

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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They Kept Lines Open

Folks grouse a lot about the weather, and if they are personally afflicted they are apt to vent spleen on some government official or service organization. (Mayor White told us the other day how some one had called him up in the middle of the night to give him billy hell because the phoner's sewer line was backing up—as though the mayor were responsible for both the rain and the inadequacy of the sewer system). For our part we feel the public authorities, state, county, city are entitled to high praise for their diligence in meeting the many bad situations which arise in times of storm. They have done their utmost to spread warnings of trouble, post signs for guidance, keep lines of travel and communication open. They have been very responsive to inquiries from the press as to flood conditions—we'd like to single out County Engineer Anderson for praise for his cooperation in providing our news staff with conditions over the county.

Nor should we overlook the faithful labors of utility workers on railroads, telephone and electric systems. They have not been as hard pressed in this vicinity as in other sections, but they have kept outages and delays at a minimum. It is in the tradition of linemen to face and beat the storm and rarely is that tradition slighted. Another group who have had a lot of extra chores are the plumbers and furnacemen who have responded as promptly as they could to frantic calls for help from flooded or chilled householders crying for immediate service.

We are quite dependent on our so-called modern conveniences and apt to get distraught when any of them fail us. It is quite in order to compliment those agencies and workmen who labor to keep all our facilities functioning for our use and comfort.

Harriman's Program

Governor Harriman is doing his best to see that he is not overlooked as a presidential aspirant. He has urged a legislative program that really is torn out of the New Deal handbook. Christmas is past, but Averell hangs something on the tree for most every one, including a \$5 income tax credit for every taxpayer and dependent. He proposes increased benefits almost all along the line and calls for a reversal of the trend toward concentrating wealth in the hands of a few. He still hangs onto his own large (inherited) fortune, but so did his mentor, FDR.

These "giveaway" programs are ones that receive the blessing of Democrats, so maybe Harriman is just the man for them to nominate for President.

This is Leap Year, but spinsters will do well to look over the field before leaping.

Soviet Strategic Air Arm Rapidly Gaining On America's Long-Range Striking Forces

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSON

WASHINGTON — Within a rather short time, the American Strategic Air Command will be measurably weaker than its Soviet competitor, the Strategic Air Army of the Red Air Force.

It may sound a bit nightmarish to say that SAC is now losing the predominant strength that has been the heart and center of the free world's defense for the last decade. But no other conclusion can be reasonably drawn from the American government's own intelligence forecasts, as agreed and approved by the National Security Council itself.

The melancholy contrast between Soviet and American rates of production of advanced aircraft types was disclosed in the last report in this space. It was disturbing enough. But the really disturbing feature of the present situation is the way these production rates must inevitably change the balance of air-atomic power.

As the Russian air-production program indicates, the Soviet Strategic Air Army is being lavishly re-equipped. Its slow, short range TU-4 bombers are being sloughed off. Their places are being taken by excellent jet bombers, the medium range "Badger" and the long range "Bison," which are comparable to our own B-47 and B-52.

Within about twenty-four months, the Soviet Strategic Air Army will consist of somewhere between 600 and 800 long range "Bisons" and somewhere between 800 and 1000 medium range "Badgers." These manned aircraft will be importantly supplemented, moreover, by the medium range ballistic missiles, capable of reaching any European target, which the Soviets are also turning out in quantity.

In the same time period, the American Strategic Air Command will retain its existing medium range force of 1,800 B-47s. The only improvement will be made in SAC's eleven long range

groups, which have a total complement of no more than 330 aircraft. In these groups, obsolete B-36s are being replaced by B-52s, but this replacement is going so slowly that it is unlikely to be finished within twenty-four months.

By the end of 1957, therefore, the Soviet Strategic Air Army, with its "Badgers" and its guided missiles, will have medium range striking power at least equal to the power of SAC's 1,800 B-47s. Meanwhile, with 600 to 800 "Bisons," the Strategic Air Army will have at least twice the long range striking power of SAC—and the disproportion may be considerably greater. On a straight plane-for-plane basis, the Strategic Air Army will then have the edge on SAC.

