The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Purchase the Bush Pasture

Tomorrow the voters of Salem have the opportunity to do something at small cost to themselves which will be the greatest legacy the vast majority will ever leave, that is to validate again the issuance of $125,000 in bonds for the purchase of the upland of Bush's Pasture. Voted down once when offered at a higher price, the new proposition was approved by the voters last June. A technical defect in the election call makes the new election necessary. In view of the engagements entered into as a result of the last election the voters should reaffirm that verdict and authorize the purchase.

This 43 acres of upland lying in the heart of the city is a precious bit of woodland and pasture, with the northerly portion improved with buildings and gardens. In no other city is there a similar tract in its native state available so near a city's business center. Desirable now, it will become increasingly valuable as park property as the city continues to grow. Its purchase is an investment in Salem's long-time future.

Part of the plan proposed for the upland purchase is the setting aside of ten acres in the lowland for an athletic field for Willamette university for which $25,000 will be paid to the city. This land is best adapted to recreational uses. It lies nearly flat, has a gravelly soil. On its portion the university plans to establish its athletic field, with a stadium, and locate its track and ball diamond and tennis courts. The field will be made available for general use the same as Sweetland field has been in the past. Thus while the title goes to the university, the use will be by the whole community. The availability of this tract for the university will eventually release the present field on the campus for other improvement, something that will be required as the university develops. There simply is no other suitable area for an athletic field within a reasonable distance of the campus. To make this possible friends of the university have already raised or pledged the $25,000 needed. Thus the university has done its part; the community should not break faith with the university by rejecting this deal.

There is one additional factor which makes the deal advisable. Under the original agreement with the city by which the lowland was given to the city for park purposes, the city is required when it takes possession of the tract to construct a boulevard 120 feet wide clear across the lowland on its westerly border. This, if done properly, will cost the city many thousands of dollars, and is wholly unnecessary for the park's development. Under the present proposal the city will be relieved of this requirement if it purchases the upland. The saving thus made possible may fairly be considered as reducing the net cost of the upland.

The pasture purchase has been endorsed by the chamber of commerce, various service clubs, the central labor council. So far as is known there is now no organized opposition. But there are those who dislike any increase in their taxes; and hence it is necessary for friends of the project to rally to its support and get out a strong affirmative vote.

The Statesman urges the voters of Salem to clinch for all time this beautiful tract of land, preserving it for public park purposes. If this is done tomorrow uncounted generations of people residing here will be grateful to this generation for a rich inheritance.

Nisei Become Vocal

Second generation American-born Japanese (Nisei), whose American citizenship failed to protect them from what perhaps was necessary discrimination during the war, at least have found their voice and some good may come of it. They now ask to be treated as just another minority group—but they also are battling for better treatment for such minority groups in general.

The policy is something new for the Nisei. In pre-war years, Japanese and Japanese-Americans in the main appeared content to struggle individually for assimilation in the communities they called home. Little was heard of any Japanese groups and no collective action ever was taken. Then war broke out and the Nisei and others of their ancestry became the greatest problem-child minority since the Civil war. Then, months and years of internment knit the interests of the sons of Nippon. Those who survived the trying times with clean slates of American loyalty decided that if they wanted to continue residing here they had better become vocal and recognized.

Thus it is that Larry Tajiri, former editor of a Japanese-American newspaper in San Francisco and one of the most able and best educated Nisei in the nation, now writes for a semi-monthly tabloid called "Now":

"The Nisei problem is an inseparable segment of the whole subject of racial and religious discrimination in the U. S. It is a part of the race question, which is inspired out of the anti-democratic treatment of members of the negro population."

Tajiri may be accused of trying to fend off discriminatory legislation or grab new advantages by jumping his group with other minorities who already have won benefits—ie, the Chinese, who can become U. S. citizens, and the negroes, whose fight against Jim-crowism has gained strength. But at least he is showing, by the very nature of the company he seeks to keep, that either by choice or necessity the Nisei have elected to forget the Nippon myth of superiority—if ever they actually subscribed to it—and throw in their collective lot in a struggle for and with democracy.

