

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

Statesman Publishing Company  
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Published every morning, business office 239  
North Church St., Salem, Ore., Telephone 2-3441.

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Ore., as second  
class matter under act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Member Associated Press

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## Pay for Lawmakers

In reference to the bill to raise the salaries of Oregon's legislators (who get \$600 per annum) a list of salaries paid to state legislators in a number of other states came to our attention.

All the list proves is that there is a wide difference in the regard some states hold for their lawmakers (as expressed in the paychecks) and how some other commonwealths value their representatives.

Utah, for instance, pays its legislators only \$500 per year. California, at the other end of the scale, pays members of the state assembly \$3,600 per annum plus \$15 per day expenses while in session. Kansas and North Dakota pay theirs \$5 per day, with Kansas throwing in an additional \$7 per day expenses during a 60-day session. Louisiana, on the other hand, crosses its lawmaker's palm with \$30 per day. Salaries in other states generally range somewhere between these low and high figures.

Merely citing the amounts paid legislators is not a fair comparison, however, since such figures would have to be equated with other benefits, the state's entire financial picture, and so on. But it is interesting to note that in some states serving as a member of the Legislature is really public service with the pay only nominal—pin money. And in some states being a legislator pays well enough to attract men who want the job as a career in itself, precarious though that may be.

## The Bogyman is Back

Thirty or so years ago when Upton Sinclair was muckraking, advertisers were, in some areas at least, the power of the press. Publishers deferred to space-buyers, and men trembled lest a Big Account be angered somehow and the unfortunate goat be thrown into the street.

That whole situation sounded sort of melodramatic, like the older one about the mean landlord or the villain who holds the mortgage to the homestead. Advertisers came to realize that they were buying a service not contributing money to a charity when they bought space, and publishers, getting richer and more independent, stopped toadying.

But now, once again the advertiser becomes a decisive factor. This recently became evident in radio. Liberal commentators like Drew Pearson are no longer heard on network programs perhaps because threats of boycott against his sponsors caused his sponsors to cease paying for his air-time.

In the publishing business a similar incident marks the return of the bogyman to plague the press. Collier's magazine has fired Bucklin Moon, an associate fiction editor, because (he says) an unidentified pressure group has accused him, in a circular letter to advertisers, of being subversive. The group urged the advertisers to boycott Colliers unless it go rid of Moon. Collier's decide to fire Moon "to quiet the agitation."

Moon denies being subversive. He has writ-

ten several books; one novel won him a Julian Rosenwald fellowship, another won the George Washington Carver award in 1949. Two non-fiction books "Primer for White Folks" and "The High Cost of Prejudice" were favorably received; their titles are self-explanatory.

Whether or not this man is or ever was associated with the Communist cause, we do not know. It appears that Collier's does not know either, for Moon was given no hearing. It looks like a simple case where fear of pressure on and from the advertisers cost a man his job, the publishers bowing meekly to outside dictation. The initiative though came not from advertisers but from gossip spreaders.

The day, then, is approaching when no one can feel secure in his job, or in his club, or in his church perhaps, unless he sways docilely with the prevailing political winds. Perhaps it isn't fair to blame the advertisers completely for this situation, for they, like the publishers, are being coerced to some extent too—by the fear of being tarred with the same brush that indiscriminately brands individuals and organizations Red.

## Burma Complains to U. N.

Burma can make out a pretty good case against the Chinese Nationalist forces which have established themselves in its country. These are the remnant of Chiang's old armies which failed to get to Formosa but did succeed in crossing into Burma. Under General Li Mi they became a nucleus of opposition to the Red regime. The Formosa government outfitted them with new U.S. made weapons, and plans were made for an invasion of China. It was even hoped that the move would stir up a revolt among the Chinese against Mao Tse-tung. Apparently the United States (or some of its citizens) tendered support to General Li.

What happened however was that General Li's army took a bad beating when it moved north into China. Retreating into Burma it has become a source of embarrassment to the Burma government, depriving it of authority in the section where it holds forth.

Burma wants the United Nations to brand the outfit as aggressors, and tries to hold the Nationalists on Formosa responsible. The latter reply they have no authority over these forces; and of course the United States eschews any responsibility for them.

It is hard to see what UN can do, for a resolution will not dislodge them; and Burma evidently hasn't enough power to drive them back into China. They may continue as a nasty pocket of trouble in Burma indefinitely.

The chief significance of their history, however, is the revelation that within China there are no large elements of the population ready to spring to arms when Chiang returns "from Elba."

