

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"

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The Cowherd and the Queen

A man whose mother once whipped him for begging bread from relatives Tuesday broke bread with a queen.

A man who often in his life has been homeless, ragged, and hungry this week is getting the royal treatment from Britain and may, later this year, visit the United States where the velvet carpets of hospitality also await him.

The man is Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia.

As a seven-year-old cowherd, Tito used to dream of being a tailor so he could wear fine clothes. His relatives wanted him to be a waiter, so he could wear fine clothes, eat well and not have to work as hard as most Croatian peasants had to work. His father, though, was trying to scrape together passage to America, the land of opportunity, for Tito.

But Tito went to work as a dishwasher instead and later apprenticed to a blacksmith. Going to apprentice school awakened in him a passion for reading and he did odd jobs to get money to buy books. He was a conscript in the Austria-Hungarian imperial army when World War I broke out and, wounded, fell into Russian hands. Already a socialist, Tito joined the Bolsheviks (while still a Russian prisoner) after the October Revolution.

It was during World War II that Tito became a world figure as the leader of the Yugoslav Partisan army. Then he and his guerrillas were again often hungry and cold, living in caves, driving herds of sheep before them for food, suffering from scurvy, eating the leaves of trees and drinking the juices of birch bark.

Later, Tito learned to drink vodka with Stalin himself, and Malenkov and the others. But the two Red leaders fell out and Tito became a synonym for non-Soviet communism.

Which, of course, is why Marshall Tito, the former peasant cowherd, resplendent now in his military uniforms and distinguished in his white tie and tails, was a luncheon guest of Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace and a dinner guest of Anthony Eden at the swank Carleton

House terrace, and was treated to a private viewing of the British crown jewels, and was the honored guest of Winston Churchill at No. 10 Downing Street.

Sex Crimes Prevention

Several shocking accounts of sex crimes in the news recently point to the sex-criminal problem and to measures being taken to cope with it. Studies of this type of crime are increasing. A group of California doctors and sociologists made their report to the state legislature a few weeks ago and their recommendations and findings are worth noting.

The study group made several suggestions having to do with changes in laws, penalties and legal terminology, but they emphasized that laws are not enough to solve the sex crime problem.

"Research indicates that the causes of destructive forms of sexual deviation lie deep in the personality of the deviate and deep in the culture in which he is reared. The problem of prevention merges into the broader field of mental hygiene. The constructive approach in prevention requires effective . . . education . . . (to) create emotionally healthy environments in which to rear children . . . A full-scale preventive program requires not only increased educational services, but also mental hygiene service for detecting and treating personality difficulties in their early stages, and research aimed at finding answers to the many unsolved problems of sexual deviation."

What it boils down to is that happy, well-adjusted families rarely turn out sex criminals—any more than they turn out bank robbers. And society will be plagued with sex criminals as long as we have other problem people, too.

More realistic laws and means to diagnose deviates in time to attempt therapy are very important. As people become more educated about the problem and more alert to symptoms, and facilities for treatment are made available, we may hope to make our society safer for children.



"Thank you, Doctor, for taking the parents side!... takes courage these days to speak out in favor of the unpopular minority."



Just browsing . . . Current issue of Pageant mag. has an article on Spring Fever which every red-blooded American male, who is afraid of his wife, should read. Housewives who sneer through their bangs when their mates mention Spring Fever should be told that medical experts have laid off tearing open cigars long enough to discover that as the warmer days of spring arrive most people actually run their temperatures up a few notches. It's the longer days and more sunlight which bring on that balmy feeling.

"Because of the higher outside temperature," says the article, "the body generates more internal heat than necessary . . . a man yearns to cut loose, seeks adventure, the new, the untried, something, anything, to prove himself!" The average male works off this excess energy by trying to find out how long he can lay stretched out on a couch without moving. Footloose kings trade in their old dancing girls on new models. Legislators drub each other the wrong way. And each spring the internal revenue bureau takes a load off many a feverish citizen . . .

