

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Taxes in Britain

While Britain has greatly improved its economic position, thanks to the US loan and Marshall plan aid, life for Britishers remains austere. The burden of rearmament bears down on already hard-pressed British taxpayers. The new chancellor of the exchequer who lately turned in the new budget reported an increase of 940 million pounds in the total spending. On balance a deficiency of 150 million pounds remained. To avoid cutting the welfare and educational services dear to the Labor government's heart the chancellor, Hugh Gaitskell, called for an increase in taxes.

Already taxes in Britain are just about the highest of any western nations; and while they just about strip the wealthy of most all their income they also burden the poor man. For example on net incomes before exemptions of \$2500 the US income tax is only \$20 while the British at the new rates will be \$354. At \$10,000 incomes the levies are \$1,592 US and \$4,217 GB. These comparisons may not be wholly accurate however, for state and local taxes in this country may exceed those in Britain. The British get more in social services but less in educational opportunities. It is clear however that the citizen of Britain carries a heavy load of taxation, and that rearmament puts an added strain on the economy.

Grange and DST

The state supreme court refused to take original jurisdiction in a case brought by the state grange and farmers' union attacking Governor McKay's proclamation for daylight saving time. The normal procedure is for cases to start in the circuit court and reach the supreme court on appeal. The supreme court refused to depart from this rule. Its reasons were valid because it is essentially an appellate not a trial court.

As a matter of fact we are not sure that the protesting farm groups could get the circuit court to assume jurisdiction. It isn't easy for a citizen to bring a case in court against a state official. He has to establish his cause of action, such as, that he is seriously damaged by the official's decision.

In this case the grange and farmers' union are really out on a limb because the legislation under which the governor acted was what they supported two years ago and fought for on referendum last year. The governor is giving them what he thinks the law tells him to; but certainly not what they thought they were getting.

History Already Required

Supt. Rex Putnam assures that one year of American history and government already is required of high school students for graduation, and has been for years. This is for the third year of high school. In the fourth year a course in social and economic problems is required. In addition, states the superintendent of public instruction, all through the grades instruction is given in our country's history.

Such being the case the passing of HB 585 would seem to be unnecessary. The object is merely to give a year's instruction in our history and government to students during their course in high school.

Truman and History

President Truman has kept out of sight for a week. Maybe he is at Blair house reading of Lincoln's troubles with McClellan or how the partisans of Gen. John C. Fremont raged at Lin-

coln when the latter revoked a political order of Fremont's in the border states during the civil war. Perhaps he is reading how Theodore Roosevelt recalled Gen. Arthur MacArthur, father of Douglas, from the Philippines and how Taft (William H. not Robert) passed over General A. MacA. in appointing a chief of staff. Perhaps he is reading how the friends of Gen. Leonard Wood stormed when Pres. Wilson denied him the opportunity of heading an army overseas in the first world war. Undoubtedly Truman will find more consolation in such reading than in much of the current newspaper comment or the telegrams that come to the White House. It is equally certain that Truman is counting a verdict of history to sustain him.

Cottage Grove is dedicating a new 32-bed hospital. It was a community undertaking, over \$200,000 being raised locally. A federal grant of \$103,000 was obtained to help pay for the building. One local citizen, a lumberman, W. A. Woodward, contributed \$25,000 to the project. To publicize the community achievement the Cottage Grove Sentinel put out a splendid 32-page issue, in itself quite as notable an undertaking for a country printing office as the hospital was for the community. Congratulations go to Cottage Grove and to the Sentinel.

The story of Willamette university as the "oldest university in the west" is the feature article in the March 31 issue of "School and Society." The article is by Prof. Kenneth V. Lottick of the university faculty and tells briefly the story of the founding of what grew into the present university, from a meeting at the "old Mission House" in Salem, Feb. 1, 1842. The institution was not chartered until 1853, but had long been operating as a school, for the legislature which granted the charter was meeting in the building of Oregon Institute whose name was changed to Willamette university. Over a century old, the university is growing "from strength to strength."

President Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, put it in trainmen's language: "With respect to our policy in Korea it has finally been determined that you simply cannot have two conductors in charge of the same train."

Editorial Comment

WORK AFTER 65

Evidence of the undesirability of automatically laying off employees at the age 65 regardless of their ability continues to develop. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors benefits finds that most people work as long as they can and retire only because they are forced to do so. Generally they need the money. The Social Security Bulletin cites studies of the retirements of the beneficiaries of the government's insurance showing that only about 5 per cent left their jobs of their own accord, in good health to enjoy leisure.

Many fortunately manage to locate other work. The United States Census Bureau reports that in February of this year 768,000 men and women of 65 years and over were employed. They make a big and invaluable contribution to production.

Several desirable policies are indicated by these facts. First is retention by management of the employee who at 65 still gives first-class performance. Second is a program for better shaping of job conditions by industry and retraining to enable qualified older workers to continue producing. Third, the state may furnish a specialized counseling and placement service to locate suitable job openings and connect older people with the opportunities.

—Christian Science Monitor

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"... Savings? ... I thought we were going to cut out all the frills and non-essentials ..."

Safety Valve

Japanese View On MacArthur

To the Editor: I have just received a letter from a 22-year-old student at the Waseda University in Tokyo, written last Saturday. As Waseda has several thousand students it is quite possible that he speaks for most of Japan.

He wrote: "An atmosphere of great shock now spreads through not only Tokyo but the whole of Japan. Of course, it is General MacArthur's removal. It is the biggest affair we have experienced since the war is over. 'All Japanese are much shocked and when we heard of that, we could not say anything for a while. Our people's respect and faith for General MacArthur are too big for words. Some of our people are crying at hearing of his removal. As for me, their heartache is my heartache. I shall not forget the name, MacArthur, through my whole life. He was literally God and Savior for us Japanese."

"I can well understand the reason for his removal. To be frank with you, it is the chief reason, I believe, that he was too God-like, too Savior-like for us. Also, I can understand Truman's reason for his replacement. However, I'm thinking if there would be a better counter-measure or not? At any rate, our people, except the communists, are disappointed and losing some kind of energy."

"I want to know your opinion about MacArthur's matter."

WALTER JONES, President International Relations Club, Willamette University.



(Continued from page 1)

which go chiefly to the counties. On the other hand the counties are quite willing to have these capital outlays borne by proceeds of sales of timber. What the counties will settle for is an assured 50 per cent of gross receipts.

While the government bodies are arguing over the percentage cut they need to be alert to changes in administrative policy which may greatly reduce the amount to be divided. Pressures are being exerted against the bureau's access road program which is designed to hold the door open for competitive bidding on timber. If these prevail then private owners of intermingled lands may have a virtual monopoly on purchase of O & C timber. The New York Times so far is the only newspaper which has given a report on this vitally important subject, Lawrence Davies, its west coast reporter having covered the subject in a series of four articles early in April.

What is the interest extends not only to a fair division of proceeds, but to the proper management of these rich land and timber resources for the benefit of all, at present and for the indefinite future.

In another decision the house appropriations committee turned down the request of the reclamation bureau for \$1,700,000 to start building the Columbia river-California electric tie-in transmission line. The committee rapped the knuckles of the bureau and called on Secretary Chapman of the interior department to report on how come the bureau had spent money on preliminary work on a project whose authorization had been refused last year. This action clips the wings of the ambitious plans of the bureau for connections with west coast federal power projects.

MacArthur Saga Unlikely For Russians

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.

AP Foreign Affairs Analyst Europe has been quick to see in the MacArthur row something that Americans, long accustomed to it, have been prone to overlook in the heat of debate.

Yet it is something which typifies as well as anything the very attitude of life which is fundamental in the conflict with all - covering communism. It is the spectacle of a general, out of the out with his commander in chief that he had to be ousted, yet able to use the world's greatest forum of government—a joint session of the congress—with complete liberty to reiterate his views and his criticisms.

It is the spectacle of millions of people, disagreeing with the edict of their president for one part and paying tribute to the untarnishable record of a hero for another, and saying "it couldn't happen there."

