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4— Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, February 8, 1950

More Births Mean More Schools

Salem had anticipated that more schools would be needed in the next few years. How many or at what cost was not known. School authorities were trying to figure what the needs would be according to present student enrollment, the big increase in births and the probability of an increase in newcomers to the city.

Monday night school authorities gave a first accounting of the need. It called for another high school and additional elementary classrooms in four schools this year and additions in two more next year. The cost was estimated at \$3,730,000.

Two years ago the voters of Salem approved a \$1,500,000 school building program, after paring an original school board proposal of twice that amount. The objection at that time to the larger figure was that the school building program should be based on a pay-as-needed plan. Certain school additions, the voters decided, would have to come up later.

School authorities aptly describe their problem as one of a rising birth rate—instead of a problem of schools. The number of births which tripled from the depression years to the peak year of 1947 calls for a solution in the form of more school facilities. How many more facilities will have to be decided exactly in the next few months.

So as to avoid any criticism about "rushing" the voters into a decision, the school board has announced the problem early enough for groups of citizens to survey the problem and the suggested solution. This year members of the citizens committee who were so active in scaling down the board's requirements two years ago should accept the request of the board for help in arriving at an acceptable current solution. The board's earnest search for advice and help is commendable. A school bond issue vote looms for May.

In other words, the solution to the problem of more and more school-age children in Salem must be determined specifically by the first of April to be ready for the voters if a May ballot is planned.

Dewey Balances Budgets

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York has reversed the trend of the federal government and of many state governments by turning in a budget for 1950-51 reducing the cost of state government. As the New York Times remarks:

"This is a sizeable achievement in these times, on any level of government, won by self-restraint and a resolute closing of the door against the temptation to new adventures in state service. It is a budget balanced without proposed resort to the tax stabilization reserves set up for a rainy day, although these have already come in handy for a current local-assistance deficit."

The budget message asks for no new taxes, and presents a balanced budget which recommends appropriations \$77.6 million below the current year whose appropriations were \$939.3 million and recommended appropriations for next year \$861.7 million, though assistance to localities, about 60 percent of the whole budget, is still rising in percentage. There is less politics in the message than would be expected in an election year.

During his term as governor, Dewey has proved himself an able administrator and an economical one. His record is in sharp contrast with that of President Truman, whose administration has been the most extravagant in peace time history and whose budgets, for both the current year and next are in the red billions of dollars forcing increase of national debt by deficit spending.

If Dewey had been elected president, there is no question but that the national budget would be balanced and that we would have had a government for all the people instead of for special pressure groups. Results show that Oregon voters showed better judgment than the rest of the nation when they voted for Dewey instead of Truman for president in the last general election.

Our Wilderness Areas

President Truman has signed an executive order prohibiting flying "sportsmen" in the roadless wilderness area of the Superior national forest comprising a million acres. Resort owners, dependent upon air travel, are given two years to close up their affairs as have private individuals flying to their own cottages.

All travel thereafter in this wilderness area will be, as originally intended, by foot or canoe. It was supposed that the prohibition of roads would prevent the commercializing of the primeval forest, lakes and streams, but the airplane has changed all this and swank resorts followed, patronized by the wealthy, to the destruction of wild animals and fishes in both the Superior reserve and in the adjoining Quantic park in Ontario, Canada.

Some such measure will have to be taken to preserve our own wilderness areas, in the Cascades and elsewhere, for wherever the airplane goes to isolated areas it spells decimation, sometimes extermination of game, for law enforcement is practically impossible against the game and fish hogs.

The wilderness areas must be preserved as nature made them against the exploitation and commercialization and vandalism of man. If not they cease to carry out the purposes of their creation. Why the forestry service sanctions present practices is something only the bureaucrats can answer.

New Road in North Santiam Canyon

Representatives from the North Santiam canyon and Deschutes country had planned to appear yesterday afternoon before the state highway commission to plead the case for a new Mehama-to-Mill City road. The need for such a highway on the Marion county side of the North Santiam river had long been realized by this section of the state. But in years past the highway commission hadn't been convinced.

