

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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Eisenhower Consents to Candidacy

It was a sort of sidelong entrance, with Senator Lodge pulling and Senator Duff pushing. At any rate, his political sponsors got him to consent to accept the GOP nomination for President. His own statement makes it clear that (1) he is a Republican, (2) he will accept the republican nomination for president, (3) that he will take no part in the pre-convention campaign, (4) that he will not resign his present job with NATO to enter the political lists.

This is the end of the mystery that was no longer a mystery after his recent visit in America. From what he said in public and what his sponsors drew from him in private, it was evident that he was ready to cross the political Rubicon. It was also evident after that visit that Democratic attempts to enroll him as a Democratic candidate had failed.

Eisenhower's name will be entered in the New Hampshire primary in March, the first to be held. Four years ago he asked to have his name withdrawn from that state's primary. Then he wrote to Leonard V. Funder, publisher of the Manchester Evening Leader:

"It is my conviction that the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will be best sustained, and our people will have greater confidence that it is so sustained, when lifelong professional soldiers, in the absence of some obvious and overriding reasons, abstain from seeking high political office. . . . Politics is a profession; a serious, complicated and, in its true sense, a noble one."

"In the American scene I see no dearth of men fitted by training, talent and integrity for national leadership. On the other hand, nothing in the international or domestic situation especially qualifies for the most important office in the world a man whose adult years have been spent in the military forces. At least, that is true in my case."

To be sure he left himself an escape clause—"in the absence of some obvious and overriding reasons"—but some will assert that the ideas he expressed in 1948 are valid today.

It is only fair to like to say that he has literally been dragged into this race, so far as we can observe; that he would much prefer to rest on his military laurels and engage in private pursuits. He yields to what he feels is the call of his country, to discharge his duty as a citizen in very critical times.

Federal Harassment
If it can be assumed that the Oregon Physicians' Service has remedied some of the monopoly features existent some years ago, then it appears there is only one point to the Justice Department's appeal that it be outlawed—and that point is the present administration's yen for socialized medicine.

The government must know as well as anyone else that some sort of pre-paid medicine is here to stay—that socialized medicine is assured, if private medical plans are voided, because pre-paid medicine is desired by a large share of the public. We can see no other reason for the present harassment of OPS than the government's desire to take over the whole shebang. And we are against it.

OPS was given a clean bill of health in a prolonged hearing before Federal Judge McCulloch in Portland. Now the Justice Department is taking the case to the Supreme Court and its attorney says the court will have to read the entire record of 8,000 pages in order to conduct a review. It appears that Justice Jackson is right in objecting to such procedure and we are inclined to agree with him that "A new trial" before this court isn't our duty.

Closer American-British Ties Declared to Be All-Important for Survival of Western Alliance

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON — The real story of Winston Churchill's American visit looks like being depressingly simple. The great British prime minister came to this country to offer an embrace. But when the caller walked in the door, he found the temperature in the parlor already glacial, and the young ladies sitting with extreme primness on the extreme edge of the hardest sofa.

Under the circumstances, the embrace is all too likely to be offered after all. This perhaps too frivolous image expresses an immensely grave choice by the American policy-makers. This choice is still tentative, and may perhaps be altered in the marathon conversations that are now going on. But even before Churchill arrived, President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and his advisors had rather obviously decided not to grant the British leader what he mainly wanted, which was a strengthened partnership between America and Britain.

A conflict of world views was involved. In the world view of Winston Churchill, a strong, intimate and organic partnership between America and Britain is the only possible core and center of the Western alliance. He is known to believe that the two nations' wartime partnership has lately been allowed to lapse in a most dangerous way. And al-

though there were many other vital issues to discuss, his main object in coming to this country was to restore the Anglo-American partnership to full working order.

The Churchill world view was formerly shared by many of the wisest American policy-makers. As recently as 1949, the brilliant Ambassador-Designate to Moscow, George Kennan, all but got approval for a plan of the sort that would appeal to Churchill.

But the State Department of Dean Acheson now fears that closer partnership with Britain will entail "sacrificing Europe". This Acheson State Department remembers with resentment the foot-dragging British approach to the various projects of European union. It shrinks from bruising the feelings of the French and other, lesser Allies by forming special links with Britain. And it shrinks also from involvement in Britain's liabilities outside Europe, such as the bitter unpopularity of the British in the Middle East.