The move should strengthen the Nisei cause, but whether the still-current onus of Shinto ancestry will be a completely acceptable ally for other minority groups remains to be seen. Onus or no onus, the war record of the Japanese-Americans speaks for itself and any one with a vestige of respect for the bill of rights can hear it. It is well that Tajiri and his group have decided not to let us forget it.

Airport Subsidy

Mayor O'Dwer of New York in his first message expressed a desire for legislation to enable the city to make its airport self-sustaining. This wish doubtless percolates to every city in the land with experience in providing airports. So far they have been definite luxuries, by no means self-supporting.

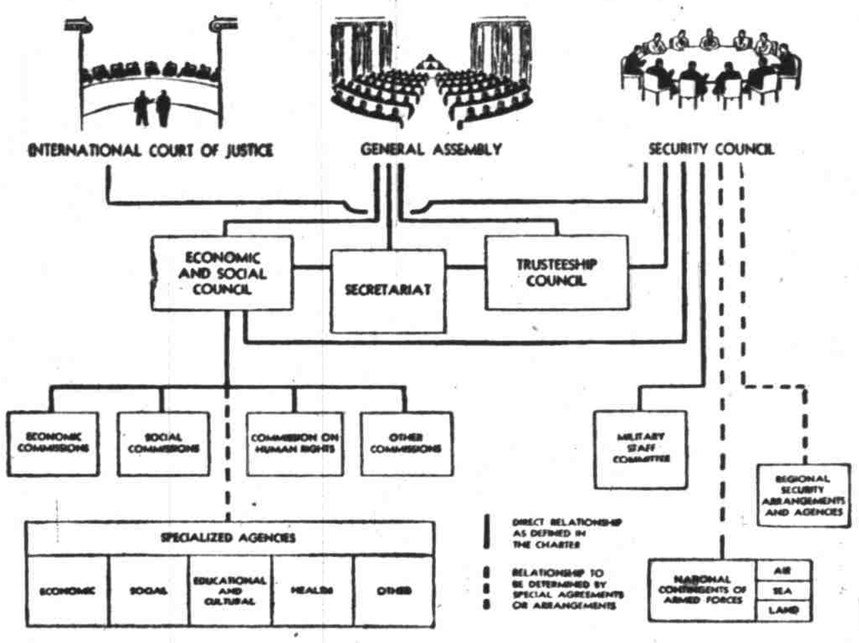
It is easy to make a case in behalf of a system of charges which would yield some return to the cities for their investment. The out-of-pocket cost to the city is a subsidy to users of the airports; and serves to discriminate against competing forms of transportation which provide their own stations and terminals.

The matter however is not merely one of finance; it is also one of urban pride. Cities like to keep ahead of their neighbors; and have been willing to subsidize airports in order to stimulate air travel and attract commercial airlines. So there is not much chance that O'Dwer's theory will gain general acceptance.

Cities are able to justify the expenditures for airports by reference to the common practice of providing docks and wharves for water transportation. This has long been standard practice. Where private docks charged high rates or provided inadequate facilities, public bodies were created to enter the field, provide ample terminals and docks and hold the scale of charges to very low levels. Seldom does income from operations meet expenses and pay interest on the investment; but inter-port competition keeps cities in the business. With this precedent it was not difficult for cities to provide airports and bear burdens of cost in the infancy of air transportation.

It may come about that air traffic will become so great that service charges will provide some revenues for cities. That might well be true at important centers of air travel like New York, Chicago, San Francisco. For the smaller cities however that is not in sight. And only those cities which can afford the luxury of a modern airport should undertake to provide and maintain one.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



Meeting today in London will be the general assembly of the United Nations, which formally will inaugurate the new organization to preserve the peace of the world. Above is the chart showing the form of the UNO. The general assembly is composed of representatives from every nation which has signed the charter. It will choose the elective members of other units of the organization, including six members of the security council.

