

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Working Women

The number of women in the nation's labor force is near an all-time high and growing, but the fact that more and more women are getting and holding jobs is not necessarily a compliment to milady.

An "extensive" survey by U.S. News and World Report shows that there are over 17,000,000 working women in the United States, a 24 per cent gain over the number working in 1940. It seems the temporary back-to-the-home movement from wartime jobs fizzled when the girls realized that the only way to keep up the standard of living in view of rising costs was to go back to work and earn money. Marriage didn't deter them; working wives outnumber single women seven to five. Before the war, there were more single women working than married women.

Housekeeping conveniences, of course, make it easier for working wives to hold down both jobs of homemaking and work outside the home, but such labor-saving equipment costs money and many have to keep on working to be able to afford the kind of homes, appliances and cars they want. A husband's income often is inadequate to provide the things to which a working woman has grown accustomed, things like frequent trips to the beauty-parlor, a good wardrobe, and on-the-town entertainment. Often, too, there are children who wouldn't have the clothes or food or opportunities they have if Mother wasn't punching a time clock.

Furthermore, employers, as a rule, like women workers—and that's where the rather discreditable part of the picture comes in. Women are more conservative and less demanding than men. They are cool to union organizers and willing to work for peanuts. Employers figure they can keep their women employees just as happy with a paint job in the toilet as with a raise in the pay envelope. And its often cheaper to provide pleasant working conditions than to provide equal pay for equal work. Women chalk up more time loss due to sickness or accidents and other reasons for absenteeism but their wage rates offset that drawback.

Add to these advantages for the employer the fact that in many jobs formerly held by men women have proved to be the better workers and it all adds up to bad news for unemployed men. The fact that business and industry tends to keep women "in their place"—that is, in poorly-paid, unskilled jobs, is not good news for women, either, in a country that gives its women opportunities for the finest professional training.

In fact, the whole report does not speak well for the exodus from the home into offices and factories. The problems of working women needs further study.

Integration of Europe

Is the light of reason, the instinct for self-preservation, the threat of a new kind of aggression from the East, and diplomatic persuasion by the United States going to accomplish what military force down through the centuries has failed to do—the lasting integration of Western Europe?

The announcement Saturday that six West European countries—France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy—have agreed to form a coal-steel alliance is the most concrete indication yet that voluntary West European union is a definite possibility.

The Roman imperial idea of a European super-state has been a recurring theme through Europe's history. After the Roman Empire wrought by the Caesars—including Britain, Ireland, most of Western Europe, the Balkans, parts of Africa and the Near East—fell apart there was little more than tribal rule under the tyranny of the Eastern emperors in Constantinople until the Franks, a Germanic tribe under Charlemagne, conquered their neighbors with the end of setting up an empire patterned after the Roman. In 800 a.d. Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the lands that are now Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Corsica and most of Italy. His 14 years of rule were distinguished by comparative peace and order, spread of learning, and construction projects but when he died in 814 the empire broke up.

The idea of European union or "one state; one church" was echoed again in the Holy Roman Empire which, as Voltaire said, was "neither holy, Roman, nor an empire." It was created by the military victories of Otto I, another

German (Saxon) king. Crowned in Rome in 962, he wanted to restore the ancient political unity of Europe but his loose organization of Central European, French and Italian lands degenerated into feudalism because he could not keep order within or defend the population against aggressors.

Charles I of Spain, who inherited Spain, Naples and Sicily from his mother and the Netherlands and the Hapsburg realm from his Flemish father, was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1520 and threatened to revive the idea of a great continental power created by force. But he was thwarted by the Reformation, the repercussions of his Inquisition, and the balance of power theory.

Three centuries later, Napoleon Bonaparte, who considered himself the successor of Charlemagne, once more dreamed of universal sovereignty and set out to conquer the world. By 1812 his empire included Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Benelux, Poland, and what is now West Germany, and he was allied with Norway, Austria, Denmark and Prussia. But his enforced union bred the rise of nationalism, and after the battle of Waterloo, France was reduced to her pre-revolutionary boundaries and the balance of power idea again took hold.

