

Japanese Held Ready To Stand on Own Feet On Peace Treaty Terms

By RUSSELL BRINER
TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Are the Japanese ready for the peace treaty now being prepared for them?

From a practical point of view, the unbiased answer is "yes."

This is why:
1. Japan fulfills the standard requirement of maintaining a constitutional and peacetime government qualified to speak for its 80,000,000 people.

2. The country has been thoroughly disarmed. Other terms of the Potsdam declaration that led to the surrender have been carried out in varying degrees.

3. There is no indication that anything important could be gained by prolonging a costly occupation which already is committed to restoring Japanese autonomy.

4. Pressing questions, which can be decided only by some form of treaty, need to be solved before they become an impossible drag on Japanese recovery and on American resources.

Meaning

This does not mean that Japan has become a democratic nation. Nor does it mean that Japanese

leaders have reformed sufficiently to guarantee that they will not once again try to dominate Asia with whatever means are at hand.

The distinction has been emphasized sharply by spokesmen for such nations as Australia and the Philippines, which remember Japanese misdeeds vividly. Leaders of both those countries are leaders on the need for an early peace treaty, and also are agreed that they will continue to watch Japan with suspicion.

Dangers

There are manifest dangers in Japan in signing a treaty without Soviet Russia and communist China.

What, for instance, would happen if Russia contended that a legal state of war with Japan permitted her to send an occupation force to these islands? That is one of several reasons for a proposed separate agreement by which American or Allied troops would continue to hold bases in Japan. The Japanese doubtless will agree readily. They want protection from the outside and a stabilizing influence to prevent internal disorder.

The Russian attitude already has delayed a Japanese treaty from the time early in 1947 when General MacArthur said Japan was ready for one.

Russ Stall

The official Washington and London view now apparently is that the Russians will hold their attitude indefinitely, so there is no use in waiting any longer.

For one thing, a formal treaty would permit elimination of the over-sized American occupation organization—for which salaries alone cost millions of dollars annually. Instead of this structure, there would be a streamlined group supervising the expenditure of American funds.

Also, the hope is, a treaty would finally stand the Japanese on their own feet.

Record Capacity

The huge transport would be called the C-99. It could haul bigger loads in both size and weight than any other aircraft now made or known to be planned.

Convair delivered an XC-99 (X stands for experimental) to the air force earlier this year.

It was estimated that all of the men in an airborne division, now made up of 17,000 men, could be moved simultaneously in 44 such transports.

Prizes for Yule Decorations

TULSAKE — Cash prizes for Christmas outdoor lighting decorations and for the best window decorated in the business district will be offered this year by the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce.

Details will be announced following a meeting next Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29, at the home of Mrs. Marvin Thomas.

At that meeting Mrs. Dick Hensel will illustrate the making of house and table decorations for Christmas.

Puritans Will March Again Tomorrow

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 23 — Residents who call this "America's home town" will don Puritan garb tomorrow to march from Plymouth rock up steep Leyden street in memory of the nation's first Thanksgiving.

In line to reenact the pilgrims' march to church will be 40 men, women and children headed by a native dressed as Capt. Miles Standish.

A drummer will lead the musket-guarded group to the annual community Thanksgiving service at the First Unitarian church in Town square.

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"What's good today?"

Unexpected Hitches Snarl Proposed World Trade Deals

By RADER WINGET
(For Sam Dawson)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Queer quirks of men and nature provide some strange barriers to global plans for changing international trade patterns.

Sometimes these schemes turn out all to the good; sometimes they don't.

Since the war the general idea has been to balance up world supply and demand so that everybody has everything they want.

Two Approaches

Roughly, this has been approached along two lines. First, take surplus food and commodities from one area and send them where there is a scarcity. Second, create the ability to produce a commodity in an area where it is needed.

These plans actually aren't new. The ideas and even some of the objections to them have been met before.

One big production plan isn't working right now in British Tanganyika, East Africa. The government in London just fired two of the top men who planned and helped develop a 3,200,000 acre peanut farm in East Africa to give the empire all the peanuts it could use for food and oil.

Hitch

The British could have bought their peanuts in the United States, but that would require dollars. So they spent 3,200,000 pounds, of which there is no shortage, in the last three years clearing the brush and planting peanuts. But there were troubles. For one, the African bushmen didn't work hard enough. Result: no peanuts to speak of.