Don Harger, the Northwest's answer to Ike Walton, comes up with another six-word spread in the April issue of Ford Times mag. All about how Mill Creek here has been set aside for kid fishermen only. And about the couple thousand kids who annually take part in the Junior Angling Tournament. The helpful state cop in one of the two color pixes is Patrolman Al Espey, shown helping a youngster untangle (or tarble) something . . . Harger's next pen effort will be an exciting story in the Oregon, on Oregon's smelt run. The yarn will deal with the history, biography and social habits of smelt—and something of the early-day smelt oil business.

Our Washington spy notes that Republicans, after balancing their books following that million dollar inauguration, report a \$100,000 profit margin. And Democrats held their collective chirophylid breath, until the GOP brass announced the dough would be distributed to various charities. Demos feared Republicans might turn the cash over to the Treasury to help retire the national debt and then in 1956 campaign on a platform of "painless debt retirement." But at that rate it would take an estimated 2,700,000,000 more grand and glorious inaugurations. And Adlai probably wouldn't want to wait that long . . .

Pretty big crowds (especially parents with kids) have been turning out for the free shows put on three nights a week at the State Fairgrounds horseshow arena by the Salem Saddle Club. The mounted members put on drills and rodeo stunts and horsey games on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights . . . Those three out-of-state prison wardens must have worn sneakers when they conducted their survey of the state's prison program this week. They were so quiet newsmen can't seem to find anybody who knows who they talked to or about. Capitol rumors are that if the survey report reaches the Legislature in time it may help lawmakers iron out a bad trouble spot at the prison—to wit, the divided-authority problem existing with a prison superintendent-and-warden setup . . .

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

is more vulnerable under its use than is a country like Russia. Here we have huge cities, heavy concentration of industry, exposure on the margins of the country (New York, Washington, Detroit, San Francisco)—targets for enemy action as vital as our fleet nestled at Pearl Harbor on that fateful December 7th. Russia has been moving its industries behind the Urals, and those in European Russia are dispersed and relatively remote.

These facts underscore the gravity of the problem which the reliable Alsop Brothers report as weighing heavily on President Eisenhower's mind: whether to develop the defense-in-depth in the North to give the 2 1/2 hours' warning without which our exposed cities and industries might be just sitting ducks, like the ships at Pearl Harbor. If the Alsop report is correct, and it is based on the authentic documents of the report of scientists to our government under Project Lincoln, then this surely is hardly the time for U.S. swaggering. David Lawrence, one of our more responsible journalists who lately has become provocatively anti-Russian, in the current issue of U.S. News and World Report urges U.S. planes to apply the doctrine of "hot pursuit" and drop bombs on air bases from which enemy planes are flying in their hit-and-run attacks. He thinks this would be a good time to warn Russia that unless it stops sending arms over the Trans-Siberian railroad to Korea, we will bomb that rail-

road. This is his line of reasoning:

"There comes a time in a crisis when to falter, to appease, to cringe is to invite a major war. By standing firm now, we will avoid such a war. For the Soviet people, when they know the purpose of their rulers—to involve them in a war—will not support another conflict in which they are again to make heavy sacrifices."

There is danger in such a line of reasoning. How can we get word to the Russian people that their leaders are provoking war? Since the latter control the organs of propaganda they would use them to rally the people to protect the soil of Mother Russia.

Admittedly we are at a heavy handicap with our sincerity in wishing to avoid war and refusal to "bomb Russia now" before its atomic arsenal is filled. But we cannot break the law of international morality by ballooning very irritating incidents into full-scale warfare.

The times are fraught with danger. Rarely in history is such a deep gulf between nations bridged peacefully. We do need to walk cautiously, with our guard up, but without excess of eagerness to fight the world bully. It is rather a time to draw together our natural allies, to consult with them (for they are in a most exposed situation); and to wrestle with our adversary through channels of diplomacy before conceding there is no end but the chaos of atomic warfare which dooms victor and vanquished.