Hitler plotted German dominance over Europe and he forced a kind of unity under Nazi occupation when his armies had overrun most of West Europe, the Balkans, and North Africa. In fact, boundaries of German occupied territories approximated the ancient Roman Empire before the defeat of the Axis.

Time and again, we see, one power or another has tried to unify Europe, but always with the idea of its own dominance. The relationship was never one of sovereign state willingly banded together on a one for all, all for one basis; the relationship was always one of master and vassal, dictator and the dictated.

The ideal of a unified Western Europe today is that of sovereign states voluntarily integrating their economic affairs thereby giving up some sovereignty for the sake of mutual welfare, and eventually achieving political union. A coal-steel alliance is an important step in economic integration, which has been promoted consistently by the United States as a condition for further Marshall plan aid. Military cooperation is already a fact. Both lead the way to political cooperation and point to the union so often attempted and never satisfactorily achieved.

California winds up its hot primary campaign today, and the ballots will be cast and counted Tuesday. Gov. Earl Warren hopes to request for both republican and democratic nominations and Jimmy Roosevelt is also running for both, and hoping at least for the democratic bid for governor. The U. S. senatorship is also at stake, with Cong. Helen Gahagan Douglas the probable nominee for the democrats and Cong. Richard Nixon for the republicans. A California primary is a free-for-all and the general election pretty much the same. In spite of a heavy preponderance of registered democrats voters seem to pay little attention to party lines when they make crosses on the ballots. Tuesday's vote on Warren may affect the 1952 presidential ticket by reflecting the state of Warren's popularity in his home state. That wasn't enough in 1948 however to carry California for him and Tom Dewey.

Utah's contribution to the statuary in the rotunda of the capitol was made last week, a statue of Brigham Young who led the Mormon migration to the Salt Lake basin in 1847 and established there the Church of Latter Day Saints and Salt Lake City. The statue was carved by a grandson, Mahour Young and unveiled by an only living daughter, Mrs. Mable Young Sanborn. Utah's selection was valid, for Brigham Young was a man of extraordinary capacity as leader and builder. As Governor J. Bracken Lee said at the unveiling: "Without benefit of subsidy, gift or dole from a benevolent government Brigham Young created a state." At least this generation still has respect for the rugged individualists of a former day.

The Statesman's Sunday women's section pageful of photographs of sweet girl graduates confirms our observance that every year the high school senior girls seem to be prettier. That goes for brides, too—they look younger and lovelier every spring. Maybe that's because we're just getting older. . .

If Russians Help to Write Japanese Peace

Pact, Communist China Will Apply Pressure

By James D. White

AP Foreign News Analyst

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4—(AP)

Japan's strategic position and industrial strength make the land of the Rising Sun essential in

communist plans for Asia.

This is the basic fact behind last week's outburst of communist activity in Tokyo.

Superficially this didn't look like a

repressive move.

Some communists stoned and

kicked some Americans during a

Red attempt to disrupt an American

Memorial day gathering. For this, eight Japanese

were quickly arrested, tried, and convicted of attacking occupation

personnel. The communists meantime had called a general

strike to support the eight. The strike fizzled.

That was but a minor incident

in the long-range communist

plan to capture Japan for communism.

Japan is a natural shield for east Asia. And the shield is Asia's greatest workshop, one that is essential to the

fruition of a communist Asia.

For more than a year there has been close and obvious coordination between the propaganda lines regarding Japan put out by both Soviet Russia and communist China. On probably no other question except Titoism have the two lines tallied so exactly.

This was so even before last June 21, when the Peiping radio pulled together the various angles of the theme in a long editorial credited to the official New China News agency. The line has been followed faithfully and steadily by both Moscow and Peiping ever since. Write an early Japanese peace treaty and end the American occupation. Try the Emperor as a war criminal, wreck the elected government of Premier Shigeru Yoshida and replace it with a "democratic" communist regime. This theme is built around the charge that America goes on occupying Japan in order to build it up as a base for imperialist aggression against all Asia.