European editors have been quick to point their fingers at Russia and say "it couldn't happen there."

These are the same editors who have criticized MacArthur's actions and the policies he has proposed.

But they have seen the president of the United States cancel a speech and advance a press conference so as not to divert any part of the spotlight from MacArthur's day in Washington. They have heard the secretary of defense and the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff decline to appear before congressional committees before MacArthur had had his chance.

The London Times, for instance, foresees a great deal of trouble for the administration growing out of the general's Washington speech, even though it thinks his dismissal was necessary. But it uses the whole thing to contrast the workings of democracy with totalitarianism.

Berlin's Der Tag goes likewise. "In Moscow, a stubborn general would have been silenced. In Washington he was called on to speak."

A New York policeman with whom I have a train-waiting acquaintance had the idea too. I remarked that his department must have been put to a great deal of trouble, not only to police the gathering of seven million people on the city streets to welcome the general, but also to see that no untoward incident affected him.

"Oh, nobody would take a crack at him, even if they think he's wrong. 'Tis a grand land, you know."

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "No less than ten people asked where his headquarters was." 2. What is the correct pronunciation of "paraffin"? 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Ransom, rationalize, rathskeller, rapacious. 4. What does the word "meretricious" mean? 5. What is a word beginning with ve that means "making a loud outcry"?

ANSWERS 1. Say, "No fewer than ten people asked where his headquarters were." 2. Pronounce last syllable as ftn, not as fecn. 3. Rathskeller. 4. Alluring by false show. "People are often deceived by meretricious displays." 5. Vexiferous.

Bill to Expand Authority Of Liquor Board Backed

The senate alcoholic traffic committee Friday recommended passage of a bill to give the state liquor

State Surplus Property Unit Cut Proposed

Abolishment of the so-called state surplus property division operated as a part of the state educational department was urged by Senator Angus Gibson, Junction City, at a meeting of the legislative joint ways and means committee here Friday.

Gibson said the division is paying \$600 a month rent for a warehouse in Salem, has nine regular employees, and is being used by the state board of control to exact a toll of 10 per cent on surplus property allocations to state activities. Discussion of Gibson's proposal developed in connection with a request of the division for a deficiency appropriation of \$80,000, and an appropriation of \$365,000 for the 1951-53 biennium.

Action on appropriation requests of the Oregon Historical Society in the amount of \$50,000 and the Oregon Trail association, \$10,000, was deferred pending determination of whether the proposed Oregon Trail association appropriation could be absorbed by the state highway department.

It was suggested that \$5000 be lopped of the historical society association request and be allocated to the Old Oregon Trail association. A bill carrying an appropriation of \$189,755 for expenses of the statute revision council caused Senator Dean Walker to remark that the total cost of this council's operations might exceed \$1,000,000 as against an original estimate of \$100,000. The council is engaged in redefining the Oregon laws.

Walker added that the money probably was being spent for a worthy cause. A new tithing proposal, which would increase general fund revenues from \$262,750 to \$583,944.96 a biennium, was placed before the committee for investigation. The proposed new tithing program would include several additional state activities and increase in some instances the tithing percentage based on appropriations and other revenues.

Transfer of Surplus Vet Fund Opposed

A proposal of the legislative joint ways and means committee to transfer approximately \$2,500,000 of the \$7,500,000 surplus in the world war veterans sinking account to the state's general fund was opposed vigorously at a meeting of the senate military affairs committee Friday.

Members of the advisory committee of the veterans affairs department said they had worked diligently to administer the home and farm loan law efficiently and that the \$7,500,000 realized from the project should remain in the sinking fund as a protection against any decline in the state's economy. Speakers said loans now aggregate approximately \$8,000,000 a year with a total bond issue of \$26,000,000.

"If we permit this transfer we may find ourselves in financial trouble," speakers opposing the proposal said. Deputy State Treasurer Fred Paulus said he thought the sinking fund should be reduced but made it plain he was neither opposing or favoring passage of the bill.