Diamond Lake used to be one of the best fishing lakes in the state. Then some careless fishermen emptied their bait cans of trash fish minnows into the lake. These grew and multiplied and have virtually destroyed the lake's value for trout fishing. The Game Commission is going to lower the lake by means of a drainage canal, then poison its waters in late 1954. Later it will restock the lake with trout; and hopes thereby to restore its value for sport fishing. Man upset the balance of nature in the lake; now man tries to restore it. Hundreds of devotees of Diamond Lake fishing hope for success.

Fishermen returning with empty creels this spring can't blame their ill luck on "water too high." Trout streams are running bright and clear, in comparatively low volume.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"I think I should warn you... your wife keeps referring to the blueprints as a 'rough idea'..."

## Northwest History

Today's Question: Why Was the North West Company Merged with the Hudson's Bay Company?

The Hudson's Bay Company dates from May 2, 1670. On that day King Charles II of England granted a charter, giving monopolistic privileges in the drainage basin of Hudson Bay, to Prince Rupert and seventeen other men organized under the name of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay."

Today, after nearly three centuries of continuous operation, this company maintains stores in several Canadian cities, and its trappers and traders still collect furs in the Canadian Northwest.

It was many years before the Hudson's Bay Company extended its operations any great distance into the interior. A relatively small number of employees operated out of four or five trading posts or forts. The profits of the fur trade were often large, but there were also staggering losses due to attacks on the forts by the French, who still claimed Canada. This menace was removed in 1763 when

France ceded Canada to Great Britain. Thereafter the Hudson's Bay Company was forced to push its operations westward to meet the competition of other English traders, who ultimately united and organized the formidable North West Company. It was to end the murderous, cutthroat rivalry of these two companies in the area east of the Rocky Mountains that the British government intervened and brought about the merger on March 26, 1821. The name of the Hudson's Bay Company was given to the combined company.

At the time of the merger, the British Parliament passed an act which extended the commercial and administrative jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company over the entire Canadian west, including the old Oregon country. With regard to the latter area, the act was careful to enjoin respect for the rights of Americans under the Treaty of Joint Occupation of 1818. The company was also made responsible for the elimination of abuses with respect to the Indians and the suppression of the liquor traffic in the fur trade.

## E. B. Albright Rites Sunday

Statesman News Service

SILVERTON—Funeral services for Edward B. Albright, who died Sunday at the Silverton Hospital, will be held Wednesday at 2 p.m. from the Memorial Chapel of the Ekman Funeral home. Burial will be in Miller Cemetery. The Rev. Joyce Kendall of Molalla will officiate. Albright was born Aug. 18, 1889, at Marquam, and had farmed there his entire life. On Nov. 2, 1893, he married Nettie Jones, who preceded him in death by two years.

Survivors are two sons and two daughters, Rex Albright, Silverton city attorney; Mrs. J. H. Carson, Salem; Mrs. William Rheinhardt, Arlington, Va.; and George Albright in Springfield, Ore., four grandchildren.

## Burning Bike, Stalled Car Bring Wrecks

Statesman News Service

In two out-of-the-ordinary accidents Sunday a boy rode a flaming motor bike into a ditch and a car rolled backwards down the Marion Street Bridge after it ran out of gas, and the brakes failed.

Sixteen-year-old Ernest Johansen of 350 Plymouth Dr. was riding his motor bike on North Front Street Sunday afternoon when it suddenly caught fire near the intersection of Stark Street, police said.

The youth rode the bike into a ditch and managed to put out the fire on his clothes. Police and bystanders extinguished the burning bike, but not before it was considerably damaged.

About 3:40 Sunday morning a car driven by Joe M. Teisl Jr., 5080 Lancaster Dr., damaged iron work on the Marion Street Bridge after rolling backward down the west side.

Teisl told police the car ran out of gas at the top of the bridge and when he coasted down backwards the brakes failed, sending the car into the side of the bridge.

## Men Fined as Result of Fight

Two men accused of beating up a third man in a street fight Saturday night paid fines of \$150 each in municipal court Monday and were jailed in lieu of payment.

William E. Stout, 432 Marion St., and J. D. Evans, Gervais, were first arrested on vagrancy charges in connection with the beating of Henry Beane, 30, of the Blaine Hotel.

Later the charges were changed to disorderly conduct on which they were found guilty by Judge Douglas Hay who issued municipal court warrants against the men.

