Giant Fish Bowl in Homosassa Springs, a fantastic place if there ever was one. The Springs are 55 feet deep, and flow better than 9,000,000 gallons of crystal clear water per hour. It is the source of the Homosassa River, which runs nine miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

For a reason no one has been able to explain, thousands of fish of every variety swim up the salt water Gulf to the fresh water pool and stay there the year round. The pool is jam-packed with fish all the time. The Homosassa River affords magnificent fishing and it is possible to anchor your boat near where the Gulf and the fresh water meet and catch a salt water fish on one side of the boat and a fresh water fish on the other.

That sounds like a fish story, but it is a true one. If you ever come down the west coast of Florida don't miss Nature's Giant Fish Bowl. For sheer, unspoiled natural beauty Florida has nothing to match it. And for your information, just a mile away from Newell's place is the Homosassa Springs hotel, run by Vicki and Oscar Johnson. For comfort and out-of-this-world eating, it can't be beaten anywhere. After the first meal Jean always took a notebook in to copy down recipes.

The fish, the turtle steaks and soup, the ducks and quail, Johnsons serve make you want to pitch a tent in the dining room and never leave the place. The hotel has the charm and easy atmosphere of a private anglers' club rather than that of a hotel.

If the government ever gives me a medal, I'm going to get it right back to Homosassa Springs and eat up every penny of it.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page One)

warrants forged by a school district clerk, on the ground that a warrant is not a negotiable instrument and when the bank cashed one it did so at its own risk. That stirred up the banks to the point where they demanded a change so they would not be expected to cash non-negotiable paper like school warrants. Accounts, lawyers, bankers and the state department of education have been in a huddle and have figured out a solution. Under the plan which is now getting its final review a warrant will be drawn in favor of the clerk who will then write checks (which are negotiable instruments) on the bank where the account is kept. The checks then will be sent to the teacher, janitor or supplier with a claim against the district.

When a district is short of funds, interest-bearing warrants will have to be drawn and arrangements made to have them cashed by the bank and held until they are called. This system will doubtless be adopted very soon. It would work even better with the central accounting agency where the disbursing officer could be held responsible for substantial bond to protect the public funds.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"As I understand it, a couple of Hydrogen bombs could flatten the world... however, the committee favors less drastic measures, first..."

A-Control Plan Rumors Heard In Moscow

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Talk of the possibilities of achieving world-wide atomic control has been revived in Moscow's diplomatic circles. Within the last two days it has become the main topic of conversation among many foreign envoys in the Soviet capital. They feel there is something in the air and perhaps a new chance of achieving some kind of agreement. Most of them are convinced that new efforts are being made or are about to be made in that direction.

(The fact that the Moscow diplomatic colony is interestedly discussing possible agreement on atomic controls may simply be a backwash from several recent proposals in Washington congressional quarters that a new approach be made to Moscow.)

(The fact that this dispatch passed Soviet censorship might be significant in either of two ways. It could indicate official Soviet receptiveness to new proposals, though not necessarily. It also could indicate simply that the Soviet Union is willing to keep the question agitated.)

When U.S. Ambassador Alan G. Kirk appears at a diplomatic function, which is fairly often, it is never long before he is the center of a huddle.

"What's new on the atomic control question?" he is asked. Kirk usually suggests that his colleagues continue to read the papers, listen to the radio and digest the U.S. information bulletin for the American side of the question. He then begins talking about plans for his vacation that starts Feb. 25.

His colleagues look disappointed. When he moves away to another group a "buzz-buzz" rises in his wake. Every envoy seems to have a theory, and rumors are as thick as Moscow snow.

'Hell' Bomb Said Miniature Replica of Sun

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Pulitzer Prize winner William L. Laurence today described the hydrogen bomb as "something several million times more powerful than the atomic bomb... a physical monstrosity."

Laurence, New York Times science writer, spoke at a Sunday series on atomic energy sponsored by the Enoch Pratt library. "The greatest and probably the most ominous, terrifying, and frightening aspect is the radio activity this type of missile can give off," he said.

"Some radio active substances will last hundreds or thousands of years. Bombed cities will be uninhabitable for possibly thousands of years."

The United States and Russia, he said, could annihilate each other in H-bomb warfare. Laurence compared the H-bomb as the sun in miniature.

"The sun is actually an enormous hydrogen bomb in space, and we will create on earth a miniature replica of the sun," he explained.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Don't feel badly about the matter."
 2. What is the correct pronunciation of "intermezzo"?
 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Embezzlement, crescent, pageant, fricassee.
 4. What does the word "in-culcate" mean?
 5. What is a word beginning with fe that means "capable of being done"?
- ANSWERS
1. Say, "Don't feel bad about the matter." 2. Pronounce inter-med-zo, second e as in medal, o as in no, accent third syllable. 3. Pageant. 4. To teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions; to urge on the mind. "Christ inculcates on his followers humility." 5. Feasible.

War Games In Sub-Arctic Ready to Start

By Clark Beach

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., Feb. 12.—(AP)—The icy tundra around this little town is teeming with armed men. The town is seething with excitement.

