

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## President Truman's Message

If skies over the world are brightening that fact is not revealed in the President's address to the Congress on the state of the Union. His message is grim: "the threat of world war is still very real." His major recommendation is "full steam ahead" in rearming. This requires continued economic controls, curtailment of civilian production, the maintenance of a large military force and expansion of air power.

This extra effort should continue over the next two years, for not until 1954 does the President foresee a time for relaxing, assuming of course that no outbreak of war occurs in the interval.

Clearly the President wants to be on the safe side, and not caught short again as in the summer of 1950 when the Korean War found us short of military strength. So grave is the responsibility a President carries for the national security that Mr. Truman is not to be blamed for urging the muster of military might in these perilous times.

It remains however the duty of the Congress to assess the dangers and make such provision as seems adequate. It is the duty of the people also to survey the world scene and express their views to their representatives in Congress. Granted that guns take precedence over butter in these days, the question remains: How many guns, how little butter?

The Statesman feels we can take some calculated risks for peace as well as for war, seeking to build up a balanced defense organization without putting the whole country under war mobilization. Just what the limits should be as between civilian production and military we do not feel competent to judge. But those in authority should try to weigh hopes along with fears.

The President gave no hint of his own plans for the future; and his message to Congress was not the place to look for such a disclosure. He did reiterate his call for more Fair Deal legislation, but this is more "for the record" and perhaps for the political campaign than with an expectation of favorable action at this session of Congress.

Now the country will await the President's budget message, for it is of prime importance as far as it affects the country's well-being. The asking will be heavy to carry out the President's program of rearming. The concern is whether financial necessities will require added taxes or endanger purchasing power through a large deficit.

Though the message of the President contains little new material it does lay out a heavy program, both for Congress to work on and the country to bear.

Now that General Ike has declared himself how long do we have to wait for a blast from the Waldorf-Astoria? Surely MacArthur with his sense of mission is not going to let the moment pass without delivering himself of some purple prose.

## Damages Under Taft-Hartley Law

Harry Bridges' longshore union now can say "O what big teeth you have," to the Taft-Hartley law. Due to this statute, the Juneau Spruce Corporation got a big bite—\$750,000—in an award for damages from the ILU. The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the verdict of an Alaska court, Justice Douglas writing the opinion.

The dispute was the familiar one of jurisdiction,

with longshoremen claiming jobs that were being worked by another CIO union. Work was interfered with by the picket line and later the ILU refused to work cargo from the mill in other ports.

Labor leaders themselves deplore jurisdictional disputes but have been very slow to stop them. The Taft-Hartley act gives protection against the losses incurred when unions fight among themselves over control of employment. This decision should go far to encourage labor to keep order in its own house.

## One More Hurdle

After all the argument, name-calling and stalling, the Communist negotiators have agreed to the final Allied conditions of a truce except on the item of rebuilding air fields. The U.N. negotiators are adamant in insisting that no such build-up be permitted, for any unleashing of Russian air power from nearby bases would make it tough for U.N. forces in Korea.

This condition is really a test of Communist sincerity in dickering. If they really want peace they should agree to the allied proposal, as they have on the method of supervising the truce. Then the sessions at Panmunjom could be concluded, and a genuine cease-fire order issued.

Since the U.N. committee at Paris has rejected the effort of Russia to barge into the situation in Korea perhaps the Reds will make the final concession; and soon, we all hope.

Astoria is the only area in the state getting TV telecasts regularly. The city council has authorized a franchise for a coaxial cable to redistribute the program received at a central set from Seattle. The log jam on new stations is expected to break this year, and Portland will get stations whose programs can readily be picked up here. Then home life will take a new twist.

When the army engineers get through with flood control maybe they can take up wind control, building reservoirs with walls hooked to the stars to hold back the winds. That would give them a peacetime function and would mop up all the unemployment. We pass the idea on to the next FDR.

One can easily imagine the devilish amusement Tom Mahoney gets over Monroe Sweetland's sweating at the prospect of Eisenhower's name on the Democratic primary ballot. Chances are though, that the attorney general will come to Monroe's rescue by ruling Ike's name off since he has identified himself as a Republican. Tom will have had his fun though.

They have always been very practical at OSC so when the college received a bale of war surplus grease rags and found it contained many pairs of good wearable marine trousers, employees put them to the use for which they were first intended. War, thy name is waste, is the conclusion at Corvallis.

Douglas County passed its first century on Monday. Older still was Umpqua County which embraced the northern half of present Douglas. It was incorporated into Douglas in 1863 which made that county the largest in Western Oregon. It is also one of the richest in standing timber.

