

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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A Briton for Sea Command

Winston Churchill touched a live British nerve when he asked Prime Minister Attlee if there was not a British admiral capable of serving as commander of sea forces for Atlantic pact nations. Attlee's reply was rather lame, that the choice of an American was made by the 12-nation defense committee, and finally agreed to "look into the matter," at Churchill's prodding.

Twice first lord of the admiralty, and given credit for having the British high seas fleet mobilized in home waters at the outbreak of the first world war, Churchill has an intense loyalty to the British navy. He made the point that the British had sunk 525 U-boats in the late war, against a score of 174 for the U. S. and accused the labor government of letting Britain be treated as a stepchild. He jabbed at the Attlee government for thus letting Britain decline in influence and esteem among the nations.

It must be admitted the doughty old watchdog of the sea made a pretty good case. While the British navy is no longer the exclusive mistress of the seas, it still is a powerful force and well-officer and manned. As far as the United States is concerned, since Eisenhower was invited to serve as commander of the combined armies this country could with good grace consent to giving sea command to a British admiral. Russia's naval strength is almost entirely in submarines which would work to best advantage on the sea lanes approaching Europe. In that kind of warfare the British have the advantage of longer experience.

There is also the matter of national pride. It has been humiliating to Britons from the Victorian age to see the liquidation of former empire, the great reduction in overseas investment, the decline in prestige which their country has suffered. Why not give a British admiral command of the combined fleets? Running a navy is one thing the English are competent at, ever since they and the storm scattered the Spanish armada of 1588.

Institution Sale Recommended

Sale of the state blind trades school property at Portland is recommended by the joint ways and means committee. The buildings are no longer used for training of the blind in occupations, and the plant definitely is surplus.

The state took over this institution about 20 years ago. It has been started under private auspices, and later was turned over to the state. From the time the state acquired it, operation of the institution provoked controversy. Frequent changes in the governing board were made, but discord continued through much of the time.

For many years the institution was a dormitory for blind persons as well as a place where trades were taught to the blind. Criticism was made that providing custodial care for a few blind was not the proper way of aiding them; and other ideas for training of the blind in occupations were developed. So finally the housing of blind was discontinued and later the trade instruction.

Blind now are aided under the public welfare program which enables them to live in their homes with their families. A broader program of training is carried out to identify the blind more directly with usual occupations. Under this changed program it is felt the special institution is no longer needed. The new arrangements enable the state to do a better job of discharging responsibility to the blind than the old system of a special institution for the blind.

Crushing Defeat of Chinese Communist Troops In Korea Alters Entire Far Eastern Picture

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — Sobriety is a good mood in a war, and it is too early to ring the church bells because Lieutenant General Ridgway and the U.N. forces have now inflicted a bloody defeat on the enemy in Korea. Yet it is important to recognize that this defeat of the communist offensive is a great and stirring event, which may prove to be a major turning point. To understand why, it is only necessary to consider the unhappy position of the Sino-Soviet high command in Korea.

The first thing to understand is that the communist armies have suffered fearful casualties. The air force habit of counting in corpses from the air, and making foolishly detailed claims, has given rise to skepticism on this point. Yet careful testing of the day-to-day claims, both of the air and ground forces, has revealed that current casualty estimates are, if anything, too low. There have by now been many such episodes as that it Namdae, where the air force claimed 75 enemy killed on Jan. 16, and the next day advancing ground forces counted over 800 dead.

All kinds of evidence from within China have also confirmed that combat attrition, cold, hunger and disease are rapidly crippling the communist armies. As of January 1, the enemy is believed to have had rather more than 450,000 men

at the front, with another 450,000 or 500,000 men in reserve or in the original jump-off positions on the Yalu river. This overall total of almost a million men is now thought to be reduced to about 600,000.

In short, the enemy has been losing men at the staggering rate of 200,000 a month, and has seen all his whole force melt away in this manner in the short period since the new year. These appalling losses are largely due to the fact that Chinese and North Korean armies have been fighting without tanks, without artillery, and without air cover.

The North Koreans must recall with a certain bitterness the fact discovered from government papers captured at Pyongyang—that the Russians made the poverty-stricken North Korean state pay hard cash for every Russian weapon. The Chinese, too, must be embittered by the very limited help they have received from their Russian senior partners.