Marion County Polling Places

Auburn, school.
Aumsville, city hall.
Aurora, K.P. hall.
Breitenbush, school house.
Brooks, school house.
Butteville, IOOF hall.
Champoeg, memorial building.
Chemawa, grange hall near Keizer school.
Croisan, grange hall.
Donald, Masonic hall.
Englewood, school house dist. No. 78.
Fairfield, grange hall.
Fairgrounds, school house.
East Gervais, high school.
West Gervais, Lelack residence.
Hayesville, school house on highway.
Horeb, Richard's store.
Central Howell, school house basement.
North Howell, grange hall.
East Hubbard, city hall.
West Hubbard, Hovenden building.
Jefferson, Masonic hall.
Liberty, community hall.
Macleay, grange hall.
Marion, WOW hall.
McKee, Belle Passi school house.
Mehama, Women's club.
Mill City, state bank.
Monitor, IOOF hall.
East Mt. Angel, city hall.
West Mt. Angel, Travis building.
Pringle, school house.
Quinaby, Robertson's warehouse.
Rosedale, school house.
East Salem, school house.
Salem Heights, Salem Heights hall.
St. Paul, community hall.
Scollard, Wengenroth's store.
Scotts Mills, IOOF building.
Shaw, Masser's hall.
Sidney, grange hall.
Silverton Hills, community hall.
North Silverton, basement Catholic church, 211 Grant st.
South Silverton, Evergreen school.
East Silverton, city council room.
West Silverton, K.P. hall.
Stayton, Wright terminal.
East Stayton, grange hall.
West Stayton, school house, dist. 61.
Sublimity, Foresters hall.
Turner, Masonic hall.
Union Hill, grange hall.
Waconda, Aspinwall's garage.
East Woodburn, Methodist church.
West Woodburn, city hall.

Salem Precincts

Salem No. 1, basement U.B. church, corner 17th and Nebraska.
Salem No. 2, first floor Court st. Christian church annex, 17th at Court.
Salem No. 3, basement Foursquare Gospel church, 19th at Breyman.
Salem No. 4, State Heating plant, 12th at Ferry.
Salem No. 5, basement Richmond school.
Salem No. 6, Johnson Sheet Metal offices, 1410 S. 12th st.
Salem No. 7, St. Vincent De Paul hall, entrance on Columbia st.
Salem No. 8, basement Jason Lee church, Jefferson at Winter st.
Salem No. 9, basement Bethel Baptist church, D at N. Cottage st.
Salem No. 10, basement Woman's club, 460 N. Cottage st.
Salem No. 11, Hotel Senator on Court st.
Salem No. 12, N.E. corner basement Deaconess hospital, S. Winter st.
Salem No. 13, basement Leslie junior high school.
Salem No. 14, Immanuel Baptist church, Hazel at Academy st.
Salem No. 15, office of Hunt Bros. cannery.
Salem No. 16, city hall in Salem.
Salem No. 17, banquet room of Marion hotel.
Salem No. 18, basement of Leslie Methodist church.
Salem No. 19, high school, north end, room 115.
Salem No. 20, 344 N. 23rd st.—Mrs. Hilborn's residence.
Salem No. 12, basement First Church of God, 1425 N. Cottage st.
Salem No. 22, Parrish junior high school, room 11.
Salem No. 23, courthouse.
Salem No. 24, basement Friends church, corner Washington and S. Commercial sts.
Salem No. 25, auditorium Englewood school.
Salem No. 26, basement Highland school.
Salem No. 27, Washington school, basement east entrance.

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

POEMS, by Franz Werfel, translated by Edith Abercrombie Snow (Princeton; $2).

Those who know Werfel's memorable novel, "Forty Days of Musa Dagh" and his play, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," will be surprised to find him claiming, in the preface to these 50 poems, that he regards his poetry as "the most important" part of his life-work.

But they will be inclined to agree as they savor the lines collected here, the first volume of his poetry to be published in English . . . with the German originals printed on opposite pages.

"The Calendar of Sleep," which is fine solace for a busy, ageing man; "Body in the Mirror," which is not; "Despair," the lament of youth; "Early Spring," "Night Rain," "The Wayfarer Kneels" and "Permanence," written by the exile in California "without folk, without land," are richly imagined, full of deep emotion.

The poet composed a one-page foreword last July, shortly before his death. In it he pays eloquent tribute not only to the present translator but to other careful and sensitive translators, who are too few.

"Translated poems," he writes, "are an impossibility." But whenever the impossible is achieved, the translator "becomes a poet in his own right."

TRIBUTE TO THE ANGELS, by H. D. (Oxford; $2).