Grabbing 500 narcotics suspects in a nationwide cleanup isn't going to compensate for finding public-trough termites in the department of internal revenue but it appears to show there is at least one federal agency on its toes.

## Eisenhower's Aloofness to Campaign Said Setback to His Pre-Convention Organizers

By JOSEPH and STEWART

WASHINGTON (AP)—The backers of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower have got their man in the race—but not, it must be added, in quite the way they had hoped. They wanted the general to become a fighting candidate later on. Instead, they have got an avowed, available and firmly Republican candidate now, but the dust and swirl of the pre-convention struggle.

The story that ended with Gen. Eisenhower's Monday statement indicating the attitude above-outlined, casts considerable light on the status of his candidacy. It begins at the time when his backers organized themselves under the chairmanship of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, when they soon discovered three unpleasant facts.

First, the rival organization of Sen. Robert A. Taft, which is certainly the largest, the most powerful and the most plentifully financed pre-convention organization ever seen in this country, had been doing a considerably more effective job than was supposed.

Second, the professional Republican politicians all over the country banked so strongly for one of their own kind, symbolized by Sen. Taft, that they were prepared to take considerable risk in choosing the nominee.

Third, President Truman's progressive loss of strength, owing to the corruption issue and other factors, was persuading the professional Republican politicians that the risk of nominating Sen. Taft might not be so great after all. Thus the prospective Postmaster and Collector of Internal Revenue were more inclined to follow their fancy into the Taft camp.

The impact of these three facts in turn drove the Eisenhower backers to alter their strategy. They had intended to refrain from forcing the General's hand, but now they were impelled to. Thus, in mid-December, Sen. Lodge wrote the General a letter asking him to announce his candidacy at an early date.

When the General replied non-committally, concerned as he was through the Eisenhower camp. Feeling was strong that the whole effort on Gen. Eisenhower's behalf would soon reach a dead end. Even the strongest and most loyal Eisenhower men talked of abandoning their struggle. If the General should prove abdicatory in refusing to declare himself.

time deadline on the Eisenhower men. Senators Lodge and Duff therefore talked at great length with the General on the trans-Atlantic telephone. The outcome of these conversations was the Lodge statement on Sunday, asserting the General's Republicanism and availability, and in a confirmation from the General's headquarters.

Even then, however, it was still hoped that the General might ultimately go beyond confirming the Lodge statement, entering the campaign in person. He had said that he could do nothing until after the Lisbon meeting of N.A.T.O. leaders in February, but he had not definitely stated that he would take no personal part in the fight. What was wanted was an Eisenhower address to the American people on the pattern of the great Guildhall speech to the European allies—certainly the most stirring of postwar public utterances—which would satisfy the man in the street's longing for inspiring and elevating leadership. This, it was felt, would start a surge which would sweep Sen. Taft's Republican professional friends clean loose from their moorings.

Gen. Eisenhower has not exactly foreclosed the possibility of a great declaration of principle on this pattern. It would not be inconsistent for him to make one or more such speeches. It is an enormous gain for his backers that his willingness to accept the nomination is now unequivocally on the record. It is also very likely that the storm clouds which are again gathering on the world horizon will also stimulate an Eisenhower surge.

In short, the fight is on in earnest. Yet in honesty it must be recorded that Gen. Eisenhower's decision to remain aloof from the pre-convention struggle is a setback, just as his positive announcement of availability is a gain.

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Simultaneously, the Democratic scheme to enter Gen. Eisenhower's name in the New Hampshire primary, imposed a sort of

## BEYOND THE APPALACHIANS LIES CHICAGO!



## Churchill Talk Sessions End On Quiet Tone

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.  
AP News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—No great aura of achievement has emanated from the Truman-Churchill conferences in Washington.

Perhaps the very absence of excitement about the talks has served to allay some fear that things might be even worse than they are.

Churchill's principal objective seems to have been to bring an expression of good faith in the ability of the two countries to work together toward general objectives, despite differing national problems, and to take home a similar expression from the United States.

If the British Prime Minister agrees not to oppose the American aim of a united European army he still does not join it, which was never expected, nor can he ally traditional British fears of too-strong European military blocs.

In specific areas the results seem to have been: Raw materials—No great change, but perhaps a stronger effort to get settled programs on specific items already involved in general agreements between the foreign and economic ministers.