The communist commanders tried to win their terrible losses by launching their great offensive, which was designed decisively to defeat the U.N. armies. It has failed, with even more terrible losses. There is little reason to believe that another such enemy offensive could succeed.

There are three ways out for the communist high command, if the foregoing analysis is correct. The first is to attempt a different sort of offensive, using modern weapons to match ours. Tank and artillery can be secured from Soviet Far Eastern stocks. But the communists cannot bring them to the battlefield, and they cannot supply them with fuel and ammunition, unless they get air cover.

It is highly probable that the Mig 15 jet fighters which have appeared near the Manchurian borders are actually flown by Russians, despite the Chinese markings. This is the most rational explanation of why these

planes have not appeared directly over the battlefield. If the enemy's air problem is to be solved, this policy of caution must order its Siberian air force to enter the Korean fighting, directly over the battlefield. In short, the first alternative open to the enemy is to transform the Korean war into a general war.

The second alternative is for the enemy to stay where he is, to go on expending his manpower at the same dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that either the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this particular choice. As for the third alternative, it is of course to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

It is entirely probable that the choice between these three alternatives has already been made. Mao Tse-tung's reported mission to Moscow was no doubt undertaken precisely for the purpose of forcing a decision. And it should not be overlooked that there were some menacing hints in Stalin's recent statement, to the effect that a general war might ensue if the Western powers did not buckle under to Mao Tse-tung's demands.

Yet the state department feels hopeful enough so that serious consideration has already been given to the form which an acceptable settlement might take. The British who have access to Peking, have already been very informally sounded out on the possibilities of acting as honest brokers in the negotiations which might lead up to a settlement. In short, the situation in Korea has been radically and basically altered by the crushing defeat of the communist offensive. And this in turn, for reasons which will be examined in a forthcoming report, may also have radically altered the whole situation in the Far East.

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ing responsibility to the blind than the old system of a special institution for the blind.

Truman to the Senate? Washington gossips say that President Truman may choose not to run again in 1952; instead he would seek a seat in the senate from Missouri. This really would not be surprising. He is showing the wear and tear of the "toughest job on earth." He enjoyed his work in the senate, its fellowship, its lighter burden.

Only one man previously has taken a seat in congress after serving as president, John Quincy Adams. Adams, who had been a U. S. senator before being president, became a representative in congress from a Massachusetts district after his one term as president was over. He served there the remainder of his life, succumbing after being stricken on the floor of the house.

There may be good basis for the speculation as to Truman's political future. That would make 1952 a true free-for-all.

Tempest Over Pact's Naval Chief Boiling

By J. M. Roberts, Jr. AP Foreign Affairs Analyst This little tempest arising in Britain over who is to command the North Atlantic pact's naval forces promises to be good.

If Americans look at the thing with any normal sense of humor, the result won't make much difference. The United States has been very lithe for the last few years about asking other countries to surrender their sovereignty in favor of joint economic recovery and collective security. It was easy for us. We didn't have to surrender anything, and if we did Americans were running everything and could look after our interests. Maybe a little wearing of the same shoe might be good for our souls.

Britain first had to come borrowing, and then she had to come begging. A lot of those prideful folk has just about gotten to the point where they'd rather starve than ask Uncle Sam for more help.

They served under Americans in World War II, are serving under Americans both ashore and afloat in the Far East, and have turned over their European ground forces to Eisenhower with good grace. Now that a job has come along for which they feel eminently fitted they are inclined to want some consideration.

Winston Churchill, who plays second fiddle to no man in his understanding of a friendship for the U. S., blew up the first gale, sending Clement Attlee's coattails up around his neck before he could fasten even one button.

It all started when it became known that the NATO defense committee had chosen Admiral William M. Fechteler, commander of the U. S. Atlantic fleet, to be General Eisenhower's counterpart afloat. Fechteler has a good record, in Pacific combat and administration. But he is by no means a world figure to whom British and especially the proud British navy—can bow without a second thought.

Churchill said, in effect, that Britain and British admirals, dagdummit, knew some things about that part of the business, and where did Attlee get off, giving up every right that Britain has.

Government and opposition members alike rushed to Churchill's support. So did press and public. It's the kind of issue that could inflame public imagination in Britain more than all the worries about inflation and nationalization which already have made Attlee's government so unstable. That is, of course, a part of Churchill's argument.