Welfare Bills Win Approval

The joint legislative ways and means committee gave overwhelming approval Wednesday to two House bills to open up Oregon's public welfare rolls to public inspection, and to put teeth in the law that requires parents and children to support the needy.

The vote on the bill to open up the rolls was 13 to 1. Sen. Robert D. Holmes, Gearhart Democrat, cast the only vote against it.

The ballot on the measure to tighten up the relative responsibility law was unanimous.

Opening up the welfare rolls to inspection is bitterly opposed by organized old age pension groups. They also oppose the relative responsibility law.

Sen. Rex Ellis, Pendleton, chairman of the committee's subcommittee on welfare, said making the rolls open to the public would reduce state welfare costs.

Rep. David Baum, La Grande, said, "I don't know if the bill actually would reduce the welfare load, but at least it would give the public confidence in how their money is spent." Baum said that Indiana, which opened up its welfare rolls last year, reduced its welfare costs 10 per cent.

The bill to tighten the relative responsibility law makes it possible for the welfare commission to find from the state tax commission how much relatives earn, and thus makes it possible to find out if the relatives can afford to support the needy. It also lets the commission force the relatives to pay. The bill contains a scale showing how much each relative is expected to contribute.

NOTICE OF HEARING UPON ORGANIZATION OF THE PROPOSED BUTTE CREEK SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND/OR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL TERRITORY WITHIN THE SILVER CREEK SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. WHEREAS, the lands described in said petition are located in Marion and Clackamas counties, Oregon, and described substantially as follows: Beginning at a point where the Clackamas and Marion County lines intersect on the East section line of Section 11, T8S, R2E, W. M.; thence following the county line in a northerly westerly direction for approximately 6 miles to the intersection of the range line between R2E and R3E in T8S, W. M.; thence North along the range line between R2E and R3E for approximately 2 1/2 miles to the northeast corner of Section 12, T8S, R2E, W. M.; thence west along section line between R2E and R3E for approximately 1/2 mile to the southwest corner of Section 16, T8S, R2E, W. M.; thence following the section line in a southerly westerly direction for approximately 1/2 mile, south 2 1/2 miles, west 1/2 mile, south approximately 1/2 mile to the intersection of the range line between R2E and R3E at a point on the west boundary of Section 19, T8S, R2E, W. M.; thence in a southerly westerly direction along a creek for approximately 6 miles to a point intersecting the west boundary of Section 19, T8S, R2E, W. M.; thence south along section lines for approximately 4 1/2 miles to the southeast corner of Section 15, T8S, R2E, W. M.; thence following the section lines and a subdivision line of sections west 2 miles, south 1 mile, east 1/2 mile, south 1/2 mile, east 1/2 mile, south 3/4 mile to the southwest corner of Section 16, T8S, R2E, W. M.; thence along section lines east 10 miles, north 1 mile, east 3 miles and north approximately 2 1/2 miles to the point of beginning.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held pursuant to the said petition, on the question of the desirability and necessity, in the interest of the general welfare, of the creation of such district and/or inclusion of such additional territory within the Silver Creek Soil Conservation District; on the question of the appropriate boundaries to be assigned to such district and/or additional territory; upon the property of the petition, and all other proceedings taken under the said act; and on all questions relevant to such inquiries. The said public hearing will be held by the State Soil Conservation Committee on the 2nd day of April, 1955, beginning at 9:30 p.m., in the Scotts Mills Grade School at Scotts Mills, in the County of Marion, State of Oregon.

Every person, firm, corporation, state, county, or municipal agency holding title to more than ten acres of land lying within the limits of the above-described territory, or any other interested parties are invited to attend and will be given opportunity to be heard at the time and place hereinafter specified.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF OREGON
By Robert C. Baum
Executive Secretary
Dated this 17th day of March, 1955, at Corvallis, Oregon.
M. 19, 26.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
The undersigned has been appointed executor of the Estate of George M. Whipple, deceased, by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County and has qualified. Persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at 316 Masonic Building, Salem, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published March 13, 1955.
Viola E. McElroy,
Executrix
Roy H. Wassam, attorney,
316 Masonic Building,
Salem, Oregon.
M. 12, 19, 25, Ap. 2, 8.

