

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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Store Openings of Evenings

Oregon City's Chamber of Commerce is seeking the views of Main street merchants on the question of store opening one or two evenings a week. This was tried during the Christmas shopping season and the Chamber wants to find out how it affected the volume of business, and asking what nights merchants prefer to have designated for keeping stores open.

This is a question which bothers merchants in a good many towns. In the not-so-good old days all stores kept open six nights a week. Then the shift began to close of evenings, but for years Saturday night was still reserved for late shopping. With the advent of the five-day week, Saturday became an off-day for workingmen and with the use of the automobile by farmers it was no longer necessary to stay open to accommodate them; so Saturday night opening was discontinued.

During the late war, with round-the-clock shifts of workers store hours often were lengthened and some banks kept open one or more evenings a week to accommodate their customers. After the war trials were made of Friday night store opening, which served the week-end vacationers particularly. Then Monday nights were added by some stores.

Now the pattern is quite mixed over the country, and mixed within cities as is true of Salem. Some markets stay open every night. Some stores are open two nights a week, others one, others not at all. Even in large cities the trend has been to some degree of night opening.

This has complicated the labor problem considerably. Clerks' unions have worked for shorter hours, and their pressure together with restrictions of State agencies on length of the work-day for women has served to shorten the length of time stores are open in the daytime. Instead of opening at eight and staying open till six, store openings may be delayed to nine, nine-thirty or ten o'clock; and closing may come at five-thirty or five. There is no uniformity.

When evening hours are added managers have to rearrange work schedules. This may be done by delaying morning opening till noon, or staggering work hours.

Whether staying open nights pays the merchants is a question one easily can raise an argument on. One might assume that it does pay or stores wouldn't stay open. On the other hand it may be a case of "meeting competition" and really be unprofitable. One thing which is noticed is that there is more shopping by husbands and wives and even by whole families at night than by day.

The Oregon City Chamber of Commerce probably will get a variety of opinion respecting night opening. Merchandising is still highly competitive and retail trade groups find it hard—or impossible—to agree on uniform hours of operation.

Time for a Two-Way Look

The cut in automobile production is adding to unemployment in the Detroit area. Defense production is not taking up the slack and the resulting idleness adds to relief burdens and crimps business volume. The order of Defense Production Authority for further curtailment in the second quarter of 1952 is disturbing both companies and union officials.

First quarter authorization was for 1,006,000 cars, though materials were provided for only 930,000. For the second quarter the authorization is for 800,000 units, and the material supply may not go beyond 640,000. These cutbacks

Washington Mirror

Oregon Representatives, as Well as Senators, Disagree in Voting Oftener Than They Agree

By A. ROBERT SMITH

Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Oregon's four Republican representatives in Congress, as well as its two senators, disagreed with one another more often than they agreed on the major issues on which they voted in the House of Representatives during 1951.

Tuesday, when the 82nd Congress convenes for the start of the second session, they will begin completing the records on which they will stand for reelection in the May 16 primary and the general election next November.

During last year's session they agreed to a man on only one major issue, the draft bill with its universal military training program; they opposed reorganization of the R.C. favoring abolition instead; and they supported the perit point safeguard for domestic industry in the reciprocal trade agreement act.

Here are the other significant issues in Congress during 1951 and the individual votes of Reps. Walter Norblad (First District), Lowell Stockman of Pendleton (Second District), Homer Angell of Portland (Third District), and Harris Ellsworth of Roseburg (Fourth District):

Taxes — Norblad, Stockman and Ellsworth voted for the tax increase bill passed by the House last June, a tougher bill than the Senate would agree to. They also supported the bill finally enacted in October. Angell voted no in June, was absent in October.

Controls — Norblad was absent during the vote on the defense production act by which wage-price controls were extended for another year. Stockman and Angell supported the bill, Ellsworth opposed it.

Military and Economic Aid to

other nations—Norblad, Angell and Ellsworth voted to pass the mutual security act providing \$7.3 billion in military and economic aid for America's friends and allies around the world. Stockman opposed it.