The argument caught the American state department with its signal flags down. The navy was silent. There may have been even a little surprise that anybody should object to America running everything. The U. S. navy is more than twice as large as Britain's—probably larger than all European navies combined. The NATO fleet will be fundamentally dependent on American production. But the U. S. wouldn't want an argument of that kind. She's too big for it.

It might be well to reconsider. Too many people already think that the current conflict is primarily between America and Russia. Since the U. S. most urgently desires not to be the whole show, it would be just as well to avoid some of the appearances of it, too.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I have never seen such an interesting play."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "predecessor"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Destructable, desultoriness, despondency, dissatisfactory.
4. What does the word "virago" mean?
5. What is a word beginning

with be that means "to while away"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "I have never seen so interesting a play."
2. Pronounce pre-dess-er, first and third e's as in egg, second e as in me unstressed, fourth e as in her unstressed, principal accent on third syllable. 3. Destructible. 4. A turbulent, quarrelsome woman. (Pronounce vir-ago, as in va, as in ray, e as in egg, accent second syllable). "Her reputation as a virago did not win her many friends." 5. Beguile.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"One inspection after another! ... the enemy won't like our looks no matter how neat we are..."

Richmond Cub Pack Holds Dinner Fete

Many awards were presented as 80 cubs and parents joined Friday evening in the Blue and Gold dinner for Richmond Cub pack 10, at the Knight Memorial Congregational church.

The boys from each den had made table decorations, presented skits and presented rose corsages to their mothers. Mrs. O. A. Olson, Mrs. M. E. Welch, Mrs. Clifford Jensen and Mrs. Leo McCallister. The flag ceremony was led by James Seely and Byron Swigart.

Arthur Krueger and Richard Hagner were presented the Lion award. Ronald Welch won a bear gold arrow and Bill McCallister a silver arrow. Steven Randall, Larry Tuttle and Irvin Iverson received wolf awards; Larry Tuttle the gold arrow to go with it and Larry Frad a silver arrow. Bill Sikel won a bobcat award.

One-year service pins went to Jim Seely, John Gimmel, Roy Olsen, Ronald Welch, Gordon Humphrey, Leonard Hagner, Arthur Krueger, Larry Frad, Steven Smith, David Ladd, Jerry Hagedorn, Richard Hagner, Bruce Birell, Bill McCallister and Byron Swigart.

Articles of incorporation for the Willamette Farm Labor council, a new organization to secure workers for valley harvests, were filed Friday with Marion county clerk.

Value of corporation-owned property was listed at \$1,100, with future income to come from membership fees, dues, gifts and service charges.

Incorporators were W. Frank Crawford, William J. Linfoot, George B. Paulus and J. E. Johnson, all of Salem, who are to serve as directors until formal election is conducted to name nine directors representing various crops and interests.

Aim of the organization is to encourage residents of the area to participate in harvest work and to secure outside labor as well.

B-36 Vapor Trails Seen Over Salem

Vapor trails over Salem caused some fancy neck craning Friday, some apprehension, some excited phone calls.

The streaked sky was the result of six-motor high-speed B-36 bombers flying over between 10 a.m. and the noon hour.

Salem airport observers identified the craft as B-36. Associated Press, reporting considerable interest in the planes over Portland, said they were presumed to be on training flights from Texas air bases.

Salem Butter Maker Awarded First Prize

First place in a butter contest sponsored by Oregon Dairy Manufacturers association has been won by a Salem man, Loren Edlund.

Butter he submitted from Curly's dairy here six months ago had been stored since at Corvallis and was taken out of storage for judging just prior to the manufacturers' convention this week.

Edlund is plant foreman at Curly's dairy in Salem. His first prize award is a trophy cup.

A traffic death occurs about every 16 minutes in the United States.

Valley Obituary

Mary Amanda Perkins

Air Pollution Hearing Set By Legislature

Increasing interest in legislation to curb air pollution in Oregon probably will necessitate another public hearing before the senate public health committee, chairman Jack Lynch announced Friday.

Lynch disclosed that proponents of senate bill 9, designed to curb air pollution, would meet in the executive department here March 6 to discuss a substitute measure drafted by utility, lumbering and light metals interests. These interests are opposed to the original measure. Senate bill 9 provides machinery for abating current air pollution and preventing it in the future. Opponents, objecting to some penalty features of the measure, asked permission to draft a new bill.

