

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Rotation on the Campus

Campus life is beginning for many a college co-ed who has been sitting the war out with nothing but a pinup of the soldier boy friend and occasional letters to buoy her romantic fancies. The men are coming back, and coeducational institutions no longer look like normal schools or ladies' seminaries.

But college life is still a bit complicated. For one thing many of the new crop of males, GIs mostly, are married, so they have to be "charged off" of the list of socially eligible. Then in most institutions the number of women students still exceeds that of men; so that a fair proportion of the fair are doomed to be dateless unless something is done about it.

Up at the state university, where there are now 1240 men out of an enrollment of 2850, a scheme is being worked out to "spread" the manpower, so the 400 excess females will escape being permanent wallflowers. The plan is called the "Rotation Plan" which provides rotating company for the girls. The Oregon Emerald thus describes it:

The only solution to the situation seems to be the "Rotation Plan"—i. e., no two people will occupy the Officer's Club together more than once each week. Another phase of the plan involves the pledge of women not to attempt to attract their escorts sufficiently to cause them to propose a Sunday afternoon appointment. Also, having accomplished their objectives, dated women and men will be required to absent themselves from the Side and Taylor's to allow greater freedom of operation on the part of the undecided.

Before this time unacquainted to members of the student body, the Rotation Plan has been carefully prepared and tested at many other institutions of higher learning with unanimously successful results. Already at Oregon, members of the leading fraternities on the campus have adopted the method and testify that "Nothing can replace it!" Gradually, on an example basis, it is expected that the more women than men idea will present no difficulty. Every woman at the University will go out at least once a week; the men will go out every night, and the campus GPA will soar with the absence of time wasted worrying about dates.

But what will happen to the rotation plan when spring comes round? Then comes the mating season, and "going steady" becomes the rule. Perhaps by that time the numbers will be more nearly even; and that, of course, is what the co-eds yearn for.

## Truce in China

There have been many evidences that leaders of both major factions among the Chinese wanted to avert civil war. The fact is there has been very little fighting since the treaty was signed between Russia and the nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. There were ominous threats but little shooting developed. Government troops were able to enter Manchuria without much difficulty, and only minor clashes seem to have occurred between government and communist forces. Hence it is not surprising that a truce has been agreed on to suspend all armed conflict between these radically opposed elements.

The signing of a truce does not mean the resolving of the differences which have kept China disunited. The progressive steps now offered by Chiang Kai-shek—freedom of person and speech, freedom for all political parties, release of political prisoners, and provision for local self-government with popular elections—should help promote unity and will at least give status to the communist party.

China's internal problems, however, are so great that it will take more than a military truce and declaration of democratic principles to insure their solution. The political problems involving widespread corruption and favoritism; the finance problem created by almost worthless currency; the economic problem of reconstructing China's agriculture and building up power and industry are fundamental for the successful functioning of the country. The advantage of the armistice is that it permits the leaders to tackle these problems without the diversion of effort and money in civil warfare.

General Marshall seems to have played the part of mediator quite successfully. His great prestige must have been helpful to him in talking to leaders of both parties. But fundamentally there was the will to peace on the part of the Chinese people. Even the leaders had to yield to that pressure. If the same spirit of desire for unity prevails in the approach to the remaining problems this truce may well mark a most important milestone in the long history of China.

## Soldier Demonstrations

General Eisenhower has reported to President Truman that the demonstrations in protest of delays in return of soldiers to their homeland were not such as to call for disciplinary action. Nevertheless the spectacle of these outbursts in Manila and in Frankfurt and in Tokyo is not pleasant to observe. The eagerness of servicemen and women to get back home is understandable; but likewise it ought to be understood that we cannot demobilize our armies forthwith. The shooting phase of the war has ended; the occupation stage continues. Garrison duty is sheer boredom, as a rule, and worse when it is require din a foreign land that has been stricken by war. Still it is just as much a part of soldiering as marching and fighting.