Grain for India—All but Angell, who was absent, voted for a \$190 million loan to India by which she could purchase grain here.

Farm Labor—Norblad, Ellsworth and Stockman supported bill that authorizes the U. S. to implement an agreement with Mexico for importation of aliens for seasonal agricultural work. Farmers would contract with the government for the laborers at reception centers near border. Angell voted no.

Tidelands—Norblad, Stockman and Angell voted for the bill that seeks to establish the rights of the states to oil-rich lands off their coasts as opposed to federal ownership claimed by the Interior Department. Ellsworth was absent.

Voice of America—Norblad, Angell and Ellsworth were absent when a vote was taken to reduce Voice funds from \$85 million to \$70 million, a move that was decisively defeated. Stockman supported the motion.

Keating amendment to Interior Department Appropriations Bill —this amendment prohibits the Bureau of Reclamation from constructing power lines in areas served by private power companies that have agreements to serve federal establishments and preferred customers (publicly-owned power facilities). All opposed this except Ellsworth.

Defense Housing — no vote truly indicated sentiment of the bill itself, though a GOP-led move to pigeonhole the bill last March had the support of the whole Oregon delegation. Later

a Senate version of the measure won a voice vote of approval in the House.

Public House — Norblad and Stockman were absent when Ellsworth supported and Angell opposed a move to reduce public house construction this year from 50,000 to 5,000 units.

Export-Import Bank—Norblad opposed extending the life of the bank for five years and increasing its lending authority by one billion. Ellsworth and Angell supported this and Stockman was absent.

Rules Committee—at the start of each new Congress the House votes whether to give its Rules Committee virtual control in determining which bill shall be considered or whether to provide a means of by-passing the Rules group when it fails to expedite controversial legislation. Republicans and Southern Democrats have generally supported a powerful Rules Committee. Democrats favoring the so-called 21-day rule.

Democrats contend that a powerful Rules Committee will prevent consideration of such issues as statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and civil rights bills. At the start of the 1951 session the committee was voted full powers. Norblad opposed this move, Stockman and Ellsworth supported it and Angell was absent.

Quote for the Day

Tomorrow you have no business with. You steal if you touch tomorrow. It is God's. Every day has in it enough to keep every man occupied without concerning himself with the things of tomorrow.

Henry Ward Beecher

ANOTHER U. S. CASUALTY LIST?



Soviet Seeks Out for China In Truce Talks

By RELMAN MORIN

The Russians have now proposed that the U.N. Security Council take up the Korean problem and try for a solution. We can only guess at the reasoning behind this move, but the thought persists in my mind that the answer may be found in China.

The Chinese Communists perhaps have declined to carry the ball any longer.

A year ago, when they intervened in Korea, the Chinese had every right to believe they could score a quick and complete military victory. Their overwhelming superiority in manpower gave them the apparent capability of driving the U.N. army right off the peninsula. They spent men lavishly, and were quite content to incur heavy losses, not only because manpower is cheap in a Chinese Army, but because they were making progress.

Then, the big drives were stopped. A virtual stalemate came into being. A clear-cut military victory is probably impossible now for either side.

China is not geared for a long and costly war. It lacks the materials and the machines that produce all the weapons and the baggage necessary for even a semi-modern army. Undoubtedly, large quantities of excess material have come to the Chinese from Russia. But the total amount must be limited.

In addition, the Communist government is still relatively new in power. Gigantic projects in industrialization, road and railway building, and control of the destructive rivers are on the books. Sooner or later, if the Chinese Reds are to win the support of the Chinese masses, they must make at least a start on some of these works.

Had they been able, as they doubtless calculated, to wash up the Korean War in a few months, the time would have been well spent. The fighting qualities of the Western Army balked them. So, if many people in this country are now asking, "What Next?" that same question confronts the

leaders of the Chinese government with even greater insistence.

Moreover, there is no reason whatever for believing that the heads of the Communist government in China will go on, indefinitely taking instructions from the men in the Kremlin.

Why should they?