Middle East and Far East—to recognize specific diversities of interests and compromise them into a general program without attempting to force too great concessions on either side. A softening of the British attitude toward Iran.

Korea—A reaffirmation of present policy.

Atomic—Perhaps an effort to ameliorate U.S. laws to permit broadened co-operation between U.S. and Canada, which admittedly would produce benefits for all under proper security regulations.

A Stalin-Churchill-Truman conference—Churchill won't press, Truman will be on alert for possibilities. All very polite and no soap.

Indo-China and Southeast Asia Defense—an extremely grave

matter, one which Truman referred to with great concern in his State of the Union message to Congress while Churchill listened. But one which will really be handled by men at the working level. Both nations wishing to do all they can.

North Atlantic Command—A touchy but not fundamentally important issue. Compromise coming.

Rearmament—U.S. to supply all she can and not carp at British, officially, to do more than she can.

Behind a great many of the matters, of course, lies the overwhelming picture of Britain's economic ineptitude.

The nations are like two log-rolling senators—frequently divided on the issues, but combining to get what they both want. The Truman-Churchill idea is to get it with as little public bickering as possible. Which might be quite an achievement, at that.

## Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Remember, this is just between the three of us; we'll divide up the profits later."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "route" (course of travel)?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Alliance, alibi, alligator, allegorical.

4. What does the word "theological" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with vi that means "lively in temper or conduct"?

## ANSWERS

1. Say "among the three of us," and omit up. 2. pronounce as though spelled root, not rowt. 3. Alibi. 4. Pertaining to the science of God or religion. "They became entangled in theological controversy." 5. Vivacious.

## Quote for the Day

Doing an injury puts you below your enemy; revenge only makes you even with him; forgiving it sets you above him.

Nyile Review

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"Comrade General is not enjoying our leader's confidence... is being awarded medals that are not bullet-proof..."

## Truman Issues Mild Plea for Fair Deal Bills

(Story also on page one)

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman, in a "state of the union" speech to Congress today sketched the legislative program he would like Congress to adopt in the months ahead. It was largely a renewed but somewhat soft-pedaled plea for the domestic policies he calls his "Fair Deal": civil rights, federal aid to education, improved social security benefits, stronger farm price supports and national health insurance.

Mr. Truman threw out a hint of possibly higher taxes, saying he would talk about that subject in a later message. He said he will soon ask for an increase in the nation's armed forces, notably in air power. And he called for stronger economic controls and enactment of "a strong anti-inflation law."

"Our stabilization law was shot full of holes at the last session," Mr. Truman said in an obvious reference to congressional amendments which have permitted some prices to rise as production costs go up.

Lawmakers on both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans, gave Mr. Truman a standing one-minute ovation as he entered the crowded House chamber.

Prime Minister Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rose to join in the ovation, as did Senator Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

The first round of applause during his 40-minute speech came when the President spoke forcefully of keeping up the fight in Korea "until we get the kind of armistice that will put an end to the aggression and protect the safety of our armed forces" there.

Reaction among the lawmakers to the President's 5,200-word address was about as expected: Democrats commended it; Republicans glibbed.

"Towline Parts"

Rep. Arends of Illinois, the GOP whip in the House, commented: "It looks like the towline has parted. The Ship of State is foundering. We must call a Republican rescue tug."

House Majority Leader McCormack (D-Mass.) termed it "the message of a great leader."

Senator McFarland of Arizona, Democratic leader, called it "very constructive."

Departing from his prepared text, Mr. Truman borrowed a phrase familiar to European nations with strong Communist parties, in declaring that the Free World must conquer "stomach communism" to win against the Soviets.

This was an allusion to the reputed appeal of communism to hungry or starving people.

Without mentioning Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower by name, Mr. Truman paid indirect tribute to the general's role as supreme commander of Allied Forces in Europe by declaring that the North Atlantic defense setup "has become a reality... a real fighting force."

On the subject of corruption in government, Mr. Truman said he wanted to speak plainly about that, and he declared:

"Of this kind of government above all others, can not tolerate dishonesty among its public servants."

"Unworthy public servants must be weeded out. I intend to see to it that federal employees who have been guilty of misconduct are punished for it."

## Illness Claims Mrs. Koebel Of Woodburn

Statesman News Service

WOODBURN—Mrs. Ebel R. Koebel, 61, Woodburn resident for the past year, died Tuesday morning at a Portland hospital following a brief illness.

Her residence in Woodburn was 172 Hardcastle St. She came to Oregon from Colorado in 1946. She was born Oct. 26, 1890, at Williamsburg, Ohio.