There was a time . . . I'm sorry it's past . . . when H. D. would have taken pleasure in reducing these 30 pages to one. This vision of a new life rising out of catastrophe seems more poetic lore than poetry; she writes about something, she doesn't create it. She calls in vain on mandrake, mandragora, the seven fires, even Azrael, Raphael, Gabriel, Uriel and Astarte.

SEA PIECES, by Clare Murray Fooshee (Harbinger House; $1.50).

Mrs. Fooshee's first published volume shows a talent for imagery, considerable strength and an economy of means unusual in a first book. The sonnets, except possibly "Query Filed for the Future" and "Meeting," come off least well. I recommended "Fog," "Remedy," "After Storm," "Back of Us Forever," "Majorities, Minorities" and "Tennessee."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page 1)

from other countries to probe into Russian factories and laboratories.

Another thorny question which admittedly is a threat to peace is the relation between Russia and its neighbors on the south: Turkey and Iran. Turkey is vehemently protesting demands of soviet citizens for slices of territory about the Black sea. Iran blames Russia with fomenting a rebellion in northern Iran which threatens to divide that country. Either of these countries, which are members of the United Nations, might bring up in the assembly for debate these issues under the claim that they marked aggressive interference with their security. What will happen if the subjects come up is hard to foresee. Russia has solemnly professed a desire for a world organization to preserve peace. At the same time she has pursued unilateral plans for her own security which indicate little confidence in a world organization. If the new organization is to function, it dare not dodge these issues, even though one of the great powers is a party to the dispute.

An anxious, troubled world will watch the progress of this first meeting of the general assembly of the United Nations, not expecting too much to begin with, but hoping — and praying — that at long last a start is being made toward a world federation.

Tax Answers

BY J. W. MALONEY,
COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, PORTLAND

No. 3

1. Suppose I am one of the taxpayers who must file a Declaration of Estimated Tax on January 15, how do I estimate my tax for last year? Estimate your income for 1945 and then figure the tax by the same method you use to compute your exact tax on your annual return.

2. Are there any special worksheets or tables to help me estimate? You don't need any special sheets. Use a copy of the regular return blank, Form 1040.

3. If I use the regular return blank, Form 1040, to figure my tax, can I file that instead of an estimate form? If you fill it out like a regular return and use exact figures (not estimates), you can file Form 1040, and it will serve both as the declaration due now and as the return due March 15.

4. Part of my tax bill is paid through the tax deductions my employer makes from my paycheck. Do I have to pay the estimated tax on top of that? You pay only the difference between the withholding tax and your total tax.

5. If I am changing an estimate and have already paid some installments, how do I take credit for those payments? If filing Form 1040-ES, write the total amount of your payments on line 5. If filing Form 1040, write the amount on line 7(B), page 1.

6. Suppose my estimate last March was far too high, and I have already paid more than my correct tax for 1945. Can I get a refund for the difference? Yes, by filing your regular return and showing the amount of overpayment in line 9, page 1, Form 1040.

Tomorrow: How to avoid penalties on your estimate.

Public Records

CIRCUIT COURT

Cannery building, Inc. vs Sarah Lamb and others. Complaint to quiet title.

Dean A. Shomaker vs Frank Thomas. Complaint asks judgement of $328 for alleged damage and loss of use of plaintiff's automobile in accident December 8, at 12th and Mill streets in which careless driving on part of defendant is alleged.

Earnest F. Andrews vs Laura Bernice Andrews. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks for custody of one minor child. Married July 16, 1942, at Vancouver, Wash.

Ruth E. Ploss vs Allison A. Ploss. Suit for divorce charging desertion for custody of one minor child and $40 per month support money plus fees and costs. Married Aug. 29, 1942, at Kelso, Wash.

Edna B. Spencer vs Glen L. Spencer. Decree of divorce restores plaintiff's maiden name of Edna A. Brown to plaintiff.

Marjorie J. Hoven vs Oliver E. Hoven. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks that plaintiff's maiden name of Marjorie J. Potter be restored. Married July 21, 1944, at Salem.

D. Faye Edie vs Ben M. Edie. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks for custody of two minor children and $50 per month support money. Married Dec. 19, 1939, at Vancouver, Wash.