China is separated from metropolitan Russia by thousands of miles of desert and wilderness.

Also no dictator, by the nature of his position, willingly takes orders from another dictator. Tito is one—and let us hope only the first—object example.

And finally, there is already some evidence of friction between the two countries. American intelligence reported, some time ago, a scathing attack on the Chinese by a Soviet newspaper correspondent.

All these factors may have come to a climax now. If so, the Russian motives in proposing a full-dress examination of the problem, in the U.N., could, for once, be sincere.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I subscribed to that magazine yesterday, so it's no use for you to question me further." 2. Pronounce first a as in ah unstressed, second a as in say, and accent second syllable, not the first. 3. Gelatin, or gelatine. 4. Quality of being commanding or authoritative. "There could be no question as to the imperativeness of his command." 5. Eradicate.

ANSWERS
1. Say, "I subscribed for that magazine yesterday, so it's of no use for you to question me further." 2. Pronounce first a as in ah unstressed, second a as in say, and accent second syllable, not the first. 3. Gelatin, or gelatine. 4. Quality of being commanding or authoritative. "There could be no question as to the imperativeness of his command." 5. Eradicate.

EASY ON FIREMEN
ST. CATHARINES, Ont. (AP)—City firemen didn't have to go far to extinguish the blaze in R. Reid's automobile. He drove it to the fire hall after he found the upholstery ablaze.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"This is VERY RUSH, Miss Finch!... would you mind getting it out before you do your nails today?"

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
THE PATTERN OF RESPONSIBILITY, edited by McGeorge Bundy from the record of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, introduction by Douglas Southall Freeman (Houghton Mifflin; \$4).

The fact that this is about Acheson tempts you to ask, even before you start to read, what new charges have been dug up against him. At least, here is a book so that some one now can throw the whole book at him.

You will be pleasantly surprised, or unpleasantly disappointed, to find that this is an ardent defense of our 50th Secretary of State, with Acheson himself as principal witness. Bundy quotes from his speeches in and out of Congress at press conferences and at public meetings of lay organizations, and accompanies the excerpts with comments of his own. Obviously the editor has had to be selective, but he claims the quotations are representative... and they seem to be... on a small group of crucial topics: "The Soviet threat and the answer to it, the North Atlantic pact, troops for Germany, recognition for Spain and something or other for Iran, Greece and Turkey, loyalty within the department, and the currently all-important matters of Korea and China.

The actual record here is what has been reported in the press. It is in Acheson's words and not of course his detractors', and Bundy finds, and documents, a considerable difference between what he has said and what his foes have sometimes accused him of saying. Bundy concludes that "on almost every big issue" Acheson "has been at once right, energetic and skillful."

Bundy announces, from the very start, that he approached this editorial task with deep-seated prejudices. On the other hand, his brother is married to Acheson's daughter; on the other, he is a life-long Republican and can't abide Truman. So you take what he has to say with a grain of salt, and I think you might spot an error or two, though minor. But I like the book a lot better.

cause, for once, it's about politics and politicians and yet it doesn't backbite, sneer, insult; it is not nasty, underhanded, envious, hateful, spiteful, scandalous, poisonous or bitter. It even sounds polite and gentlemanly and decent.

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Medical Men Win Honors

LONDON (AP)—Queen Elizabeth and her elder daughter, Princess Elizabeth, paid tribute to the craft of surgeons and physicians and the nurses "who build upon the new foundations with tender care and ever-watchful eyes."

The Queen, presenting awards to nurses at St. Mary's Hospital, London, said, "Of late I have seen much of their skill and care, and I speak from my heart of what I know."

Of the King, the Queen said, "I am glad to say that he continues to make most excellent progress, and I can assure you that the sympathy and good will by which we have been surrounded have been the greatest support to us both during these anxious days."

WHAT, NO PORK CHOPS?

EUFULA, Ala. (AP)—The Barbour County Cattle Growers Association had its annual dinner meeting Thursday night and all they talked about was beef... beef... and more beef. And what was on the menu? Fried chicken.