Police said the fight occurred in the 200 block of North Commercial Street. Beane was taken to the hospital with a bad cut behind the ear, a cut over the eye, requiring stitches, and bruises and lacerations of the face.

## YMCA Slates Excursions

Statesman News Service

With an eye to a summer of short-trip vacationing, officials at the Salem YMCA have planned at least two Highlander trips to be made via truck and available to boys 13 years and older.

One five-day truck and pack trip is scheduled for Aug. 11-15 and will include stops at Mt. Adams, Goat Rocks and Mt. Rainier. The second trip is for Aug. 18-22 to Mt. Helens and the surrounding lake regions. Cost of each trip is \$20 which includes insurance, food and transportation.

"The trips are designed to provide something enjoyable for boys at a slack time of harvesting seasons in these five-day jaunts," Frank Washburn, boys work director in charge of the planning, said Monday.

It is believed that the first moveable metal type for printing was cast in Korea in 1403.

NEW ZENITH Regent 975 HEARING AID

HEAR DUNCAN McROBERTS SPEAK ON THE FAR EAST SITUATION TONIGHT AT 8 P. M. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH MARION and LIBERTY STREETS Sponsored by Baptist Men's Council



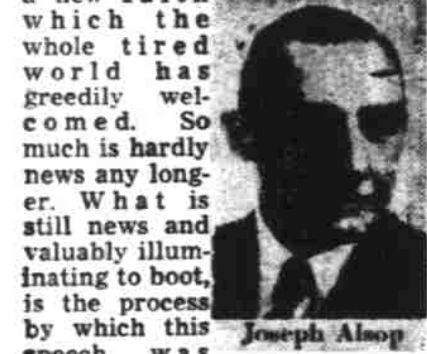
Illustrated: Studebaker Commander V-8 Starlight coupe for Mrs. White (shown) and chrome wheel discs optional at extra cost.

The new American car with the long, low, European look! Only Studebaker has this NEW styling. You saw Studebaker's first postwar car copied everywhere! Now Studebaker again steps years ahead in smart design! The fortunate owners of new 1953 Studebakers are certain to be the most envied motorists in all the world this year. Be one of the first to enjoy the distinction of driving America's smartest car. Order a new Studebaker sedan, coupe or hard-top right away. They're all down to earth in price—dramatically styled new Champions and new Commander V-8s. All models offer Studebaker Automatic Drive or Overdrive—and glare-reducing tinted glass—at extra cost. BONESTEELE SALES & SERVICE INC. 370 N. Church St. Salem

## President's Talk Shows Work of All U. S. Departments in Shaping Foreign Policy

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON—The President's foreign policy address to the American newspaper editors was nobly conceived and nobly executed, it offered a new hope and a new faith which the whole tired world has greedily welcomed. So much is hardly news any longer. What is still news and valuably illuminating to boot, is the process by which this speech was produced.



The process was long. Work on the speech actually started on March 6. It was the day after Stalin died, when President Eisenhower outlined the sort of thing he wanted to say to his chief speech-writer, Emmet Hughes and his chief psychological warrior, C. D. Jackson. The motive then, as when the speech was delivered, was to use the opportunity of the new world situation to seize the political initiative.

But seizing the initiative is rarely easy in the cumbersome and far from maneuverable American government, with its channels and clearances, its compartments and its complex system of coordination. The White House, the State Department, the Defense Department, the intelligence services and a few other lesser bodies were all actively involved. Everyone had his favorite contribution, and above all, everyone had his favorite set of don'ts. The result was summed up in the remark of one tired official:

"I kept count until I'd read seven drafts, and then I stopped counting."

Such endless re-drafting was not necessitated by mere nit-picking, either. Boldness versus caution was the main theme of the debate, with the White House advocating boldness and the State Department quite properly championing caution. The character of the struggle may be judged by what was left in the final version of the speech, and also what was left out. What was left out may be summarized as follows:

The first drafts included proposals for free elections, not only in Germany and Korea, but in Indo-China as well.

At the beginning, White House thinking did not absolutely rule out the disarmament and unification of Germany, following free elections and German unification. (This trend of thought harked back to the forty-year German disarmament guarantee which Secretary of State James F. Byrnes offered the Kremlin nearly seven years ago.)

Some White House thinkers also strongly advocated a call for an immediate meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, with the possible addition of representatives of Communist China, conditional on a Korean truce having been successfully negotiated.