But SAC's brilliant commander, General Curtis LeMay, and the Soviet Strategic Air Commander, Lieutenant General V. B. Aladinski, will not just be counting planes and missiles as they measure their relative strength. They will be thinking a great deal, for example, about their relative freedom of action.

General Aladinski will have absolute freedom of action. General LeMay will have none. For his big punch, General LeMay will still have to depend on his medium range force; and this force of B-47s will still be utterly dependent on its bases overseas. In fact, denial of those bases will have the effect as the total destruction of about two thirds of SAC's airplanes before the shooting even starts.

In other words, General LeMay will be in pawn to the nations that control those overseas bases—the nations that may so easily deny those bases to SAC under threat of Soviet H-bombardment. That was of course why General LeMay asked this year for an urgent program to provide SAC with 1900 B-52s.

General LeMay's request was refused for the usual budgetary reasons. Thus SAC's future inferiority to the Soviet Strategic Air Army was by implication accepted by the Administration policy-makers. And in another area of defense budget-making, this future inferiority of SAC was doubly assured.

In brief, the U. S. Air Defense Command now has almost no fighters fit to intercept the new Soviet jet bombers. American fighters of advanced type, F-105s, F-101s, and F-104s, are good enough to do the job. But mere

We Should Do Our Share

Despite the efforts of a few almost-regular donors and those of a small minority who heeded the call, made especially urgent by western floods, blood donations in Salem during January's visit of the bloodmobile fell far short of the need and of expectations.

The record is one that should pique the local pride, particularly as it became known several days ago that Marion County residents, wherever they might be in the nation, are entitled to draw blood whenever needed, through a reciprocal program set up by the Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

In 1955, 2,589 pints of blood were collected in Marion County. In the same period, 5,055 pints were used at hospitals in the county. The bright side to the picture is the faithfulness with which some persons continue to be of assistance to their fellow men. Some have donated scores of times; many have joined the gallon club. They are performing a real service but they need and deserve the cooperation of many others to place this area in a position of paying its own way in a vital service.

Blood more and more is becoming invaluable both as a life-saver in shock and surgery and in the combatting of degenerative diseases. Now that it is available to residents of this area anywhere, on a reciprocal basis, it would appear paramount that we do our share. Prospective donors can either register by phone with the Red Cross in advance, thereby saving time when they appear, or volunteer without advance registration. The next drawing is at the Elks club Friday, Jan. 13.

President Leans on Milton

When the President left for Key West just after Christmas his plane flight was delayed until his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Penn State College, could get aboard. Milton went down to help the President in the drafting of his message to Congress. Ike has a high regard for his brother's opinions, so there is little doubt that Milton gave him a great deal of assistance in framing, perhaps in writing the message. He also will be in on the planning of the administration's farm program in association with Secretary Benson.

It is this close association with administration policy which has brought Milton Eisenhower's name to public attention as a possible successor to his distinguished brother. Politicians may favor him because of his name, but it would not be a case of inheriting a title by virtue of relationship. Milton has qualifications of his own for high office though his chance for getting the GOP nomination in an open field would seem slight. Only another Willie-type blitz could get that for him.

A Los Angeles real estate developer made a device in his will of \$300 a month for life to two women on condition that they refrain from use of alcohol and tobacco and do not become engaged or married. Since both the beneficiaries are over 50 years old, they probably will accept the terms—until Mr. Right comes along and raises the ante.

The Portland sports center is to be located south of the city auditorium and the Kennel club is moving the dog races away east of the city. Both locations are better for Willamette valley folk, the first for its convenience, the second for its inconvenience.



IT SEEMS TO ME Court Clears 2 Turner Men

(Continued from page 1)

his letter to her. Here are some extracts:

"If you found us poor, ignorant and prejudiced it is probably because we haven't quite recovered from the 'reconstruction' your carpet bag great-grandfather forced upon us.