Survivors include the widower, George Koebel, Woodburn; sons, George Koebel Jr., Aurora Route 1, and Karl Koebel, Woodburn; daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Coberly, Sunnyside, Wash., and Mrs. Virginia E. Blake, Salem; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Kemplin, Woodburn; three grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Friday, Jan. 11, at Ringo chapel with interment at Belle Pass Cemetery.

## Loan Office Totals Vet Property Tax

The 6,300 Oregon World War II veterans who have state farm and home loans paid \$489,045 in property taxes, the State Veterans Department said Wednesday.

The department pays the taxes by taking them out of the veterans' monthly repayments. By paying them before the Nov. 15 deadline, the department got the 3 per cent discount and saved the veterans \$15,125 in taxes.

tainment for the younger generation on Sunday, a stroll through the cemetery or into the Bush pasture was a common pastime. Roy Okmart is possibly as familiar with Carroll's sentiments as anyone of Carroll's old-time friends, and I am heartily in sympathy with his suggestion that Carroll's bequest to the city be used to clean up and maintain the Oddfellows cemetery as we believe he would like to see it. There is no other fund in sight for this purpose that would be sufficient, and I doubt if there ever would be. Time would take care of a museum for the library.

Eugene T. Prescott  
1064 Oak St.

## Airport Landing System Explained At Rotary Club

Completion of the Salem Airport system of instrument landing and high intensity lights, due in June, will allow most airplanes to land at McNary Field during almost all conditions, Salem Rotarians were told at their Wednesday noon meeting by James Matthews, assistant flight manager for United Airlines, Seattle, Wash.

Matthews explained the instrument methods and control of the system in his talk.

## 5 1/2-Day Week Request Stirs Talk at Capitol

A State Board of Health proposal that its offices in Portland be open Saturday mornings was causing considerable comment Wednesday in state offices in Salem.

The health board petitioned the State Emergency Board for permission to have a 5 1/2-day work week so the state health offices could be kept open Saturday until noon in order to better serve the public.

Members of the health board discussing the matter at their meeting here Tuesday had indicated they thought other state departments also should be open Saturdays.

The health group's request did not specify whether it wanted employees to work 5 1/2 days or to stagger their working time to keep within a five-day, 40-hour week. State officials said Wednesday that if longer hours for employees were wanted, it would take the approval also of the State Civil Service Commission.

All state departments' employees now work a 40-hour week, though some offices stagger shifts to remain open Saturday mornings.

Possibility was expressed that the Emergency Board might, in its investigation of the proposal, study a similar plan to affect all state departments.

## Chinese Cook Seeks to Force Acheson's Aid

YAKIMA, Wash. (AP)—A Chinese restaurant cook, separated by thousands of miles from two of his children in the Orient, told Wednesday of his effort to compel Secretary of State Dean Acheson to aid him.

Ng Seid Poy's wife and their youngest child, Mary Eng, who will be 2 next month, arrived here from the Far East two months ago. But Poy was unable to obtain permits which would allow Ng Bat Gum, 20, and Ng Chut Pahn, 19, to enter this country, he said.

To compel Acheson, he filed a suit in District Court naming the highest official in the Department of State, Dean Acheson, and seeking to compel the secretary to aid him in obtaining entry permits.

"I was turned down in Hongkong because I couldn't remember the answers to all the detailed questions," Poy told newsmen.

"Maybe" the secretary of state made a mistake.

U.S. Citizen

Poy said he was a United States citizen when he made a trip to China and married Wong Shee in Kwangtung Province in 1926. Later the mother lived with their children, 300 miles inland from Hongkong, he said.

Two years ago, when travel restrictions began to tighten, he contacted the American consulate general in Hongkong to obtain permission for his family to join him in this country.

The smallest child was permitted to come with the mother, he said, but permits were denied the older children.

Chinese Communists denied his wife and youngest child to leave the area without interference, he added.

## Labish Road Survey Due

Survey of County Road 634, east from Labish Center, for proposed improvements was authorized by Marion County Court Wednesday following an earlier inspection tour by County Surveyor A. D. Graham and Theodore Kuenzi, assistant engineer.

The survey involves possible rebuilding of two bridges, elimination of curves and acquisition of right of way for widening to 50 feet along the 2 1/2 miles of road.

Petition to improve Porter Road on a two-mile stretch between Aumsville and West Station was filed Wednesday by residents.

In addition to his salary of \$100,000 a year, the President of the United States has a \$50,000 expense allowance.

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