The big plug in this theme is the one for an early peace treaty. Promises never cost anything from the communist standpoint, and it puts America in a dilemma.

For while most Americans would like to end the occupation, they fail to see how it can be done without leaving Japan exposed to communist subversion. This dilemma is sharpened by the clash between American and Russian ideas on how to write a peace treaty.

America wants all nations who warred upon Japan to write it. Russia insists it be done by the big four. At first this meant mainly that the veto could tie up a peace conference indefinitely. Now it means that Red China would help Russia hold out for communist terms.

LAW MAKERS OF YESTERDAY VS. THOSE OF TODAY



Among Willamette grads this week is a grandfather of eight children . . . 52-year-old Frank Lockman. . . Frank something of a sensation ever since he decided he wasn't getting any younger and enrolled at WU several years ago . . . he's a former tavern operator, telephone and finance executive and merchant at North Bend . . . retired now, though.

Frank majored in speech and drama at college . . . he is oldest forensic competitor in America . . . also an A student . . . he'll really have something to tell his grandchildren about.

Two elderly gentlemen halted other day to watch facelifting going ahead on old Commercial Bank building in 100 block on North Commercial street. . . "Just look at that old building," said one. . . "A shame they didn't build our court house that way," said other. . . "Yes," nodded first citizen, "It would make a much better museum!"

Classified quotes . . . Farm for sale ad reads: "Only two decent neighbors in the area". . . other farm-for-sale note said: "One-half mile from school, church, henhouse and barn."

Marion county district court will soon move from present quarters on the North Liberty street to school office (old high school) building on North Church and Marion streets. . . Ethan Grant, local writer, will move his typewriter from office on State street to recently-purchased home in south Salem. . . he will also give up his activities and advertising and publicity field.

The deputy sheriff married the district attorney's secretary . . . that's what happened Saturday when Bill DeVall slipped the handcuffs—er—the ring—on Doris Albin. . . Bill so calm and collected at wedding reception he spilled punch only three times. . . Val Sloper, assistant DA, subpoenaed as best man, aided and abetted in escape of newly-weds for week or so to southern parts . . . we don't know what Bill wore but bet a dollar to a nosegay he took his fish pole along.

PREVIEW OF OREGON FINANCES

A Forecast to June 30, 1953

Prepared for State Budget Director Harry Dorman by the State Tax Commission

Condensed and Rearranged by

OREGON BUSINESS & TAX RESEARCH

Fiscal Year	General Fund (Corp. Excise Tax)	Property Tax Reduction Account (Personal Inc. Tax)
1949-50		
Revenue Available	\$63,527,427	\$70,377,860
Expenditures, transfers	56,039,667	32,106,696
Balance	\$ 7,487,760	Balance \$38,471,164
1950-51		
Revenue Available	\$49,215,533	\$70,471,164
Expenditures, transfers	47,465,510	34,042,309
Balance	\$ 1,750,023	Balance \$36,428,855
1951-52		
Revenue Available	\$44,251,103	\$68,428,854
Expenditures, transfers	60,000,000	36,451,080
Deficit	\$15,748,897	Balance \$31,977,774
1952-53		
Revenue Available	\$43,011,145	\$63,977,783
Expenditures, transfers	75,771,122	38,761,143
Deficit	\$32,759,977	Balance \$25,216,640

Giving Effect to Proposed Veterans' Bonus and \$30 School Aid Increase (General Election, November, 1956)

1951-52		
Revenue Available	\$44,251,103	\$68,428,854
Expenditures, transfers	60,000,000	36,451,080
Deficit	\$15,748,897	Balance \$31,977,774
1952-53		
Revenue Available	\$25,011,145	\$47,000,000
Expenditures, transfers	75,771,122	38,761,143
Deficit	\$50,759,977	Balance \$ 8,238,855

Encyclopedia

Far Superior To McEmore

By Henry McEmore

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., June 4—One of the things I would like to do is answer every single

blessed letter written to me by readers. If I could do this, it not only would add to the number of my readers but would give me the satisfaction of being gracious and courteous.