For these reasons, Acheson does not want what Churchill wants. He is even reported to have said that he could not see why the prime minister bothered to come to America, since everything was being satisfactorily handled by himself and the British ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks. This general complacency about existing arrangements has also been expressed in the claim that Britain and America "are partners already".

In fact, however, the links that still survive from the former Anglo-American intimacy today conceal a frightening deterioration of the Anglo-American relations. At the same time, Britain's world power position is now decaying with frightening speed. And these processes of deterioration and decay in turn confront the American policy-makers with a brutal dilemma, which they are wishfully seeking to ignore.

government has to take its licking along with everybody else."

The Justice Department could better point seek a remedy through helpful co-operation out just what it thinks is wrong with OPS and rather than attempt to drive it out of business.

Warren and the Oregon Primary

As he was leaving for a ten-day vacation in Hawaii Governor Warren of California told a reporter that he hadn't given specific consideration to entering the Oregon primary (he is an announced candidate for president), but had been thinking generally about the primary situation. He said he wouldn't file in Ohio because that is Taft's home state, but had been considering entering in Wisconsin.

Governor of a neighboring state, with many friends and acquaintances in Oregon, Warren ought to have his name presented to Oregon voters if he is serious as a contender for the GOP nomination. Assuming the filing of petitions for Eisenhower and none for Taft or Stassen, Warren's name might offer the only alternate to Ike.

A Klamath potato shipper says the OPS has double-crossed everyone with its rollback of potato prices. He must want to match pennies on a heads-I-win, tails-you-lose basis: Government price props when the market is weak, no price ceilings when it is strong. Consumers hope the rollback will reach to the retail store.

Truce talks at Panmunjom sound like wage negotiations between the railroads and brotherhoods. Why not submit the controverted issues to arbitration, leaving the decision to men from countries like Switzerland, Brazil and India?

Warren and the Oregon Primary
Last week one could go from the temperate zone (Salem) to the sub-arctic (Portland) in 50 miles. Credit old Mount Hood for protecting the upper valley from the chill winds that blow down from Canada across Eastern Washington.

Editorial Comment

DR. CONDON REVINDICATED

The election of Dr. Edward U. Condon to the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet with the approval of most of the country's scientists. After the Federation of American Scientists, an Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, of which Dr. Albert Einstein and Harold C. Urey were respectively chairman and vice chairman, a group of university teachers of law, scores of outstanding scientists and the Council of the American Physical Society had voiced their complete confidence in Dr. Condon he hardly needed additional vindication. Despite his protests to the House subcommittee on Un-American Activities, headed by the discredited J. Parnell Thomas, Dr. Condon never had a chance to defend himself in public hearings. Thomas damned him for subversive activities, largely because of information required Dr. Condon to meet foreign Communists in a casual social way—on which basis most of our diplomats ought to be in jail. One bad feature of the case was that President Truman had to justify the endorsement of a refusal of the Department of Commerce to turn over to Thomas' committee any information it might have on Condon. Thus began the clamping down of the government on information against which newspaper men continue to protest.

The action of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is not likely to check suspicious Congressmen from looking over subversive government employees under every bed and behind every tree, but it is a sign of health—a salutary proceeding.—(New York Times)

If these processes continue unchecked, what remains of the old Anglo-American collaboration will thus lose its present substitute for a backbone. Meanwhile, power vacuums will appear, in the Middle East and other strategically vital regions, where British power is now, so to speak, only hanging on by the skin of its teeth. America will be left to carry the entire burden of Western leadership, which is too great a burden. The power vacuums will be filled—but by Soviet power. And so the Western alliance will come to ruin in the end.

On the other hand, these looming consequences can still be avoided—most narrowly avoided—by pooling the power and influence and resources of Britain and America, in the partnership Churchill desires. The price of forming this partnership will be considerable, no doubt. American aid must be provided, to find some relatively enduring solution to Britain's economic problem. A truly joint European policy, involving important departures from the present British viewpoint, must somehow be hammered out. Other thorny differences of view must somehow be smoothed away.

