

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sweeps Us, No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

Charles A. Sprague, Editor and Publisher

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## Authorize and Deauthorize

In his address to Democrats in Salem Saturday Senator Morse reiterated his opposition to power partnership proposals for Cougar and Green Peter dams in the Willamette Valley flood control project. He said the power features in these dams were authorized by Congress and related how he had included the provision therefore in a pending bill. Now, he complained, Republican congressmen from Oregon are trying to "de-authorize" them.

The inference was left that there is something sacred about federal authorization. Actually the country is full of projects which have been authorized by Congress but for which no money has been appropriated. Last year Democrats down South got tired waiting for money for a Coosa River development that had long been authorized and got Congress to "de-authorize" it so Alabama Power Co. could take it over and provide the people with needed electricity.

Authorization is the first step in a federal project, aside from reclamation where the Secretary of the Interior has broader powers. But authorization is not final, for the project still has to run the gauntlet of getting money appropriated. There is nothing heinous about deauthorization. Congress itself has altered development programs from time to time.

The real issue is whether the federal government should install the power facilities at these two relatively small dams or let a public body, the Eugene Water and Electric Board, install them at Cougar and a private utility, Pacific Power and Light, at Green Peter. These are such minor works that it is by no means essential that they be under federal control. Morse himself says that if the government doesn't go ahead with construction he will favor some contractual deal. It is hard to see how advocates of public ownership can object to letting Eugene develop the power in its own backyard. In any event the argument should be over the merits of the partnership proposal as compared with federal construction, not over the mechanics of authorization or deauthorization.

An "expert" writing in a nation magazine says that artistic hobbies, such as painting, sculpturing or the like indicate a person has some sort of a maladjustment or emotional disturbance. And thinking of Winston Churchill's hobby of oils (in which he won a prize in London Saturday, by the way), the thought occurs that perhaps maladjustment and emotional disturbances should be more general. Or maybe there should be fewer experts.

One Washington correspondent says the effort now is to get the two Chinas to agree on renunciation of use of force without renunciation of claims. Chou En-lai could continue to claim Formosa and Chiang Kai-shek could continue to claim the mainland; but both would keep their artillery in, grease. That would be one way of easing tensions for the time being.

## Mood of Japanese People Gradually Turning Away From Cooperation With United States

**By Joseph Alsop**  
TOKYO — On the surface, America's relations with Japan seem to be as satisfactory as ever. But look beneath the surface a little. You quickly find all sorts of signs that President Eisenhower was being a bit premature when he officially described Japan as "the bastion of American defense in the Pacific."

A national mood is always hard to detect correctly, and even harder to define without exaggeration. But a great many scores of conversations with leading Japanese have convinced this reporter that the Japanese mood now quite seriously jeopardizes the vital link between Japan and America.

It is a mood of impatience, irritation, doubt, and even rising anger with the United States. These emotions are controlled and repressed for the present, to be sure, by highly practical considerations. But remove the repression by changing Japan's practical situation. The emotions that are now quite largely bottled up may then burst forth with quite astonishing force.

Thus far, the American policy makers have succeeded in blindly ignoring this Japanese mood. They have not been shaken out of their complacency about Japan because the outwardly pro-American and anti-Communist Japanese conservative parties still possess a substantial majority. But even in the case of the Japanese conservatives, if you look beneath the surface what you discover is disturbing.

The two conservative parties, the Liberals and Democrats, still have the majority because they have more money, more political organization and more political experience. But they are not only split into rival groups which are in turn riddled by internal faction and intrigue. They also lack the confident leadership and the bold, clean programs that are so desperately needed by this nation looking for a new direction.

Moreover, while their anti-Communism is sincere enough, the pro-Americanism of Japanese conservatives is strictly a matter of expediency. The big businessmen who dominate the conservative parties think that as yet Japan cannot survive economically without the link to America. Hence the Japanese conservative politicians are officially pro-American. But it is very clear their hearts are not in it.