"If you observed strained race relations here, as you said you did, then, it is as a result of agitation by long-nosed do-gooders who have no understanding of our problem yet try to dictate our affairs."

He says that not once has a Mississippi congressman tried to dictate to the great state of Oregon how she should conduct her affairs: "This is a record that you should try to emulate."

His final thrust is this: "If you really desire to learn our race problem, Mississippi has a couple of hundred thousand Negroes that she will be happy to see migrate to your district."

This last is the coup de grace of argument, in parallel with that other remark: "You wouldn't want your daughter to marry a Negro would you?"

I shall let Mrs. Green defend herself; which I think she is able to do.

The tone of these letters, however, reveals the heart of the problem of race relations in the United States. The Deep South considers the Negro problem as peculiarly its own to be solved in its own way by the Whites. Residents in other parts of the United States feel that the discrimination which the Negroes suffer denies both democratic concepts of human equality before the law and the tenets of Christian faith. Incidents like the unrequited death of young Emmett Till (who may have been a youthful bouncer) and other instances of Negro insecurity in Mississippi touch the conscience of other Americans, and expose the United States to international discredit.

I believe the people of the North and West have a large measure of sympathy for those of the South, both whites and blacks. They would be most happy to have Southerners of both races solve their problems. They are conscious of their own prejudices which have produced grave race riots in Northern cities.

It is in order, too, to note that progress is being made. South as well as North. The disappointment Northern and Western folk have is that many white people in the South, particularly Mississippi seem determined to resist progress in race relations, and to

insist on keeping Negroes in inferior status both by economic pressures and threat or use of force or intimidation. It is such situations which prompted President Eisenhower to call for a bipartisan commission of investigation.

What Rep. Womack and his constituents need to understand is the same forces which are breaking down barriers of race and color round the world are at work in this country. State boundary lines will not bar them long.

Time Flies: 10 Years Ago

Jan. 7, 1946

The United States delegation to the United Nations assembly closed ranks in harmonious accord after a two-hour conference with Secretary of State Byrnes, who made it clear that any plan dealing with atomic energy secrets must receive congressional approval.

Three Salem men pledged to fraternities on the university campus at Eugene at the close of the first postwar rush week are George Alexander, Bela Theta Pi; Daniel J. Fry, Phi Delta Theta; and Walter J. Mead, Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Kells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kells, is enrolling for New York City to continue her voice study with Paul Althouse and Alice Nichols.

Warner Brothers, of Hollywood, announced they had signed Earl Sando to make a film at their Long Island studio in which the jockey will act, sing and ride horses. (Recently Earl was seen on Ed Sullivan's show. His father and sister reside in Salem.)

Unless Oregon will standardize her farm and orchard products she cannot expect to compete in foreign markets with neighboring states, speakers told a meeting of

farmers, orchardists and shippers at Portland. George K. Aiken, editor of the Ontario Argus, presided.

Governor elect Julius Meier is having a private telephone line built from Salem to the Meier and Frank store in Portland.

40 Years Ago

Jan. 7, 1916

The belief that a local chapter of at least fifty members of Sons of the American Revolution can be formed in this city was freely expressed at a meeting in the Commercial Club. Present at the meeting were: F. D. Thielen, Ralph D. Moore, Russell Brooks, Frank Spears, W. Connell Dyer, the Rev. James Lisle and Winthrop Hammond.

The country's store of apples on January 1, was almost 10 per cent larger than a year ago. The figures show that 2,801,000 barrels and 3,049,000 boxes of apples comprised the country's apple supply.

Moving pictures of the Cherrians and the school children of Salem carrying letters to the post office, representing the efforts of Salem put forth during letter writing week, was one of the features of the all-Oregon letter writing campaign.

University Hall on the Brown University campus was used as a barracks by American and French troops during the American Revolution.

UAL Scores Biggest Year In Salem Operation History

United Airlines flew 8,853 passengers out of Salem during the year 1955. It was the biggest year for passengers, air mail and freight in the airline's Salem history. The jump in business has led to

plans for expansion of the Salem facilities this year, it was announced Friday by Hal Sweeney, station manager.