But this price, which Secretary Acheson seemingly does not wish to pay, will really buy something. In truth, it will buy survival for America and the British Commonwealth together and united will constitute a commanding combination, that will rally the weak, reassure the wavering and deter the aggressors.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that Winston Churchill's old magic works again, and that this opportunity to give real strength and power to the Western alliance—which may well be the last opportunity—will not be willfully lost.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Did you hear him say he couldn't think of anything else to tax? . . . why, the fellow should be driven from public office!"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page One)

Britain of the oil and profits from this enterprise. Returns from the rubber and tin of Malaya are diminished by the heavy outlays in resistance to guerrilla warfare in the Malay States. The once-rich China trade has suffered great decline. Japan, reviving as a competitor, is hardly yet a large customer. Thus, the outlying ramparts of the old British empire are breaking loose, which leaves the "tight little island" of England-Scotland-Wales without an adequate economic base for the 45 million people who try to live on it.

Dollar transfusions offer no promise of cure, though they give measure of relief. Increased doses of austerity are hardly sufficient of themselves. It is one of the ironies of history that the British who fought the Nazi tyranny the longest and who contributed so much to the final victory should find their tables set for the most barren after victory was achieved. Dependent on imports of foodstuffs and raw materials and on export of manufactured goods Britain has only for a brief interval since the war been able to bring its foreign trade into balance.

The immediate cause of the mounting trade deficit is the burden of rearmament. Churchill has admitted that Nye Bevan, who quit the Attlee cabinet, was correct in his conclusion that the armament burden was too heavy for the convalescing British economy. The Conservative program is for getting Britain on its feet through further cuts in imports, stimulus to greater productivity and readjustment of the burden of armament.

Churchill sees a way of shortening the distance to this goal in the conclusion of an understanding between Russia and the West. He would like to close his career with such an achievement. At Washington, he will with President Truman canvass possibilities for peace as well as a rewriting of schedules on defense measures. He wants Britain to be an active partner and a positive factor in the framing of policies for the West; and it may well be that he and his government can make a great contribution for the peace.

It is too early to write off Britain as the mere shell of empire. It is still the center of worldwide commerce and finance, of shipping and insurance. It has a large industrial plant, the technical skills for its operation and the global organization for disposal of its products. It has a resourceful people who have always managed to muddle through their numerous difficulties. Not the least valuable asset is the British trait of bulldog perseverance which never admits defeat. Churchill is again the symbol of a Britain struggling against tremendous odds, and at the moment its hope for economic revival.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "You had ought to have known that each of these men have their own opinions."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "brethren"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Langor, anchor, bachelor, ulterior.

4. What does the word "prevailent" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with el that means "to explain"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "You ought (omit had) to have known that each of these men have their own opinions." 2. Pronounce last syllable ren, not-breth-ern. 3. Langour. 4. Most generally received, current, or practical. "Such ideas are prevalent today." 5. Elucidate.

Quote for the Day

—Make good habits and they will make you. Parks Cousins

Administration May Stand by Brannan Plan

By OVID A. MARTIN
Associated Press Farm Reporter
WASHINGTON (AP)—Signs are that the Administration may stand pat on the government's present farm program in the approaching presidential campaign.

These indications point to a policy of sidetracking any controversial revisions in the program to concentrate on the claim that a Republican victory in 1952 would endanger existing benefits.

Democratic farm advisers think this strategy worked well in 1944 and 1948, and that it can be used again to keep the farmer's vote.

In 1949, the Truman Administration went all out in favor of a major revision in federal farm programs. It warmly advocated a farm plan advanced by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and given his name. This plan would have made much greater use of federal subsidies to maintain agricultural prosperity.

The Brannan plan stirred up a lot of controversy. Critics contended it would put farmers under much greater government control and cost the treasury much more than current programs.

While not abandoning the goals of his plan, Brannan last year conducted what he called a "grass roots" survey—described officially as "the family farm policy review"—to get ideas on how federal programs might better promote the welfare of family-operated farms.

The survey, like the Brannan plan, ran into bitter opposition, principally from those who had criticized the secretary's original proposals.

The effect of Brannan's effort was to place the Truman Administration and the Democrats in a position of favoring changes in programs which had been developed over a period of about 18 years. Many party leaders—including Chairman Cioley (D-NC) of the House Agriculture Committee and Senator Anderson (D-W.V.), former secretary of agriculture—did not like this.

There are indications that Truman leaders, including Brannan, are ready to abandon this position and fall back to one of defending existing farm programs.

Sheriff Reports New Theory in Disappearance

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A new development which may change our whole concept of the strange disappearance of Canadian beauty Hughette LeMay was reported Monday by Deputy Sheriff James Barker.