For example, the conservative strong man, Finance Minister Hisato Ichimada, would no doubt formally deny any anti-Americanism. But one cannot resist the suspicion that if circumstances permitted, Ichimada would like nothing better than to tell America to go to hell and launch into an aggressively independent policy. As for the two socialist parties of the Japanese left, they are still a political minority. But the trades unions are now giving the socialists both the funds and the political organization in the big towns that they need so badly to compete with the conservatives. The young people are all socialists, and mostly left-wing socialists. And while both socialist parties are strongly anti-American, the left-wing socialists are also strongly pro-Soviet.

The Japanese socialists suffer, perhaps even more than the conservatives, from a shortage of leaders and a lack of practical programs. But in this nation which has not yet found itself since the war, the political left can quite conceivably win one day if the trend of world events continues to discredit the American alliance. In any case, one must face the fact that the American alliance is not something the Japanese of any party like, but rather something the majority still submit to because they think they must.

There are two reasons why a majority of Japanese still hold this opinion. The first is plain hard cash.

By far the largest item in the Japanese balance of trade is the annual exchange of more than \$800,000,000 with the United States. The exchange is uneven since we import less than half

the value in goods from Japan that Japan takes from us. For the present the margin is covered by American military expenditures here. For the present, therefore, money is the chief motive of the staunch insistence of the Japanese big businessmen on the American alliance.

But no one knows what the future business attitude may be, when and if the Eisenhower-Wilson-Humphrey disarmament program greatly cuts out military spending here, and Japan, can no longer pay for American imports with American dollars.

As to the second Japanese motive for reluctantly holding to the American alliance, it is just as crudely practical as the first. Everyone likes to be with the winner. Asians like it more than most people, and the Japanese are Asians. Almost ten years later, the aftermath of America's victory in 1945 is still strong in Japan. Thus far, the great majority of Japanese find it hard to believe that America will not be the final victor in any world showdown.

This confidence born of experience that America is a winner was the real explanation of the Japanese indifference to our early defeats in the Korean War. What should have caused a panic in Tokyo did not cause a ripple. But confidence is always a fragile thing. The Japanese are becoming more aware of the Asian crisis. And if the great crisis in Asia produces a series of shattering defeats for the free world, as seems only too likely, a complete recalculation of Japanese politics will have to be made.

This is the real heart of the matter. It is foolish to provoke needless resentment among allies, as we have done with the Japanese. But it is absolutely fatal to forget the rule laid down some eighteen centuries ago by the great Tacitus, "let them detest us so long as they respect us." The consequences that have to be anticipated if developments in Asia undermine Japan's respect for the United States are so serious, that they need analysis in a further report.

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## More Plywood Mills

Plywood mills continue to sprout like mustard seed. A new one is slicing peelers at Independence; another to make sheathing material is scheduled for Dallas. Other mills are starting or projected in other communities.

According to a report of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco there were 100 softwood plywood plants operating at the end of 1954 in the 12th district, compared with 40 at the end of the second world war. During the year capacity for manufacture of plywood from Douglas fir increased by 16 per cent. Since 1947 the average annual rate of increase in plywood production has been 33 per cent, a remarkably high figure. The bank's bulletin reported that seven more plywood plants were under construction or proposed for this district in 1955.

The expansion is the result of several factors. One is the necessity of getting the greatest amount of value out of logs. Another is the utility of plywood in building forms and for partitions and cabinet work, and the saving in carpenter's wages from its use. Still another is the do-it-yourself craze. Plywood is well adapted for use in home shops for making a wide variety of home service units.

This extension of local manufacturing from rough lumber to plywood panels provides more employment and helps take up the slack as lumber mills shut down for lack of good saw timber.

The bomb demonstration for the benefit of civil defense workers has been put off so long the stranded visitors have altered its name from "Operation Cue" to "Operation Miscue." Thanks to the wind and the weather the bomb turned out to have a long time fuse.

On motion of Clem Atlee the Labor party rebel, Nye Bevan, was voted back into the party as member in good standing, just a month before the British general election. This might serve as an example to U.S. Democrats who have been talking purge of their 1954 rebels.