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LAND—State Sen. Robert D. Holmes (left), Gearhart, here receives plaque as "citizen of the year" for contribution to education. Making the presentation during annual Oregon Education Association convention is Henry Tetz (right), OEA president and superintendent of Central School District (Monmouth-Independence). Looking on is Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, president of National Education Association.

Fish, Game Boards Voice Opposition To Pelton Dam

The State Fish and Game Commissions lined up solidly Wednesday before a legislative committee to fight an attempt by the Portland General Electric Company to build Pelton power dam on the Deschutes River.

John C. Veatch, Portland, chairman of the fish commission, warned the House State and Federal Affairs Committee that passage of the controversial dam bill would compel the state to "pay a tremendous price in loss of fisheries so that one power company can make money."

The bill, sponsored by PGE, would amend the state water code. It would permit court appeals from decisions of the state hydroelectric commission, which re-

fused to let PGE build the dam. Game commission witnesses declared the proposed legislation would relieve PGE from providing fish passages if the dam were built.

Valley Men On Transport

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Navy transport Gen. M. C. Meigs brought 4,379 service men home from Korea Wednesday, including these men from the mid-Willamette Valley area:
Pfc. Lambert J. Feskens, 4620 Auburn Rd., Salem; Sgt. Alvis D. Fetter, Rte. 3, Albany; Cpl. Robert E. Owen, 1161 7th St., Salem; and Sgt. Lawrence E. Poole, Rte. 11 Lyons.

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LUMBER FOR SALE

The Oregon State Highway Department is offering 40,000 board feet of 2x10 T & G Fir in place in a flume at Sardine Creek on the North Santiam Highway.

This flume is no longer required, therefore will sell this lumber upon the highest offer received until 2:00 o'clock P. M., April 1, 1955, subject to the final approval of the Oregon State Highway Commission with the right reserved to reject any and all bids.

Successful bidder will be required to pay cash for the lumber prior to its removal and have the same removed within sixty days from date of acceptance of offer.

FOR INFORMATION contact Mr. C. W. Parker, State Highway Building, Salem; Telephone No. 4-2171, Ext. 717, Oregon State Highway Department, Salem, Oregon.

OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
State Highway Building
Salem, Oregon

Intelligence Reports Say Russia Making New Interceptor Able to Destroy Attacking B-36s

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

(Story also on page one.)

WASHINGTON—A 6 to 7 billion dollar civil defense program currently being studied by the President and the National Security Council is based on the findings of a government research group, Project East River. Their recommendations presumably have been coordinated with the air defense research group, Project Lincoln.

The civil defense funds would be used primarily for providing deep shelters for the urban population and special protection for key industries are the main outlines proposed.

President Eisenhower may decide, after all, to buy air defense without civil defense. On the surface, it seems essential to provide protection for the people of our cities when one in every five attackers is expected to reach his target. Failure to buy air defense looks like taking one chance in five that the population of any given city will experience the fate of Hiroshima. The fact, however, the chance taken will be far smaller. For the odds against an attack being delivered at all will rise steeply as our air defenses are improved from their present sorry state.

This grim arithmetic does not alter this additional civil defense program's very great significance. In effect, the air defense program may be regarded as the culminating symbol of the great choice history has thrust upon this country between comfortable prosperity for the short run or national security for the long run. By the same token, the additional civil defense program may be regarded as a symbol of the many new problems that are created by a preference for the survival of this republic.

Choosing national security will not reduce the need for defense economy, in the sense of the long-overdue attempt to reduce the high unit cost of American defense. True defense economy will remain as urgent as ever. But economies in unit costs will inevitably be swallowed up by new outlays, necessitated by the remorseless forward march of military technology and the increasing power of the Soviet war machine.

case of the meteor that fell on one of the Pacific islands. The first reports of this occurrence so alarmed the Joint Chiefs of Staff that they held an emergency night meeting. The reason was simple. The meteor had been mistaken for a long-range guided missile.