Those who have served long in the armed forces and who have gone through combat deserve the first call for discharge; and they have been getting it, in such numbers as to swamp travel facilities at home. But there must be a large number of men overseas who

have not been long in service and who never got into shooting territory. Surely they can wait their turn, as good soldiers, without engaging in unseemly protest.

These demonstrations illustrate how we fight wars. When the shooting starts men rush to enlist or answer their induction call without protest. Once the shooting stops the men want to drop their guns and get back home. It's pretty hard to keep a military establishment in the face of that attitude of mind. Americans must realize the necessity of maintaining a larger standing army to be ready to meet our present obligations as a world power; and that means that large numbers of men will have to serve as soldiers and must accept duty at overseas stations.

## The Better Atom

Via an anthropologist of Londonderry, Northern Ireland, comes a report that the Russians already have developed a superior atom bomb. In fact the Hanford product, itself an improvement on the Oak Ridge experiment, is said now to be "obsolete."

Maybe so, but if it is true, the Russians are much faster workers than the world has given them credit for being. Time has always been something the Russians thought they had plenty of, as well as space.

The story has the earmarks of wild rumor; for there is little logic in having news about a Russian atom bomb emanate from Londonderry, whose previous fame has been restricted to its "Air", nor from an anthropologist, of all people. Russia may turn up with a better atom, but not so fast. We can enjoy the privilege of exclusiveness for some months yet.

The split atom nearly split the American delegation to the UNO meeting, according to report. The fission was said to be due to disagreement over the sharing of the secret of the process. President Truman is said to have placated Senator Vandenberg to avert what would have been a politically explosive separation. The little atom certainly packs a powerful punch, in peace as in war.

## Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White  
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—(AP)—The truce in China covers a lot of ground, but it necessarily does not cover important points which must be settled through negotiations.

The truce was a prerequisite to such negotiations. It orders the slugging to stop, everywhere, between communist and central government (Kuomintang) troops, and that's a big order.

Both sides have made important concessions to enable this truce to work. Some of them point toward the vital concessions which still must be made before the whole dispute is settled.

The communists, for instance, agree to restoration of communications, including mail, throughout China. Thus they relinquish an important bargaining weapon and with it probably their own independent postal system.

The truce permits Chiang Kai-shek, within limits, to consolidate in some of the areas where the communists have been disputing his authority, including south China, Manchuria and the corridor into Manchuria. **Will Secure Positions**

Inner Mongolia isn't mentioned, however, and it appears Chiang finally agreed to leave the communists as they are for the time being in that disputed area.

The truce allowed the Chungking political consultation conference today to open in an atmosphere of greatly strengthened hope. That hope grows with the prospect that the political "tutelage" which the Kuomintang party has exercised over China is coming to an end.

Dramatically today, Chiang announced that his government had granted legal status to all parties, including the communists.

While the communists still may doubt the fullness of the political freedom Chiang promises in view of the central government's present systems of secret police, they may be reassured by his commitment today on local self-government, which would appear to give the communists an open chance in the political field everywhere on their own merits.

**New Election Goes Unmentioned**  
However, there's no mention of a new election which the communists have been demanding—to choose a new slate of delegates to the national assembly which is scheduled to meet May 5. This slate now is heavily weighted with Kuomintang delegates chosen before the Japanese war began. The way may be open for the consultation conference to revise that situation in time, however.

Similarly, there is no mention of how the independent communist armies are to be disposed of—whether they are to be incorporated into the national army, and how many of them, or what. That remains to be settled, and, like the national assembly question, still is a prime source of possible trouble.

The truce is a commitment by both sides to eschew violence and rely on peaceful discussion in settling these things.

The assembly issue is up to the political consultation conference in Chungking, on which the Kuomintang has 8 delegates, the communists 7, and other parties and elements a total of 23.