President Eisenhower told the Associated Press members that this country is going to send an atom-powered ship around the world. This would be a gesture quite in contrast with that of Teddy Roosevelt in sending the U. S. fleet on a global circuit while he was President.

## Editorial Comment

### RATIONALE OF WASTE

The president-elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Paul B. Sears, has told a meeting of two western divisions of that organization that the drain upon the nation's natural resources "passes belief." And he finds himself "chilled" by the philosophy which would exploit such resources without restraint on the assumption that the physical sciences can be counted on to find substitutes for everything. This would mean, says he, "an increase in the slavery of men to mechanisms of their own devising."

At the level of material resources and mechanisms, of course, it is a matter of degree. Counting on the intelligence of men to find new substances and new ways is certainly better than cowering before the specter of limitation. And, as compared to huddling before the smoky hearth of our ancestors, we become slaves to mechanisms of our own devising when we flick on the burner.

Dr. Sears recognizes this factor of degree when he goes on to point the goal of "an orderly balance among men and between men and resources." Put in moral terms, what is wrong with the rationale he condemns is not that it puts faith in the ability of men's intelligence to triumph over the harshness in their physical environment, but that it finds reasons to condone profligacy. And profligacy ultimately mocks us.

—(Christian Science Monitor)



## Time Flies

### FROM STATESMAN FILES

#### 10 Years Ago

May 3, 1945

C. W. Paulus was elected president of a new Marion county organization comprised of six commodity groups to work under the name of Marion County Farm Labor Council. The groups are producers of hops, cherries, onions, beans and other crops.

Paul Hale, board supervisor for the Office of Price Administration in this area, resigned his office to establish his own business service in Salem.

Former French Premier Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud and General Maurice Gamelin and Maxime Weygand were freed from months of German political imprisonment when two battalions of the 36th "Texas" infantry division fought their way into Litter castle.

#### 25 Years Ago

May 3, 1920

To Miss Helen Pearce goes the honor of being the first woman graduate of Willamette university to receive the Ph. D. degree in English. She received the degree from the University of California after taking the last of a series of three examinations.

Weaver & Gilbert appeared to be the low bidder on construction of the new South Salem fire station with a figure of \$5649, when bids were opened this week.

Mrs. Laura Ingalls 25, of New York, established a new women's record for consecutive loops in an airplane by executing 344 loops. The former record was 46 loops, held by Miss Mildred Kauffman of Kansas City.

#### 40 Years Ago

May 3, 1915

Stranded in Belgium, his property confiscated by the Germans and forbidden to leave the devastated country by its conquerors, Eugene Bosse, a former well known Salem resident experienced the effects of the war. He was related to Emil Hastings of this city.

An out-of-doors gathering was held at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Goulet when they entertained for friends. A few of the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Durbin, Rita Steiner, Carolyn Dick, Barbara Steiner Albert Egan, Frank Durbin, Jr.

Editorially—if the United States gets by this world war without a crisis or any ultimatum, our country should get a certificate of sanity.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"The motions have been seconded, girls, that we work for civic betterment this month, have a charity bazaar next month and serve our husbands transducers for dinner tonight!"

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

put, and each group is apt to give preference to the use which accords with its own interest.

The method by which this legislation was obtained is one with which Oregon is quite familiar. In the 1953 session Governor Patterson recommended action along this line. Members soon found the subject needed more study than was available during a busy session so the Assembly authorized appointment of a Water Resources Committee. Lyle Watts, former U. S. chief forester served as chairman. This committee held numerous meetings over Oregon and came up with a comprehensive report and specific recommendations on legislation. The principal recommendations were for a ground water code and a permanent state water resources commission.

This Assembly received the report, and the bills to carry out the recommendations. Numerous committee hearings were held at which views of citizens and organizations were presented. On the anvil of these hearings the committee hammered out the final text of the bills and they are now well on the road to inclusion in the Oregon statutes.