I do my very best to answer the letters that I get, and I always answer them myself, one of the reasons for this personal service being that I do not have a secretary. My wife, Jean, has long wanted me to have a secretary, but she insists that I have a young and pretty one whereas I want a rather stout woman of advanced years. To date, we have not been able to see eye to eye on a secretary. So, I have to do my own secretarial work.

The letters I don't answer are letters which ask me things I don't know. I opened a batch of mail today. After reading it I could not be sure whether the writers knew me as a columnist or as a stout, red-headed encyclopedia.

Even without your permission, I would like to give you a few examples. Mr. and Mrs. Roy T. Beck, of Hialeah, Florida, ask me to advise them where they could enter the contest for the most beautiful royal poinciana tree. I just couldn't give them this information. I am a natural storehouse of information, but I don't know where this tree exhibit is going to be held. If I were not appreciative of their letter I would tell them to be in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, say, at 10:00 a. m. on July 11th, tree in hand. But such misinformation would not only cost me two readers, it would brand me as one of the universe's most distinguished heels.

From Tyler, Texas, comes a letter from Horace J. Backwelder. Enclosed is a column I wrote a month or so ago expressing my objection to the American Plan in hotels. Mr. Backwelder, after the usual salutation, said, "Why don't you put on your shirt and collar, tie and coat? That'll make you look like a horse." I don't know whether that is Mr. Backwelder's private code and means that I am a charming, delightful fellow with whom he would like to be cast away on a desert island. But if it's the plain English I understand, how can I answer Mr. Backwelder? I don't want to look like a horse, much less a horse who goes around wearing a shirt, a collar, a tie and a coat. But to tell him that might cause him to think that I'm an odd sort of chap, and I don't want any reader to think that I'm odd. I want them to believe, even if it isn't true, that I'm as normal as a temperature of 98.6, trains that jerk when they start, and puppies that chew things.

Herbert L. Clevenger, who resides in Philadelphia, wants to know how much I want for the two mis-matched brass candlesticks which I mentioned in a story about spring housecleaning earlier in this month. Mr. Clevenger wants to buy them, but failed to mention in his letter how much money he had in the bank. If he's a man of moderate means and can't go for too much, I'd let him have the candlesticks for 35 or 40 cents. But if he's a well-heeled gent, and has never had to post-date a check, I'd like to sell him the candlesticks for as much as I can possibly rook him out of.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Cutns, of

Los Angeles, want to know the best way to go around the world by freighter, including the name of a freighter, countries to visit, prices, etc. That's a large order. If they'd asked me about traveling on a cattle boat, they would have found the right man for sure. Back in the days when I was failing in college, I crossed to Europe on a boat devoted entirely to the welfare of cows. My job was to feed them. Nothing eats like a cow at sea.

Cows are right good trenchermen on land, but let them feel a rolling boat, hear the soft slap of the waves against the sides of a boat, let them hear a whistle during a fog, and they can put on an exhibition of freestyle eating that cannot be equaled. I was in charge of 30 cows, and to the best of my remembrance each one of them ate five tons of cow food a day. And I was the fellow who had to fork it up and give it to them. I reached Europe weighing 13 pounds, which is mighty light for a 19-year-old boy. They admitted me to England as a fountain pen, not a human being.

Please, all you sweet and lovely people who do not get replies from me, remember I would write you if I knew what to tell you. Don't hold my silence against me.

About Your . . . Newspaper . . .

Chapter 4
THE CONSTANT CHALLENGE
By Wendell Webb

A newspaper is highly departmentalized, and one of its major departments of necessity must comprise a business office.

It is here that the "proof of the pudding" is found, as to whether operations are on a paying basis, as to whether collections are in good shape, and as to whether the ink on the books is red or black.

The business office, as in every line of work, keeps itself worrying about paying the bills and taxes.