Enforcement of the truce itself is to be in the hands of an executive headquarters in Peiping which will have one central government member, one communist, and one American. Their decisions, when unanimous (and apparently only when unanimous) will be issued in the name of Chiang Kai-shek as the president of the republic of China.

In agreeing to this, the communists acknowledge Chiang as their commander-in-chief.

## Salem Ward and Precinct Boundaries



## Precincts Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. in Today's Special Vote

- Salem Precincts
- Salem No. 1, basement U.B. church, corner 17th and Nebraska
- Salem No. 2, first floor Court at Christian church annex, 17th at Court
- Salem No. 3, basement Four-square Gospel church, 19th at Breyman
- Salem No. 4, State Heating plant, 12th at Ferry
- Salem No. 5, basement Richmond school
- Salem No. 6, Johnson Steel Metal office, 1410 S. 12th st.
- Salem No. 7, 21, 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 Marjorie hotel
- Salem No. 18, basement of Leslie Methodist church
- Salem No. 19, high school, north end, room 113
- Salem No. 20, 344 N. 23rd st.—Mrs. Hilborn's residence
- Salem No. 21, 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

## News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON  
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ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10. — A sedate presidential boomlet of Harold Stassen is recognized here as being under way.

The 38-year-old navy commander is starting out upon the path which Wilkie trod, appearing on the quiz program of all ages (Information Please), making speeches around the country to educational organizations, rug manufacturers, etc.

Plainly he is heading to fill the Wilkie vacuum in a manner, by establishing a republican leadership of the farming west and creating a spokesman-ship for the internationalist-liberal uprising-of-a-sort out here.

His speaking style is not crisp, his comments are rarely unexpected. Consequently he has attracted little publicity attention, yet young people like his clean-cut appearance and he is greatly extending his following.

An able young reporter, who was closely associated with him for some weeks at the San Francisco conference, says Stassen there established an intimate respect for foreign delegates, particularly the Latins, who were not sympathetic to his purposes, but admired him.

College students particularly, I have found, are enthusiastic for him. I have heard an eminent young republican express belief that he would be the next president "if" the republicans are "smart enough" to nominate him.

The man in the street out here suspects he is angling toward the senate seat of Henrik Shipstead, who is up for re-election this year, and not exceptionally popular. Their theory is a senate seat would prepare the way for him to assert some national leadership.

His friends in Washington have doubted he would care to take the needless risk involved, and believe he would get further, working outside as Wilkie did. I do not believe he will run.

His movement will be an increasing challenge to the top position of Governor Dewey. The New Yorker must survive re-election this year to maintain his power, and if popular men like Farley or Forrester get into the race against him (Justice Jackson seems headed toward the chief justiceship rather than Albany at the moment) Dewey will have his troubles.

He has made no move since the national election to establish a personal national leadership, except organizationally in a loose personal control of national headquarters.

At any rate I do not find confirmed republicans talking either Stassen or Dewey, as much as Bricker. The Ohio ex-governor has a strong personal following in the party. In a three-way republican contest today, I believe he would win. A surge will come up for him if he wins the Ohio senatorship (Burton vacancy) in the fall.

On the democratic side, or inside, the current word is that Mr. Truman will not run, because neither he nor Mrs. Truman like the job. They say Byrnes is the likely man. I doubt both suggestions.

If Mr. Truman succeeds in staying off the traveling public it would mean the moral decay of the employes who have so long and honestly served the public. It would mean that the cost of travel, already high, would be increased. It would mean that service standards for the masses would deteriorate.

This vice should be scotched promptly. Supervisory officials should make bribery for accommodations a cause for dismissal. The public itself, if it is smart, will quit passing out the currency to get a table at a restaurant, a room at a hotel or a bed on a train. If it doesn't the evil will be permanently engrafted on our commercial life.

There are approximately 3,000 anti-friction ball and roller bearings of all types in the modern commercial coast-to-coast passenger and freight airplanes.

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## The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

BRIDESHEAD REVISITED, by Evelyn Waugh (Little, Brown; \$2.50).