Alice J. Davis vs Floyd H. Davis. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks for custody of three minor children, $35 per month support money for each child and certain household furnishings plus fees and costs. Married July 19, 1937.

Luda Credille vs Claude Credille. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks for custody of two minor children and $40 per month support money. Married Feb. 12, 1927, at Hot Springs, Ark.

Bessie McCoy vs Ivan McCoy. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks for custody of two minor children, $50 per month support money and $50 per month alimony. Married May 4, 1940, at Vancouver, Wash.

State of Oregon vs Fred Pepple. Court order authorizing additional witnesses for plaintiff.

Ernecia E. Buck vs B. L. Wilson. Application to place on trial docket.

Doris M. Lepley vs Willard R. Lepley. Defendant files answer admitting and denying.

Inabelle C. Larsen vs Glenn E. Larsen. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks for $42.50 per month alimony and that plaintiff's maiden name of Inabelle Creech be restored. Married June 20, 1942, at Olympia, Wash.

Winona Louise Meech vs William Walter Meech. Case dismissed with prejudice upon motion of plaintiff.

PROBATE COURT

Inga Westby, estate. Oscar H. Loe appointed administrator and Ed Overland, Anton Dahl and Alber Overland appointed appraisers.

Ralph Hook, estate. Order sets apart certain property to Tillie Hook.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

Willis J. Hart, 24, restaurant owner, and Hazel Mae Pack, 18, student, both Dallas.

Roy Jack Kuenster, 24, oil field worker, and Betty Mae Pierce, 20, dancing instructor, both Salem.

Richard I. Rogers, 23, Campbellsville, Ky., and Mavis Y. Beck, 18, telephone operator, 1265 D st., Salem.

JUSTICE COURT

Leo Joseph Staab, $1 fine and costs on charge of not having a 1946 chauffeur's license.

Elmer Summers McDaniels, fined $1 and costs on a charge of driving without an operator's license.

Claude C. Borszich, fined $1 and costs on a charge of driving a car without an operator's license.

Robert Creason, $5 fine suspended on a charge of driving with defective lights, $1 fine suspended on a charge of driving with an improper license, costs paid.

Arthur Gustus Hall, fined $10 and costs on a charge of having no P.U.C. permits, $2.40 fine suspended, costs paid, on charge of improper vehicle license.

Mrs. Marvel Blankenship, held to answer after preliminary examination on charge of receiving and possessing stolen property.

MUNICIPAL COURT

Walter S. Smith, Portland, reckless driving liquor involved, $50 fine.

Grier Brothers, Inc., 229 N. Liberty st., parking violation, $4.50 fine.

Frank Weissbeck, 2080 Laurel ave., parking violation, $3 fine.

Francis E. Clark, 955 Garnett st., parking violation, $3 fine.

Wilmer D. Graham, 2155 University st., parking violation, $3 fine.

State Veterans' Affairs Office Adds 2 Men

Two additional appointments to the staff of the state department of veterans' affairs were announced Wednesday by Hugh E. Rosson, director. They are E. R. Austin, Salem, who becomes head of the accounting department and Edward T. Taggart, Portland, appointed administrator of educational assistance.

Austin, a veteran of both wars and recently discharged as major from the army air forces, was employed for 12 years as head accountant of the former World war veterans' state aid commission before entering the service three years ago.

Taggart was recently discharged from the army corps of engineers after 27 months of service, most of which was in the CBI theatre. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon and was formerly principal of Garden Home school.

Both men will serve in the veterans' affairs headquarters in the state library building, Salem.

Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—(AP)—Haste is being made slowly in Chungking.

And that may be a good thing if something real and lasting is to come out of the long, tiring conferences which General George C. Marshall is holding with Chinese government and communist negotiators.

In the past, such conferences gave out less of the atmosphere of hard, exhausting argument. They ended in superficial agreements merely restating what everybody knew—that nationalists and communists must work together if they are to avoid bloody civil war. Neither side really changed its fundamental demands.

Correspondents have glimpsed General Marshall speaking emphatically to the Chinese in the conference room, and it may be assumed that he is holding firmly to his role as a determined catalyst whose job is to get these hostile elements of China to mix.