On a newspaper, there is a constant friendly friction between the business office and the news and editorial department. The business office knows that if a news story or editorial offends an advertiser it is going to cost money for a time, unless the advertiser fully realizes that a newspaper is as necessary to him as he is to the newspaper.

The same goes for news stories and editorials pertaining to individuals or groups of individuals. A newspaper periodically goes through the throes of calls to "stop my subscription," when a story or editorial offends. But no matter how difficult, the news and editorial departments cannot, in keeping faith with the public at large, allow the opinion of the business office to make a difference to their own integrity. And even the business office would not want it otherwise—cringe though it must, at times.

The business office, as with every other staff member of a good newspaper, knows that no department wants to hurt anyone, or anything.

But a newspaper is not a Polyanthus. If it is new it's news, good or bad. If a newspaper thinks something is out of line, it is its duty to call attention. It must be alert, fair, completely impartial in its news columns and take the chips where they fall. A "free" press cannot remain free if it is subsidized through yielding to private pressures.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I read the letter he wrote with much interest."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "diphtheria"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Scallop, develop, bountiful, bountious.
4. What does the word "congenital" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with tu that means "commotion"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "I read, with much in-

First Saturday In June Claimed By Old Maids

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 4—(AP)—As far as Marion Richards and 27 other unmarried women in Norristown are concerned yesterday, the first Saturday of the month lots of folks choose to get married in, is "old maid's day."

Miss Richards, who says she "fiftyish," decided just a year ago that there are days for mothers, days for fathers, saints' days, and even dog days—but nary a day for a woman who never has said "I do."

Then and there she rallied 'round the unmarried gals in the shirt factory where she works and said, "we'll fix up an old maid's day—first Saturday in June."

They had a little get-together, got written up in newspapers, and lo and behold found lots of old maids all over the world who thought it was a dandy idea.

Letters poured in from all over the country, and from England, Germany, New Zealand, Canada and Australia.

Miss Richards says she keeps pretty busy answering all these letters. But she begs off when it comes to trying to organize anything bordering on a national observance of "Old Maid's day."

As far as the Norristown affair is concerned Miss Richards and her fellow bachelor girls, all employees of the shirt factory, got together for a dinner tonight. But this year they've let down the bars to the married girls and have told them they can come, too, as guests.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

being initiated, the general fund deficit, would be increased to \$50,759,977 and the property tax reduction fund (income tax) balance reduced to \$8,238,855 or an overall deficiency of \$42,500,000. (Elsewhere on this page today appears a table giving a preview of Oregon finances.)

That is Oregon's prospective "dollar gap." It may be increased or it may be decreased, depending on whether the income is realized or not or the expenditures increased or reduced.

Neither the interim committee nor the legislature can work miracles. The only abundant spring they could tap would be a sales tax and Oregon has voted this source down repeatedly. So-o-o, it looks as though some thought should be directed toward economy in government—what a strange word economy is in these times!

In part our spending spree was required to catch up with building deferred during the depression and the war. The state has made great progress in catching up with these needs. In part we became more liberal with our spending because of the great increase in population. But the census count shows a great shrinkage over pre-count estimates. The state will hardly do more than cross the 1,500,000 mark instead of reaching the 1,736,000 estimated by the census bureau as of July 1st last year. (Portland's count is given at only 370,257). We've had a fine increase to be sure, but we don't have to provide for the quarter of a million persons who didn't show up when the enumerators called.

Some tax adjustments will need to be made to close the dollar gap. But the people should begin to talk about holding down the cost of state government unless they are ready to accept a sharp increase in the tax burden.

Oregon can't tolerate a "dollar gap." It must pay as it goes.

terest, the letter he wrote." 2. Pronounce the first syllable dif, and not dip so often heard. 3. Bounteous. 4. Existing at, or dating from, birth; constitutional. (Pronounce second syllable jen, e as in men, accent second syllable). "It was a congenital mark on his skin." 5. Tumult.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"I say the Government should use every weapon at hand . . . they could call on us to threaten the Russian way of life . . ."