American and Canadian troops assembled here are ready to commence the biggest war games ever played in the sub-Arctic regions of the American continent in mid-winter. The maneuvers, with the code name "Sweetbrier," will be the first joint troop training exercises of their kind ever undertaken by the United States and Canada.

More than 5,200 men have poured in by air and over the frozen Alaskan highway. Whitehorse, population 3,500, has seldom seen so much excitement or so many people since the gold rush of the 1890's.

This was a frontier metropolis in those days. Robert W. Service wrote a lot of his poems here about Dan McGrew and the men from the creeks. He worked in a bank here at the time, and the bank is still running. To the north is the Dawson trail he wrote about, and Lake Ledzerga, where Sam McGee was cremated.

Last night the Canadian boys in their berets and colorful uniforms palled around with their American allies in the restaurants and movies. There are no bars here these days, but the men can buy beer.

12 Below Zero

It was 12 below zero yesterday when eight newspaper correspondents landed here in an air force plane. That's warm for Whitehorse. It was 55 below zero here a few days ago.

The Canadian forces are in barracks and tents just outside of town. Most of the Americans are at Camp McCrea, about ten miles away. Some are in renovated wartime barracks. Most are in Jamesway shelters, a new kind of tent for the Arctic, which is remarkably comfortable. They are well heated with oil stoves, made of two layers of quilted fabric, with fiber glass for insulation stuffed between the layers. The material is stretched over semicircular frames, looking like a quonset hut.

Long Assembly

Preparations for these maneuvers have been going on for a year. Last summer a lot of the material was stored here. The men have been assembling for months. A battalion of 750 men was flown in from Camp Carson, Col. The men were flown in fully armed and equipped, ready for battle. Their flight was 2,600 miles—said to be the longest airlift of fully armed men ever accomplished.

Two thousand more men from Camp Carson came up in convoys on the Alaskan highway, a trip of 3,000 miles.

The Canadians have been trooping in from many parts of the country. Canadian jet fighters made a 3,000 mile flight, in stages, from St. Hubert, Quebec.

Arctic Training

For the past week the forces have been engaging in Arctic training. One stunt was a 12-mile march on snow shoes and skis when the temperature was more than 50 below.

There were more frostbitten feet on that exercise than the doctors here had anticipated. Lieut. Col. R. M. Coats, surgeon of the allied forces, says that eighteen men were frostbitten and will be hospitalized for a month or two. The reason, he says, was that the men failed to take proper precautions to keep their feet dry and warm. He is convinced that their uniforms and equipment are adequate.

The exercises are under the command of Lieut. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlain commanding general of the U.S. Fifth army.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE DIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Former Rep. Tilman Bacon Parks, 77, of Arkansas, died here today after a short illness. Parks served eight terms in the house, from 1920 until 1936 when he retired.

U. S. Plane Hits Soccer Goal Post

LONDON, Feb. 12.—(AP)—A U. S. air force Sky-master hit the cross bar of a soccer goal post while attempting to land at Northold airport today, but those aboard—including Gen. Thomas Handy—escaped injury.

The plane was not damaged. The pilot put it into a climb, circled the airport and then landed safely.

Handy is chief representative in Europe for the American military aid program to western nations. He came here from Germany.

Malayans to Combat Red Bandit Bands

SINGAPORE, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Tens of thousands of Malayans civilians were being mobilized today for an intended knock-out blow to Chinese communist bands.

Officials said more than 100,000 citizens will take the offensive in "anti-bandit month" against the handful of jungle bands who for more than a year and a half have plagued the country with terrorist-like tactics. Just when they will go into action is known only to British High Commissioner Sir Henry Guernsey.

The purpose of the operation is to make Malay's plantations, towns, villages and jungle paths safe from southeast Asian communism.

Already the campaign seems to have been largely effective in enlisting the ordinary man to take up arms against the strife, crime, and murder that has kept Malaya in tension for 18 months.

The huge volunteer civilian army will work behind the lines, relieving thousands of uniformed police and troops who will go into the jungles to clean out the bandits.

This home guard of every community, every walk of life, will man offices, telephone exchanges, police road blocks, act as interpreters and address the public in outlying districts where peasants have been the victims of the communist outlaws.

The government has released European heads of departments to act as organizers. Some of the departments are stripped of workers to the point of closing.

Prof. Griswold, Historian, to Head Yale U.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—(AP)—Alfred Whitney Griswold, 48-year-old history professor, was elected today as president of historic Yale university.

His appointment was announced by President Charles Seymour, who like Professor Griswold taught history at Yale before he was elevated to the top university post 13 years ago.

Dr. Seymour, who has reached the mandatory retirement age of 65 years, will relinquish his post to Professor Griswold on July 1.

Professor Griswold, tall, slender and with thinning sandy hair, was elected yesterday to the presidency of one of the nation's oldest universities. Announcement of his election by the Yale corporation, however, was delayed until today because he was out of the city when the corporation reached its decision.

Professor Griswold, a Yale faculty member since 1923 and member of an old colonial Connecticut family, was formally presented to a hastily called press conference by President Seymour.

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In some tribes it is believed that a man is not likely to beget children until he has killed another man in combat.