In a surprise move, however, the commission Monday approved a start on that road—without giving the delegations from here a chance to present their plea. But that was all right with the delegations. All that counted was a start to be made on the road project.

With the Detroit dam construction underway and the road improved east of Mill City, a new highway west of Mill City had become a necessity for proper development of the entire area. The highway commission has earned the thanks of this section of the state for giving approval to this latest project.

BY BECK
Wives



KRISS-KROSS

He Knows Bare Facts of Businessmen, Politicians

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

The bare truth of several prominent Salem men is known by Ardo Tarem of 96 Lansing avenue. Ardo, you see, is masseur at the YMCA. Among his steady customers are Governor Douglas McKay, Mayor Robert L. Elfstrom and City Manager J. L. Franzen.



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

One of the gents who works in the check-room at the "Y," after observing several local businessmen reclined on the massage table, is convinced that Ardo "lives off the fat of the land."

Men released from Oregon State prison will soon be given assistance in finding jobs. A church committee headed by Irwin Weddle has undertaken the project. . . . Pietro Belluschi, architect who is designing Marlon county's new courthouse, also designed Portland's Equitable building, a structure which has gained nationwide attention for its unique design. . . . War memoir: Remember how the huge neon sign over Hotel Salem read "Hot Sal" for a couple of years? Neon tubing for repair purposes was unavailable during the war. . . . Vic Palmeson, Salem high school music maestro, still holds the Northwest record for the 880-yard dash.

Vic did his galloping at W.S.C.

What's in a Name?

Yoxford, England, Feb. 8 — (AP) — Tenants got the rural district council to change the name of a new housing project to "Strietland Manor Hill." They didn't like to get mail addressed to "Hog Hill."

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Commissioner McCloy Gives Germany an Overdue Rebuke

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

The sharp rebuke administered to an over-ambitious Germany by U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy in his Stuttgart speech was due—and perhaps overdue.

The commissioner laid his cards on the table, face up. He admonished West German officials for criticizing the western allies.



DeWitt MacKenzie

He said America's main purpose is to help Germany achieve political recovery. He turned thumbs down on a German army or air force, and pledged that Nazism will not be permitted to rise again. That's language which suits the German temperament. It's reminiscent of the proposal by James F. Byrnes then secretary of state, in that same city of Stuttgart three years ago. He laid down a policy which aimed at rehabilitation of Germany, but provided that never again should she be permitted to assume her old role of aggressor. And he called for a four-power pact providing for the occupation of Germany for twenty-five years—and perhaps forty—to insure demilitarization.

What has happened in the relatively short time since then is that the Germans have been taking advantage of the knock-down fight between the Western allies and Russia, to further their own ambitions. McCloy has now called the turn on that (so far as concerns Western Germany) while there still is time to correct this situation.

You'd think the allies of the first world war would have learned a lesson, but if they did they soon forgot it. I was present at the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles and saw the German delegation file out of the place after the ceremony, their heads flung back and their faces livid with anger and hate. You couldn't witness that scene without knowing that another war was bound to come.

However, the allies started winking at infractions of the treaty. They saw the Reich re-arming. Along came Hitler and started kicking the treaty to pieces, even to the extent of open aggression against Austria. And all anybody did about it was to complain a bit, and then try to appease the Nazi dictator. The result was that for the second time the Fatherland came close to beating the world on the battlefield. If it hadn't been the Fuehrer who led Germany into the late world war, it would have been somebody else. Her people hadn't learned their lesson. I lot of them haven't learned it yet, and there is much bitterness against their conquerors. I saw that when I toured Germany in 1946. . . . However, strange as it may seem, the German people as a whole are not a warlike folk. It's true that they are susceptible to regimentation under dictatorship, and the German fighting man is one of the world's best soldiers. Upon these qualities the Prussian war-lords have trafficked in their efforts at world conquest. But the average German worker and his frau don't want war. They desire to get ahead with the job of rebuilding their homes and shattered fortunes. That ambition can be achieved under proper guidance and control until the rehabilitation and reform have been accomplished. Not only can this be done, but the allies recognize that a rehabilitated Germany is essential to a rehabilitated Europe. The key to success is strong allied management in these paralytic times, to keep an exceptionally capable and highly ambitious nation on the right track. That, I take it, is what Commissioner McCloy aims at.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