Free elections in Indo-China were quickly dropped from the speech for the reason that the swing there is only half-complete. The Indo-Chinese Communists are only just beginning to lose their former glamor as champions of native nationalism. The State and Pentagon also had little trouble in knocking out the hint about a neutralized Germany. Such a hint would have proven American willingness to make great concessions for peace. But it would have stopped our whole European policy and NATO program dead in their tracks.

The bitterest dispute raged

over the proposal for a Foreign Minister's meeting including the Chinese Communists. The White House argued that such a meeting was needed to find out where we really stood in the post-Stalin era. Certain members of the White House staff wanted China brought in, to test the real nature of Sino-Soviet relations. The State Department replied that bringing in China meant half-recognizing a Foreign Minister's meeting it would give the French a green light to shelve the European Defense Community and Germany treaty.

State won that round, but lost a less hard-fought round which might have deprived the speech of its real pith. The question argued was whether the President's proposals for world disarmament and world reconstruction were timely now, or whether they ought to be delayed until later. The Kremlin's good faith should first be proven, said the Department, by settling such outstanding issues as the Austrian treaty. Our own will to make a real peace must now be demonstrated before all the world, said the President himself. And that, fortunately, was the end of that.

The participants must often have been exasperated by this haggling over what to say and what not to say. Yet the longer one studies the process and its results, the healthier it seems. The professional diplomatic experience of the State Department usually corrected the exuberance of the White House staff. The fresh approach and undimmed energy of the new men at the White House valuably counter-acted the partial shell-shock of the diplomats, caused by long years of dealing with the Russians. And so the President struck a new note of American leadership, far-seeing but not visionary, generous but not appeasing, which has been badly needed for a very long time.

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## The Safety Valve

Wants Better School To the Editor:

As an Auburn school parent I feel consolidated education must be a wonderful thing, but I would like to see some of it get better results. The first thing I voted on when I returned from the Navy was a large bond issue for better and more schools.

We voted to consolidate with the hope in mind that we would have more money to work with and better school conditions. And after six years the poor old forgotten termite-ridden school is still there.

I'm beginning to think it is who you are and how much influence you have. Let's look at the record—new Baker, new Morningside, new Hoover, and I am sure these schools are all needed, now, however, the population trend is toward the East Salem area—and we know that new school is also needed at Auburn. The building has been condemned and fixed and condemned and fixed so many times you would have to see the building to really appreciate what consolidation has done for us.

The building is more overcrowded than any other school in the Salem district and everything that has been added has been done in "lean to" fashion! Our cafeteria is almost adequate as a chuck wagon for our children. Our school is almost home because our plumbing doesn't work. Who would expect our good teachers to stay with us under such conditions—they don't even have a closet in the school where they can keep their nose in privacy. Only a good teacher with a real love for children would stay in conditions like ours... No wonder the people of Fruitland didn't want to consolidate with Salem—their children might be sent to Auburn. I have always felt that my tax dollar was just as good as the next fellow's—but in this case I guess not. However, there is one place they can't be used and that is at the polls—we may not have much money or "pull" but we have a lot of votes and we can still pass the word about the rotten deal Auburn School is getting in the Salem Consolidated School set-up. GLENN MOODY, 3780 Monroe Ave., Salem.

CITY MANAGERS CLUB PENDLETON — City managers of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana have formed the Northwest City Managers Association.

Scientists estimate that about half the matter of the universe exists in stars and their satellites, and that the other half is cosmic dust.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

will suffer if the axe cuts too deeply into power development. The government has assumed responsibility for building main stream dams; and the region is dependent on steady construction of dams and power plants to keep up with demand for energy. The revised budget for the army engineers cuts the allowance for The Dalles project by some \$21 million. This can't help but delay its completion.

The trouble seems to be that the leadership of the House rests in the hands of the Republican hardshells who still are fighting against the New Deal. Congressmen from closely contested districts who might be expected to counsel against reaction have little influence against the leaders.

There is a good middle-of-the-road course to follow, avoiding the excesses and extravagance of the New-Fair Deal and keeping clear of hidebound reaction. Unless Republicans in Congress pick that course they are apt to go bump, bump come November, 1954.

Nearly 200 physicians were on duty at U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs hospitals and dispensaries in 1952.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Comfort? Great! when you go Great Northern. EMPIRE BUILDER WESTERN STAR. TWO GREAT STREAMLINES DAILY BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CHICAGO VIA SPOKANE, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL. Convenient connections in Chicago with fast trains to Eastern U. S. cities. Information & Reservations: L. W. GREENMAN, Train Pass. Agent, 607 S. W. Washington St., Portland 3, Oregon. PHONE: BEACON 7273.