"We hope to work out some bill that will be satisfactory to all interests concerned," Lynch said.

Governor Douglas McKay asked for passage of air pollution legislation in his message to the current legislature.

The governor more recently said he was fearful that now industry would compound existing air contamination in several parts of the state unless satisfactory legislative action is taken.

The bill, as originally drafted, also provides for some necessary civil defense adjuncts such as a mobile laboratory and devices to test air purity so that presence of dangerous radiological, bacteriological or biological particles may readily be detected.

Eleven Bills Signed Into Law by McKay

Gov. Douglas McKay Friday signed house bill 114, by Anderson and Brady, which repeals that part of a law requiring the state labor commissioner to make reports to each legislature on the number, social, sanitary habits, nature of employment and earnings of Japanese and Chinese.

Also signed by the governor was house bill 37, by Greenwood and others, increasing the salaries of state police operatives.

Other bills signed Friday: H.B. 105, by agricultural committee—relating to the importation from infested areas of agricultural commodities host to fruit flies and certain contagious diseases.

H.B. 144, by Wade et al., relating to common trust funds.

H.B. 149, by ways and means committee—relating to certain expenditures out of the state building fund, and declaring an emergency.

H.B. 225, by Bradeen, et al.—increasing salaries of certain Grant county officers.

H.B. 227, by Fisher, et al.—increasing salaries of certain county surveyors.

H.B. 233, by revision of laws committee—increasing membership fees of members of the Oregon State Bar.

H.B. 323, by Goode and Cardwell—increasing the salaries of certain Linn county officers.

H.B. 371, by Ohmart, et al.—increasing salaries of certain Marion county officers.

H.B. 372, by French, et al.—increasing salaries of certain Wheeler county officers.

Death Takes Little Victim Of Leukemia

LEBANON — Five-year-old Frank Hand, the leukemia victim who made headlines last October, died this week in a Portland hospital, it was announced Friday.

The boy caught the sympathy of the public when leukemia was first diagnosed at the Walter L. Smith mortuary here with the Rev. V. O. Eggebraaten in charge. Burial was at Hill Top cemetery near Independence.

Mrs. Perkins, who lived in Oregon all of her life, was born in Newberg. She had picked hops here each year for the past 70 years.

She is survived by her husband, William H. Perkins; four sons, Louis Elliot, Tillamook, Irvin Elliot, Sandlake, Forest Elliot, Sutter, Calif., and Ralph Elliot, Portland; four daughters, Rhoda Derrick, Sandlake, Ore.; Dallas and Louisa Hannegan, Portland; and LaVerne Zumwalt, Dallas; two brothers, Clyde Fowler, Wheatland, and Ralph Fowler, Vernonia; five sisters, Mrs. Jennie Manley, Newberg; Mrs. Marjorie Hamon, Gervais; Mrs. William Pope, Portland; Mrs. Norma Bittner, Vernonia; and Mrs. Georgie Jones, Portland; 32 grandchildren and 22 great grandchildren.

Adequate Inspection Law for Meat Sought By Packers, Buyers

Oregon meat packers and housewives Friday asked the legislature to enact an adequate meat inspection law to protect the public and the packers.

The request was made to the senate agriculture committee which is considering meat inspection legislation aimed at curbing abuses by some packers who have been selling slunk veal and diseased meat.

Jacob Mullin, president of the Aero Meat Packing company, at Cornelius, urged adoption of a uniform state meat inspection law.

"Recent publicity in the newspapers about slunk veal and horse-meat being sold in Portland has hurt both the meat packing industry and the cattle ranchers," Mullin said.

Mrs. Clifford Bassett, Oregon City, representing the League of Women Voters, said present meat inspection laws are "woefully inadequate."

She said the bill now in the senate committee is not specific enough and would leave too much to the discretion of state meat inspectors.

G. F. Chambers, president of the Valley Packing company in Salem, a federally inspected plant, said Oregon is classed among the four states of the nation with the poorest meat inspection laws.

Chambers said the legislature should set up a law which would include specific requirements for packing plants. He contended the public should pay for inspection because it is for their protection and state paid inspectors would not be obligated to plants where they work.