J. D. White

Holding to Issues

The discouragement of Chang Chun, the central government negotiator, and the way communist delegate Chou En-lai has shunned reporters, both may indicate that General Marshall is holding the talks down to the brass-tack level more closely than they ever stayed in the past.

If so, that is good, but the way isn't easy. China has suffered from undeclared and intermittent civil war between the central government and the communists for 18 years. The basic issues have not been resolved. That is why it's tough going today.

This undeclared civil war differs from our own war between the states because then the north won a conclusive victory over the south and there was no doubt about it. Remembering how deep were the hatreds and suspicions following even this conclusive victory, it readily may be seen how much more difficult it is to solve today through through negotiation, the basic issues in China which still burn despite years of indecisive fighting and quarreling.

A typical issue now is blocking achievement of a truce. The cease-fire order proposed by the government would not be effective in the key northern provinces of Jehol and Chahar. The communists say they took these over from the Japanese after the surrender and that now the government is trying to take them by force.

Continued Fight Planned

The government says the communists have no right to keep the nationalist armies out of those two provinces and it proposes in effect—though the exception in the cease-fire proposal—to go ahead and take them, by force if necessary.

There are extremists in Chungking who have been advocating the use of any amount of force to win such a victory as the north won over the south in the United States in 1864.

There are extremists in Yenan, the communist capital, who no doubt would favor winning the kind of victory that the south would have liked to win over the north in this country.

This doesn't mean that the issues are the same in China today. It does mean they are deep and wide and hard to get across.

It complicates the work of the negotiators in Chungking, whose job is to avoid what actually happened in America between 1860 and 1864.

State Treasury Cash Reorted

Cash in the state treasury here December 31, 1945, including unreceipted items, aggregated $57,528,255.60, State Treasurer Leslie M. Scott reported Wednesday.

Bond investments carried in the cash account total $29,572,565.60.

Other bond investments aggregate $42,205,621.32 with state unemployment compensation trust funds of $73,984,000 deposited in the United States treasury.

GRIN AND BEAR IT — By Lichty

"Why shouldn't he look guilty—he happens to be one of the innocent witnesses at a Congressional investigation."

PGE Figures Show Growth Of Valley Area

Figures, released here by W. M. Hamilton, division manager of the Portland General Electric company, show substantial increases in the number of residential consumers of electric service during 1945 in the Willamette valley division of the company. Such figures ordinarily are indicative of population growth or decline, depending on their trend.

November, the last month for which figures are available bears out the trend of the previous 12 months with 89 new homes and farms connected for electric service during that month in the Salem area.

Figures for the 12 month period prior to December, 1945, show residential customers in the local division of the company increasing from 16,729 to 17,265, a gain of 3.2 per cent. General commercial and industrial users of electricity increased from 1949 to 2053, or five per cent.

Responsibility of PTT Employes Cited by Official

Strike actions of Western Electric Employes' association and the firm's Association of Communication Equipment workers "do not arise from any dispute with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company," and the latter "urgently requests all employes to do their full duty in meeting our responsibility to the public," F. D. Tellwright, general manager of P.T.T. for Oregon, said Wednesday. His message was received by L. H. Henry, Salem telephone company manager.

Radio Speech Class Planned In Salem Soon

A non-technical class in radio speech and production will be established in Salem starting January 17 by the general extension division of the Oregon system of higher education. The class will be conducted for a period of eight weeks and will be held in the basement room of the Salem city library.

Six experts in the field of radio will present the material for a series of lectures. Members of this new class will gain on insight into background of America's newest industry and also learn how radio programs are planned for broadcasting. The class members will also have an opportunity to record their voices for analysis by the instructors.

Three of the six instructors will be representatives from Portland radio stations. These include Eldon Campbell from KEX, Mark Bowman of KOIN, and Homer Welch from KGW. Allen Miller and James Morris will represent station OAC, and the staff members from station KSLM will conclude the series with a demonstration of their studio.

The proposed class will meet from 7 to 9 p.m. each Thursday and registration fee will be $8 including the cost of recording disks for individual class members. Registration will take place at the first meeting on January 17.

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Lovely 6-Diamond Duo. 2 Fine Diamonds Support the Solitaire . . . There Are 3 in the Matching Band.

Budget Payments

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