Passenger totals for 1955 showed a 25 per cent increase over the 5,487 figure for 1954. Air mail increased 27 per cent with 49,000 pounds the past year against 38,000 pounds in 1954.

Biggest jump was in air freight as 1955 saw 102,000 pounds for a 43 per cent increase over the 71,000 of the year before.

It has been recommended that Conair service replace the two DC-3 flights now coming into Salem and Sweeney said it is hoped to have the change in effect sometime this year.

Plans for expansion, said Sweeney, will include an additional office for radio, teletype and load-planning quarters. Present space would then be used as a reservation office. A canopy extension to the limousine loading area and a new baggage area also are planned.

Sweeney said a total of 7,211 passengers departed here in 1955.

The training college of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina, Saskatchewan, has perhaps the only church in the world used exclusively by policemen.

Rules Issued to Aid Property Taxpayers

Samuel B. Stewart, state tax commissioner in charge of the valuation division, announced Friday that the commission has issued a group of rules and regulations that will assist personal property taxpayers in taking advantage of a new "monthly average" method of reporting this type of taxable property.

Under a law of the 1955 legislature personal property taxpayers have a choice of making their tax returns either on the monthly average basis or on the Jan. 1 date as in prior years.

This option, in effect for the first time this year, will give relief to those taxpayers who carry a large inventory of goods, livestock or merchandise on Jan. 1, but a smaller amount during the remainder of the year.

The new law, Stewart said, will be of particular interest to owners of logs, lumber, livestock and a few other types of businesses that maintain a high seasonal inventory during the winter months. The Jan. 1 reporting date is still in effect and the taxpayer has until March 2 to make his report to the county assessor but the return is based on his taxable property on the Jan. 1 date.

The change in the law permits this Jan. 1 report, to be the actual physical inventory as of what date or an average of monthly inventories for the previous year.

The regulations issued by the tax commission govern the methods by which the monthly average option can be exercised. The principal point of the recommended procedure is that the taxpayer must keep adequate records to enable the county assessor to determine the value of the stock on hand at the end of each month.

Stewart said the valuation division has copies of the rules and regulations available for interested taxpayers. County assessors throughout the state also have copies of the regulations and can help the taxpayer make out his personal property tax return.

Firm to Make Microwave Reflectors

A firm to manufacture microwave reflectors expects to go into production in Salem soon, according to its owner George Kreitzberg.

An assumed business name for the Microflex Co., 2300 S. 25th St., has been filed with the Marion County clerk's office by Kreitzberg for the purpose of designing and constructing microwave facilitating equipment.

Kreitzberg describes the equipment as 24 by 30-foot aluminum reflectors designed to bounce microwaves around hills and other obstacles between microwave stations. They would be constructed of 8 by 10-foot aluminum panels, according to Kreitzberg who has been working on the design.

Market for the reflectors would largely be with power companies, says Kreitzberg.

RECORD POSTED

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP) — The harbor commission reports cargo tonnage through Hamilton in 1955 broke all records and showed an increase of nearly two million tons over the previous year. The 1955 figure was 7,519,961. The increase was mostly ore and coal.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION Salem Federal Savings and Loan Association

560 State Street, Salem, Oregon.

December 31, 1955

ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans	\$10,316,957.73
Loans on Savings Accounts	24,703.69
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	150,000.00
United States Bonds	1,500,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	151,343.65
Office Building	17,000.00
Other Assets	546.03
Total	\$12,160,551.10

LIABILITIES

Savings Accounts	\$10,915,935.11
Borrowed Money	200,000.00
Loans in Process	271,433.60
Other Liabilities	2,000.00
Specific Reserves	9,489.86
General Reserves	575,072.11
Surplus	186,620.42
Total	\$12,160,551.10

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GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We probably shouldn't complain . . . I suppose waiting for hours is part of the sacred doctor-patient relationship! . . ."