Chambers pointed out that the present state inspection law is not compulsory and is too casual in nature to be effective when applied. State inspectors now make only occasional checks of plants which request their services.

Orrin Brown, president of the Medford Meat company, said diseased cattle is being brought into southern Oregon from California because Oregon doesn't require inspection and California won't allow them to be sold. California has a law similar to the federal law under which the state pays for inspection and rigid requirements are laid down.

Legislators Banter Hair Raising Story

An Associated Press news story in Friday's Oregon Statesman prompted a lively discussion in the state senate Friday morning.

Sen. Warren Gill, Lebanon, a legislator with rapidly "thinning hair," called to the attention of Sen. Fred Lamport of Salem, who is in the same predicament, a Statesman yarn headlined, "Hormone Cream Grows Hair on Rats, Heads of Two Men."

Gill asked Senate President Patterson to appoint Lamport and himself as a two-man interim committee to go east and study the problem.

Sen. Frank Hilton, Portland, objected. "I don't think we should class Lamport and Gill with rats. They, after all, are not rats," he said.

Patterson came back, "I think we should reserve our judgment on that, Senator Hilton, until we see whether the hair grows back on their heads."

Maison Seeks New Director For Crime Lab

H. G. Maison, superintendent of state police, Friday promised reorganization of the state crime detection laboratory when he finds a new director.

Dr. Howard Richardson, director since 1946, resigned Tuesday at a heated legislative hearing on a house bill to reorganize the laboratory and transfer control from state police to a board representing all law enforcement agencies.

Maison said he has asked the University of Oregon in a special school to supply technical help to operate the lab until a new director is found.

"The laboratory is now open and functioning, although not on a full-scale basis, and I'm trying hard to find a director," Maison said.

Maison said Raphael Maiers, chemist at the lab, was dismissed "because their is no longer any need for his job. The position is being vacated."

DALLAS TO VOTE

DALLAS — The Dallas Cemetery association will hold a special election Tuesday, February 27, from 2 to 7 p.m. at the Polk coun-

Control Board Debates Bonds For Recording

Gov. Douglas McKay and State Treasurer Walter J. Pearson are in friendly dispute over the need for legislation to authorize issuance of bonds to expedite a building program at Oregon's state institutions.

This developed Friday when these officials, along with Secretary of State Earl T. Newbery, made a tape radio recording for release at 6 p. m. Saturday. The three officials discussed the building program, along with civil defense and civil defense contracts, as members of the state board of control.

Pearson disclosed that his office has prepared a bill which, if approved by the legislature, would permit the voters to decide at the polls whether they favor bonds, up to 1 per cent of the assessed property value of the state, as a means of accelerating state institutional construction.

"I can't foresee any future time when the state will have enough tax revenue to complete a building program that is many years behind schedule," Pearson told program moderator Lawson McCall.

Governor McKay replied that highway bonds, which he advocates, would be self liquidating and that the state should be careful to avoid a great accumulation of debts through reliance on bonds that are not self-liquidating. He urged continuation on a pay-as-you-go basis, although admitting that the state institutional program would not progress as rapidly as it would if securities were issued.

An enabling act of the type suggested by Pearson would prevent delay when building materials are again available in adequate supply, Newbery said. He added that "we shouldn't let down higher education either."

Added Funds For Building Authorized

A joint ways and means subcommittee Friday approved a bill permitting the expenditure of an additional \$150,000 in construction of the new state office building in Portland.

Original cost of the structure was fixed at \$2,200,000. Roy Mills, board of control secretary, said the additional \$150,000 was required because of adding one story to the building after the contract was awarded. The building will be 11 stories high and is scheduled for completion late in the current year. It will house virtually all branch state offices now located in the Portland area with the exception of the liquor control and game commissions which own their housing facilities.

Senator Dean Walker said he sometimes questioned the necessity of maintaining so many branch state offices in Portland.

Senate Passes Nine Bills Without Nay Vote

Oregon's senate was in rare form Friday morning, passing nine bills without a single dissenting vote and referring a 10th measure to committee by unanimous consent.

Eight of the measures had been passed by the house and are now ready for the governor's signature. All were of a technical nature, dealing with real estate regulations, credit union fees, forest research and workman's compensation.

One measure was a bill providing for a 1.75 mill tax levy to maintain the former Dallas and IOOF cemeteries.

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