Capt. Charles Ryder, in civilian life a painter of architectural glories, is quartered with his outfit on an old estate for as long as 25 pages at the beginning and end of this novel, and in between comes the extended story of Ryder's acquaintance with the Marchmains and his first and subsequent visits to Brideshead.

Perhaps just because of the extra 250 pounds a year which he got from his father for studies at Oxford, Charles was destined to a life colored and off-colored by Marchmains. Lord Sebastian introduced him to the family: The insistently Catholic mother, the father who has run away to Italy, the lovely Julia, the young sister Cordelia and the stuffily upright heir.

Sebastian and his Teddy Bear, Ryder senior and his crochets, Rex Mottram and the diamond-studded tortoise, Mr. Samgrass and the Grand Tour... out of such odd sticks Waugh builds

his novel patiently and solidly. Catholicism, to which Waugh is a convert, and drink and student pranks and love in and out of marriage beds are the stuff around and around which conversation and action circle.

Waugh is a sharp observer with an eye for the picturesque and a hand for transcribing it in one arresting phrase. You will remember the boring dinner guest left to talk to the candlesticks, the thirsty people whose glances follow a tray of liquor as a hunting dog's nose points to a plate of meat, and the fellow with the smiling dentures. And you will admire Waugh for his mischievous, caustic descriptions of shipboard parties and people without sea legs.

But the novel, which is a Book of the Month for January, isn't entirely satisfying. The body of it is like a piece of music in two movements, the second brief, fast and interesting but the first a slow movement to end all slow movements. You are quite willing to let the candlesticks do the listening.

And though the characters seem somewhat lifelike, they don't stir your emotions except perhaps in prologue and epilogue, which isn't enough to contain the burden of 350 pages.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Your boy friend will just have to eat in the kitchen with us—your father's income tax papers are spread on the dining room table till March 15th and can't be disturbed!"

## Tax Answers

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

- Assuming I had enough income in 1945 to be required to file a declaration, is there a penalty for failing to file or pay the tax due on a declaration? Yes. The penalty is 5 per cent of the amount due and unpaid, plus one per cent for each additional month—the total penalty not to exceed 10 per cent of the amount unpaid.
- Is there a penalty for estimating my tax too low? Yes, but only if you underestimate your tax by more than 33 1/3 per cent if you are a farmer, or by more than 20 per cent if you are not a farmer.
- How much is the penalty for underestimating? The penalty is 6 per cent of the difference between your estimate and the correct tax (but not to exceed the total difference between your estimate and 66 2/3 per cent of the correct tax if you are a farmer, or the total difference between your estimate and 80 per cent of the correct tax if you are not a farmer).
- Suppose I filed my 1945 declaration last March but now find it is underestimated by more than 20 per cent. Can I avoid the penalty? Yes, by filing an amended declaration or your annual return by January 15 and correcting the underestimate.
- Suppose I based my 1945

## Marion County Polling Places

- Auburn, school
- Aumville, city hall
- Aurora, K.P. hall
- Breitenbusch, school house
- Brooks, school house
- Butteville, IOOF hall
- Champoeg, memorial building
- Chenewa, grange hall near Keizer
- Crossan, grange hall
- Donald, Masonic hall
- Enlowood, school house dist. No. 78
- Fairfield, grange hall
- Fairgrounds, school house
- East Gervais, school house
- West Gervais, Leback residence
- Havenville, school house on highway
- Horeb, Richard's store
- Central Howell, school house basement
- North Howell, grange hall
- East Hubbard, city hall
- West Hubbard, Howenden building
- Jefferson, Masonic hall
- Liberty, community hall
- Macley, 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
- Roadside, school house
- East Salem, school house
- Salem Heights, Salem Heights hall
- St. Paul, community hall
- Scollard, Wengert's store
- Scotts Mills, IOOF building
- Shaw, Masser's hall
- Sidney, grange hall