Barker, heading the search for the 21-year-old Montreal woman in the far-flung Florida Keys where she vanished Friday night, declined to reveal the nature of the development.

"Premature publicity might hamper the investigation," he said. "It might be 24 hours before matters come to a head."

Mrs. LeMay, member of a well-known Montreal French Canadian family and recently a semi-finalist in a Montreal beauty contest, disappeared at 10:30 p. m. Friday as her husband, George LeMay, 26-year-old real estate man, fished from a bridge on the Overseas Highway.

Stocks Stage 'About Face', Losses Result

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market turned downward Monday for the first time in the New Year.

A surprising "about face" late in the session chipped away at early gains and carried many issues into the losing column.

The selling wave came out of the blue as steady gains were being registered throughout the list.

The net result of the turn around was a drop of 50 cents at \$99.30 in The Associated Press average of 60 stocks.

The statistics showed 431 issues declined and 424 advanced with 1,140 stocks traded. Twenty-five stocks hit new highs and seven dropped to new lows.

The volume ran to 1,540,000 shares, which was a little better than the average of the previous four sessions this year.

The Curb Exchange showed a little more strength than the "big board" with the volume at 460,000 shares, a little better than at last week's sessions and slightly above the 440,000 of last Friday, the previous full session.

Oregon Poultry to Eat Costlier Feed, But Lay Cheaper Eggs

By LILLIE L. MADSEN
Farm Editor, The Statesman
CORVALLIS—What is sauce for this year's poultry-buying housewife isn't going to be sauce for this year's poultry producer. Oregon chickens and turkeys in 1952 will scratch at more expensive feed, lay cheaper eggs, and yield lower priced meat than they did in 1951.

These predictions are being made by Oregon State College agricultural economists. They add that despite a slightly pessimistic outlook, 1951 has been a fairly good year for poultrymen and turkey producers, and prospects for the next six months are not discouraging enough to cause a reduction in chick and turkey purchase.

Egg production nationally, the economists say, will set a new record in 1952. If the nation's farmers raise more pullets in 1952 than they did in 1951, larger egg supplies will make 1953 prices even less favorable than those for the coming year—so far as the producer is concerned.

More animals are gathered around a smaller national feed supply, the economists report, accounting for the higher costs. Feed costs will stay above 1951 levels until a larger corn crop is produced in the Midwest.

But "bigger and better" will be the slogan of egg producers, they report, as they prepare for the first egg show sponsored by the Oregon State College Poultry Club. Entries in this contest to decide which poultryman in Oregon produces the best eggs are due at the college by Friday noon, Jan. 11. The show will be held Friday and Saturday, Jan. 11 and 12 at the poultry building.

Producer entrants are restricted to no more than four entries of a dozen uncracked eggs each, and single entries must include eggs of the same color. Judging will be on the basis of uniformity of size, shape, color and interior quality. The eggs may be delivered in person or shipped prepaid.

The poultry club is offering premiums totalling \$8.50 for the best three entries in both the white and brown egg classes. The grand sweepstakes winner will be awarded a trophy. All entries will be on display Saturday, Jan. 12, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. to the public.

No show entry fee will be charged and eggs will not be returned.

Packinghouse Workers Plan Strike Strategy

CHICAGO (AP)—The CIO Packinghouse Workers authorized their executive board Sunday to set up a strike strategy committee and backed the union's rejection of a six-cent an hour wage boost offered by the major packers.

Earlier, the AFL amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen accepted the six-cent hourly increase. A resolution adopted by the UPWA executive board Sunday said it believed that the rank and file members of the AFL Meat Cutters "are resentful of the manner in which these negotiations have been mismanaged."

Temporary walkouts of CIO workers at packing plants already have occurred in Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, Atlanta and Milwaukee.

The six-cent boost, which is retroactive to Dec. 17, raises the average hourly wage of packing-house workers to \$1.68.

Wanger Enters Insanity Plea

SANTA MONICA (AP)—"Not guilty by reason of temporary insanity."

That plea was entered Monday on behalf of Walter Wanger on a charge that he shot down Jennings Lang Dec. 13.

Trial of Wanger was set for Feb. 26.

Lang, now recovering at home from a bullet wound in the groin, is agent for Wanger's actress wife, Joan Bennett. The movie producer said after the shooting, "he broke up my home," but Miss Bennett denied there was any romance between her and Lang.

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