Since the state is breaking into new ground of legislation and administration we may expect to learn from experience. The way in which the laws have been prepared and adopted gives basis for hope that their principles will be accepted, and that Oregon will have in law better vehicles for conservation of its water resources.

## Former Salem Woman Dies

Recent death of Mrs. Earl Schaeffer, 58, resident of Salem for many years, at her home in Wallowa was reported here Monday by relatives.

The former Mary Wheeler, she spent much of her early life in the Willamette Valley and attended Salem High School.

Survivors are her widower, a daughter and two sons, all of Wallowa, and sisters, Mrs. Corinne Albright and Leone Wheeler, both of Salem, and Mrs. Leo Reed, Eugene.

## War Mothers Honored by Legion Post

Forty-three American War Mothers and Gold Star Mothers were honored Monday night at a banquet given by Capital Post No. 9 of the American Legion.

Members of the Capital Unit No. 9 were also guests. Cmdr. Daryld Donaldson was master of ceremonies, assisted by Mrs. Lue Lucas. Dinner music was provided by Mrs. Loyal Warner and Mrs. Russell Wilson at the multichord. Others on the program were Michael Lossner and Rod Lehman, accordionists; and Mrs. David Cameron, vocalist, accompanied by Mrs. Earl Andresen.

## Man Waives Hearing on Check Count

Marion Ray Loe, 22, 2431 Market St., was bound over to a Marion County Grand Jury Monday after waiving preliminary hearing in district court on a charge of obtaining property by false pretenses.

Loe allegedly purchased a car with a \$448 bad check as a down payment. Bail was set at \$2,000. He was arrested Sunday by sheriff's deputies. Also taken into custody was John Lindsay, 22, Medford, who was asleep in the car.

Lindsay was sentenced to two days in the county jail on a vagrancy charge. Sheriff's deputies said he is also wanted on a parole violation charge in Medford.

Lindsay and Loe told deputies they had traveled together through Oregon and California for several days. Loe is also being questioned on about 15 other checks allegedly passed during that time, according to Deputy Sheriff John Zalinski.

## U. S. Must Walk Softly In Viet Nam

By J.M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst

The United States has seldom been in a situation where she needed to walk more softly than in Viet Nam today. It's not merely that she has become involved in a multiple-sided family fight. That's bad enough, especially when it deeply involves relations with France.

There is the additional danger that, even though she is backing the side of independence, she will appear to other Asiatic peoples as replacing France in the colonial picture. This is something Washington has studiously sought to avoid.

That France is losing the political battle for Indochina seems just as obvious as her loss of the military battle last year. But she has been fighting hard to do what the British did when India finally gained her independence. That is to preserve her commercial interests, in Communist-held as well as in non-Communist territory.

One of France's great handicaps in this stems from the fact that she has been forced to accept American economic aid for South Viet Nam, which gives the country dollars to pay for American imports when reduction in expenditures by the French armed forces has reduced the supply of France.

Ideology also plays an important part in the split. The United States hopes to see a stable government in Viet Nam before next year's voting when it is feared the Vietnamese Communists might take over the whole country.

Americans have never fallen for the French effort to present chief of state Bao Dai, the former Emperor, as a symbol of loyalty for all Viet Nam. He has always looked like a playboy puppet through whom the French sought to maintain their control while making noises about extension of independence.

Now there is armed rebellion against the established government of Premier Diem, appointed by the French through Bao Dai, at American urging. The chief rebel force is led by unsavory characters who appear to have been snatched by Bao Dai, or at least shielded by him, as they organized vice and rackets. The sources of the money to support his lavish life in the French Riviera, including heavy play at the gambling casinos, has never been clarified.

Diem, on the other hand, has the reputation of an honest man—nationalistic, but dead set against the Communists in whom many Indochinese nationalists have placed their faith.

If Diem wins his fight, as now seems likely after a very shaky period, the United States will take on increasing stature in Southeast Asian affairs, and by that very token the tightrope she must walk will become more slippery.