A motion to place the bill on the table failed to receive a second and no definite action was taken. The committee reported out with a "do pass" recommendation a bill exempting employees of the veterans division from regulations of the state civil service commission and the state retirement act.

Duster Pilots Liable Under Bill in Senate

Pilots who dust crops and spray for spruce budworm infestation in forests would be held responsible for damage they do to surrounding crops under a bill passed in the senate Friday and sent to the house.

Sen. Angus Gibson, Junction City, explained that large-scale dusting and spraying operations in recent years have caused damage to crops in neighboring areas. The bill provides that operators of dusting planes must be bonded up to \$10,000 to insure that they can pay for damage they might cause.

Reactivation of Conciliation Unit Backed in Senate

A bill to reactivate the state board of conciliation to settle Oregon's labor disputes was introduced in the senate Friday by the senate labor and industries committee. The governor would appoint two members of the board, one each from management and labor. The two would then select a third member.

The board has been inactive since the late 1930's. The committee also approved a measure to create a five-man legislative interim committee to study Oregon liquor laws and conditions during the next two years.

Reapportionment Plan On Long-Range Basis Passes in House Vote

By John H. White

Staff Writer, The Statesman A long-range reapportionment plan which could not take effect until 1955 sped through the house Friday with only 11 dissenting votes and virtually no debate.

The measure, a proposed constitutional amendment introduced by Rep. E. H. Mann, Medford, would have to be approved at the next general election.

It would increase the size of the senate from 30 to 35 members and of the house from 60 to 69 representatives.

Senators would be elected on a population basis. One representative would be elected from each county with the remaining 33 to be named according to population. Marion county's representation would be unchanged.

Only Rep. G. D. Gleason, Portland, lashed out against the measure. "The legislature has voted to continue operating unconstitutional, so let's be consistent. This is just an attempt to make legal what has been illegal in the past," he said.

Gleason referred to the fact that the legislature has not reapportioned for 40 years, although the constitution specifically requires such action after each federal census.

Representatives earlier this week overwhelmingly rejected the Young Republican club's reapportionment proposal which would have divided both houses on a population basis, as required by the constitution.

Mann's plan is expected to face a stiff fight in the senate which, under his proposal, could be controlled by the votes of four Willamette valley counties—Marion, Lane, Clackamas and Multnomah. These counties would have 18 of the 35 senators.

Multnomah and Lane counties would get the biggest increase in representation under the Mann proposal. Multnomah would have 11 senators and 17 representatives. It now has six senators and shares one with two other counties and has 14 representatives and shares one.

Lane would have five representatives and three senators. It now has three representatives and one senator and shares one with Linn county.

Polk county, which now shares a senator with Benton county and has one representative, would have a senator and a house member.

Linn county, now sharing a senator with Lane county and with

two representatives, would get its own senator and keep its house strength.

Yamhill county would keep its one senator and two representatives. Clackamas county would have its senate delegation boosted from one to two and would keep its three house positions.

The 11 representatives who voted against the constitutional amendment were Mark Hatfield and Lee Ohmart, both of Salem; Pat Loneragan, Maurice Neuberger, G. D. Gleason and Kenneth Kraemer, all of Portland; Orval Eaton, Astoria; Frank Farmer, Rickreall; E. J. Ireland, Molalla; J. O. Johnson, Tigard, and Robert Klemensen, St. Helens.

Air Pollution Control Gains House Backing

A senate-passed bill designed to prevent and control air pollution in Oregon was approved for passage Friday by the house aviation and commerce committee.

The measure, requested by Gov. Douglas McKay and approved unanimously in the senate, would have the governor appoint a five-man air pollution board with the state sanitary engineers as secretary.

The board could require industrial plants to correct conditions causing air pollution, which is most frequent in the Portland area.

A \$90,000 appropriation is included in the measure. In other action, the committee buried Rep. David Baum's bill to license all rainmakers. Members said they would introduce a resolution for an interim committee to study the problem and report to the 1953 legislature.

The measure would permit rainmaking, such as cloud seeding, only by state license.

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