McMahon Urges Propaganda Campaign to Russian People

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Quotes from a speech by Senator McMahon of Connecticut:

"Building the hydrogen bomb does not promise security for the United States. It only promises averting for a few months or years well-nigh certain catastrophe. . . . our diplomacy must tap the roots of our imagination and ingenuity. . . . We may choose between moving heaven and earth to stop the atomic armaments race. . . . or imitating our totalitarian rivals. . . . We must not only crack the Iron Curtain and gain the ear of the Russian people, we must also gain the ear of the people on the near side of the Iron Curtain. . . . We spend \$29,000,000 a year on what we call the Voice of America, though it should be called the Whisper of America. Yet we spend over \$30,000,000 a year to advertise cosmetics. . . . Listlessness and mediocrity have characterized our attempts to sell what America is, what America wants and what America intends. . . . I favor printing millions of leaflets for world-wide circulation explaining a new United States proposal on atomic peace. . . . We should publicly and repeatedly challenge the Kremlin to make public the terms of our proposal to newspaper readers and radio listeners inside Russia. . . . This is a time for soul-searching, for launching a moral crusade for peace which alone can save us." Date of McMahon's speech, Feb. 2, 1950.



Drew Pearson

without knowing anything about the issues—then war can always be just around the corner." (Date of columns, July 21 through Aug. 18, 1948.)

GEN. BRADLEY ENTHUSED

Official Reaction — Simultaneous with writing the above columns, this writer called on the branches of the three military services and the state department. Here is what they said:

Gen. Omar Bradley, chief of staff, was the most enthusiastic. He said: "If we can get to the Russian people, I can go fishing." He promised full cooperation—if the state department approved.

Secretary of Air Stuart Symington was equally enthusiastic, promised full cooperation with B-29s if the state department gave an OK.

Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Denfeld was mildly interested.

The state department — was not interested. Assistant Secretary George Allen, in charge of the Voice of America and of propaganda activities, feared that friendship messages to the Russian people would be misinterpreted. Our most successful policy with Russia, he indicated, was the diplomatic straight-arm, a warning that if the Soviet overstepped a certain line she risked war. Friendship messages to the Russian people might undercut that policy. . . . Later, I called on George Marshall, then secretary of state, discussed the problem of getting to the Russian people. I suggested that he or President Truman address a radio appeal to Stalin that the Iron Curtain be lifted, permitting friendship between the Russian and the American people. While that appeal would be rebuffed, I pointed out that millions of copies of the speech could be printed in the Russian, Czech, Polish, Bulgarian and other Iron Curtain languages to be circulated in those countries, and undermine the belligerent propaganda of the Moscow radio. Secretary Marshall agreed, said he was considering an appeal somewhat along these lines when the United Nations opened in New York that fall. But the appeal was never made. Possibly the conventional diplomats got hold of Marshall, persuaded him to stick to the ruts of routine diplomacy. . . . That was in the late summer of 1948. Since then President Truman has announced that Russia has the secret of the atom bomb, the FBI has made it known that Russia has had access to the secrets of the hydrogen bomb, and the need for revolutionary diplomacy is all the more urgent. But—when President Truman announced that he was giving the green light to the hydrogen bomb, he missed one of the propaganda opportunities of a lifetime. He could have gone on the air with a shortwave broadcast to the people of the entire world, appealing for peace, and had millions of copies of that appeal printed in a score of languages. Instead he issued an abrupt, almost peremptory announcement, stating in stiff, official language that the United States had decided to build the hydrogen bomb. In brief, he passed on to the Kremlin a golden opportunity to call us militaristic and to appeal to the world for peace.

BY CLARE BARNES, JR.

White Collar Zoo



A Big Account Walks In

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

H-Bomb May Turn Out To Be a Great Blessing

By HAL BOYLE

New York — (AP) — The pushbutton war of the future may never come off for a very simple reason — it doesn't hold much prospect of fun.

Wars in the past have offered exciting change from the humdrum of peace to a large part of the population.