Washington (AP) — Prosperity at home and freer trade abroad are major ingredients for a victory over communism, President Eisenhower told the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Monday. If the United States adheres to the principles which made it great and at the same time works to develop international trade, Eisenhower said, "We are as certain of defeating communism as we are that we are all in this hall this morning."

# 'Prosperity, Freer Trade Formula for Communist Defeat'

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## Salem Area Students Win In Exposition

Thirteen Salem area students are among winners in the third annual Northwest Science Exposition at Oregon State College who will be honored Friday at a dinner for all first honor winners.

The student exhibits were divided into four major divisions for judging. Displays in intermediate and elementary divisions were on a class or room basis and senior and junior exhibits had to be submitted by individuals.

Winners from this area included: Elementary biological—Group 9, Highland School, 2nd grade; elementary physical—Janet McDonald, Englewood School, 3rd grade; group 5, Highland School, 1st grade.

Intermediate biological—David Nielsen and Gary Morris, Morning Side School, 6th grade; Julie Shiffer and Alice Denek, Morning Side School, 5th and 6th grade class, Queen Anne School, Lebanon; Louis Moss, Santiam School, Lebanon, 6th grade.

Intermediate physical—Earl Pogue, Morning Side School, 6th grade; Junior physical—Jim Hoover, Parrish Junior High School, 7th grade; Melvin Walker, Sweet Home High School, 9th grade.

Junior biological—Larry Wisconsin, Leslie Junior High School, 8th grade; Pamela Morrison and Bruce Birrell, Leslie Junior High School, 9th grade.

## Governors Meet With Eisenhower

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower told the governors of the states Monday night he welcomes their honest differences of opinion with him — no matter how violent they may be.

The President talked briefly and informally to the governors at a dinner climaxed the first of two days of conferences he arranged to brief them on international, national and state problems.

Eisenhower called this third annual get-together with the governors since he took office "a very salutary thing." He said the meeting served to "bring us back closer to the people of your states."

In addition to the governors and their wives, the President's audience of about 250 persons in the Mayflower Hotel included several former governors now in Congress or elsewhere in the federal government. Chief Justice Earl Warren and most members of the Eisenhower Cabinet also were present.

The President spoke of the evolution of the American form of government and said that "if we ever lose the system" set up by the nation's earlier leaders, "we shall lose the United States as we know it."

Then he declared: "It doesn't particularly bother me whether you agree with me. With a smile, he added that he has "heard of two or three of you disagreeing with me, sometimes violently."

The President said he welcomes that, and spoke out against the idea of governors or federal officials "sitting in an ivory tower," oblivious to criticism.

He said that in "honestly sharpening our wits in dealing with honest men . . . we have the best assurance that our country will stay in the pattern laid out 170 years ago."

The governors were told during an afternoon session that a single nuclear weapon can totally devastate 80 square miles. They promptly turned on the heat for more federal help in handling civil defense.

Funeral arrangements are in charge of the Virgil T. Golden funeral home.

## 'Hare, Hound' Race Held by Motor Club

Craig Taylor won first place in a "hare and hound" event conducted Sunday by the Willamette Motor Club. His navigator was Bruce Taylor.

Second place went to David Brunkel, whose navigator was Sharon French, and third place to Richard N. Don and his navigator Donald J. Kowitz.

J. Harold Brown was chairman of the event which called for drivers "bound" to attempt to follow exact consisting of lime bags dropped by another vehicle (the hare) over a 70-mile course.

The lime bags were dropped before intersections indicating three possible directions—right, left or straight ahead. The contest was routed over dirt, gravel and sometimes paved roads throughout Marion County.

It concluded at Eyerly's foreign cars office where trophies were presented.

## Death Claims Salem Man

Mathew Peterson, 80, who until his retirement had been a Turner-area farmer, died Monday in a Salem hospital. He had recently been living at a Salem rest home.

Until moving to Salem, he lived two miles north of Turner. He was born Aug. 31, 1874. Relatives, if any, are unknown.

Funeral arrangements are in charge of the Virgil T. Golden funeral home.

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