The range was right, for a missile flown from the expected testing area in Russia to the place of the meteor's fall. If you took a string on a globe, the same range would carry a missile from Kamchatka to Detroit. The problem was taken with the utmost seriousness, and the sighs of relief were very deep when the news came in that the supposed missile was a natural product of our stormy universe, and not the result of man's talent for destroying man.

Behind this story are some further unpleasant facts. A long range guided missile with atomic war-head, probably a two-stage version of the German V-2, is now known to be eventually possible. In their search for such a missile, the Soviets are using many of the best German missile experts captured at Penemunde. Most of the best American judges think that the Soviet investment in a long range guided missile program is very heavy indeed. Our investment is relatively light, for the long range missile project is only one among 27 other projects in a Pentagon missile program with an appropriation of about \$1,000,000,000.

Furthermore, we are not merely running the risk of falling behind Soviet development of these dreadful weapons, which in themselves may decide the world power struggle. We are not even making the effort to find out all we can about Soviet programs.

The firing of such huge missiles causes violent ionization. The resulting ion cloud can be detected by appropriate instruments as it travels through the atmosphere, just as the radioactive cloud is now detected after an atomic explosion. But we have not even purchased the appropriate instruments to detect the ion cloud and thus to tell us definitely whether the Kremlin has, or has not, this all-important new weapon. What are we to do about these related deficiencies?

Again, there is the case of the seven groups of B-36s, which now constitute the backbone of our Strategic Air Command. These are our only bomber groups with inter-continental range, and thus the only groups not dependent on foreign bases. They are also, in all probability, the only groups that can carry the hydrogen bomb.

As is well known, there is considerable argument about whether the lumbering B-36s can get

through the existing Soviet air defense system, which consists of MIG-15s directed to the general vicinity of the enemy by ground radar. The B-36s will get from being obsolescent to being completely obsolete, however, if and when a critical item of recent intelligence is directly confirmed.

This intelligence report is credited by the usually reliable British as well as our own A-2. It is to the effect that the Soviets are now producing a high speed, high altitude jet-fighter-interceptor, with its own air-intercept radar. Such an aircraft would be able to seek and find the B-36 in the chilly upper air, besides out-performing it in every other way. Re-equipment of the Soviet Air Defense groups with this new aircraft will virtually render useless all the American Strategic Air Command groups that are still using B-36s.

The planned replacement for the B-36 is the B-52, an enlarged version of the B-47 jet bomber. The B-47 has just, at long last, been given its final triumphant test. The B-52 has not yet been fully tested, but the Strategic Air Commander, Gen. Curtis LeMay, has such great confidence in the new plane that he utterly disrupted the Air Staff, a few months ago, by demanding no less than fourteen B-52 groups at a cost of \$10 billion. Single line production of the B-52 has just begun. But the existing production line, even when working full speed, will take a matter of about four years to replace the B-36s with B-52s.

Having regard to all these facts, and after the most prolonged soul-searching, former Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett and former Secretary of the Air Force Thomas Finletter, took a very grave budgetary decision. Although the B-52 was still incompletely tested, and also the cost was very great, they included funds to start a second B-52 production line. Their aim was to speed B-36 replacement, in order to forestall the expected Soviet fighter-interceptor with air intercept radar.

The new regime at the Pentagon has recently shown signs of questioning this decision. They say, quite rightly, it involves a heavy gamble. But what of the other gamble? What of the risk that anywhere up to three-quarters of the most important groups in our Strategic Air Command will suddenly be rendered useless for a period of years?

These are questions that cannot be eluded, just as the air defense problem cannot be eluded. But when such questions are answered, and such problems are taken in hand, our who's-national policy is bound to be transformed in all its branches. (Copyright 1955 New York Herald Tribune Inc.)