Hal Boyle

The terror, boredom and danger of the front lines affected only a small portion of the people. The civilians at home, unworried by fear of death, found the annoyances of rationing and higher taxes more than made up for their enlarged sense of self-importance.

They were caught up by a thrilling feeling of unity that carried them out of their ordinary small frustrations.

The factory worker became "the soldier behind the soldier at the front." Women found an escape from the petty world of household chores. They found they could hold a riveting machine as well as the next guy, and war opened to them a whole new round of social activities with a purpose — helping sell bonds, entertain at USO clubs, collect blood, roll bandages.

Yes, war made everybody feel useful and necessary. And few saw the blood on the battlefields far away. . . . Recent wars have been less and less rewarding, however, for the men who actually carry the guns. In the old days, victorious warriors looted towns and took their pick of the enemy's pretty womenfolk. I wouldn't say this didn't happen on occasion in the last world war, but it was the exception rather than the rule.

And what fun will there be for civilian population? None. War will become a matter of population endurance, as each side waits for its cities to disappear. A great city is the harvest of millions of men over hundreds of years. Why burn up that long gain of culture and concrete in one tremendous flash of million-degree hydrogen heat?

If nations think this over—and there are signs they will—the H-bomb may turn out to be a great blessing.

Anyone Seen a Missing Garden?

Southbourne, Eng., Feb. 8 — (AP) — Victor A. Hunt heard a "tearing sound" at midnight, got out of bed, and found his garden was missing.

The plot, 30 feet long, had split away and fallen down a 100 foot cliff into the sea.

The Hunt house now stands just eight feet from the crumbling lip of the precipice.

The Hunts spent the rest of the night in a hotel.

OPEN FORUM

Democrats on Courthouse

To the Editor: At a meeting of the Marion County Democratic Central committee at the Mayflower Dairy in Salem Sunday, February 12, starting at 1:00 o'clock, I am planning to urge the committee to start a movement for the erection of a new Marion county courthouse. This meeting is a potluck dinner between 1 and 8 in the afternoon and the speaking will be about 3 p.m.

Will you please give this meeting some advance publicity in the Journal and also send out a reporter to the meeting. I think we can give you a good story.

I recall that you were active in the movement to obtain a beautiful new white marble courthouse for Marion county to match the new State Capitol and Post Office in about the year 1936. I seem to recall that the voters of Marion County voted to approve the proposal, but in the same election declined to vote for the necessary appropriations of public funds. . . . I would appreciate very much your telling me how you feel about that matter now. . . . Although I have never been a legal resident of Marion County, I have a very warm spot in my heart for the place in view of the fact that I spent four of the happiest years of my life living and working there as private secretary to Governor Martin. When I married, my first home for my bride and myself was in Salem. Thus, I feel somewhat like a member of the Marion County family of citizens. I have also given some thought to referring to the need for a Governor's mansion in Salem. At the time I investigated the matter some years ago, about three-fourths of the states had Governor's mansions. I think Oregon ought to have one and I would be happy to have you tell me how you feel about that too.

WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN,

Chairman Democratic State Central Committee of Oregon.

(Editor's Note: Most of the money needed for a new county courthouse has already been raised, and plans for the structure have been approved. Construction probably will start on the \$1,500,000 structure in the spring of next year.)



Dad, CAN I BE A DOCTOR Like You?

"Yes, Son—IF you think you can stand hard work, long years of study, and little or no earnings for about ten or twelve years, after leaving school. It will take quite a lot of money to put you through, too."

"You see, after you complete high school, it will be necessary to have two to four years of regular college, then four years of Medical College, then two to four years of Internship in an accredited Hospital. After that, many young Doctors take postgraduate work in special fields."

Stringent examinations are then required, before you receive a license to practice Medicine. As your practice grows, your time belongs more and more to your patients; there are no hours. You should be genuinely fitted for the profession, as your greatest reward, Son, will come from a sense of serving mankind."

It is for your protection—that you, your Doctor, and his colleagues, keep a close watch on stringent requirements of Medical Schools and Medical Examining Boards. . . . Do not allow this quality to be lowered.



Capital Drug Store
State and Liberty St., Salem