Despite setbacks parliament yesterday decided to go ahead but cut

the plan back to one-fifth the original size.

The United States army tried in 1857 to import and use a foreign commodity—camels. They wanted the camels to carry troops and supplies in arid areas of Southwestern United States. But it didn't work. The army by now has decided the camel never will replace the jeep.

Surplus Scheme

In one barter deal today, the United States is having difficulty matching a shortage and surplus. The government has some \$2,680,000,000 tied up in surplus farm products.

One phase of the plan to dispose of the surplus involves trading a part of it to foreign governments for materials we need here.

India needs grain and we need strategic war materials. The idea was to ship 37,500,000 bushels of wheat and other grain to India in exchange for manganese ore, mica or jute. But there are reports the Indians are reluctant to barter because they can sell their raw materials for dollars any time. With those dollars they can buy anything, even wheat, at an advantageous price.

In other words, you never can tell how these things are going to turn out, no matter how grand the scheme or how much money is poured into it.

RECOVERING

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 23 (AP)—Dan Dailey is recovering quickly from a severe respiratory infection. However, he probably will remain in Cedars of Lebanon hospital another day.

Pearson, Steen Debate CVA Issue

By BILL JENKINS

THE PROGNOSTICATION that a period of swift growth for the Northwest is in sight was brought to the public attention again last night when State Treasurer Walter Pearson and Oregon Farm Bureau Federation President Lowell Steen met in public debate in Lake county over the CVA proposal. On the point of growth at least the two men were in complete agreement.

Pearson spoke strongly in favor of the Columbia valley authority as the only way to produce the maximum development in the seven-state area. Steen spoke equally strongly against the plan, contending that private enterprise could do a better, and safer, job with future development.

The whole CVA question has assumed tremendous proportions. With the Northwest growing by leaps and bounds the demands for power are also growing. We are now short of power and cannot offer adequate cheap hydroelectric power to new industries that might be interested in coming to the coast. The whole thing boils down to the essential point of which side is going to do it. The government or private enterprise?

MR. PEARSON contends that only through the CVA can we coordinate the huge program for the best results.

Under the existing bill (S-1545) the CVA would be governed by a board of directors consisting of three men to be appointed by the president. These men would be residents of the area and would presumably be picked because of their special capabilities for the position. The appointments would be made for an indefinite length of time. These three men, says Pearson, could then integrate the working of the three agencies currently concerned with the Columbia situation—namely the army engineers, the bureau of reclamation and the Bonneville power administration. These three are currently, again says Pearson, engaged in different lines of endeavor. The engineers are interested in flood control, the BPA in the production of power. Under the proposed CVA plan for some 25 dams instead of the current two, the treasurer sees nothing but a snarl of conflicting desires and no progress.

MR. STEEN, on the other hand, says the agency now in operation, the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, is doing an adequate job at present and can continue to do the job in the face of growing construction projects without centering too much power in the hands of the government and the three men who will head the CVA and make the final decisions for the authority. Under the current bill proposed the CVA would have power to acquire what land it needed, by condemnation if necessary. They would also have the power to limit the size of the farms

to be allowed in the area according to what it thought was the best economic unit, none of them to exceed 160 acres. It would also control the allotment of water allowed for irrigation.

Steen sees danger in this giving of power into the hands of the few. He points out that there has been almost no soil conservation work done in the TVA, so why expect any to be done by the CVA, although that portion of the plan is outlined in the bill as one of the possible aims of the organization. His strong point, however, was too much power in the hands of the big three and no method outlined in the bill to oust them from office should they prove to be incapable of handling the job.

THERE are points on both sides of the question. We need the power and development. But do we need it through a government agency? Isn't it about time that free thinking Americans sat down and took careful account of their chances in the future? Do we want to give up all our freedoms in exchange for government security? Free enterprise flourishes only in the United States now. Why cut down that conception in exchange for a great white father who will make all our decisions for us?

Of course the debate must be looked at only as public education as Lake county is not affected. Neither is Klamath. The Klamath River and Goose Lake basins are excluded from the present proposal with the thought in mind that they would better fit into some plan on the California side.

If I were to make a suggestion I would read this: get a copy of the bill and read it for yourself. Then make up your own mind. As Mr. Pearson pointed out in his address the press is often prejudiced. That is to say, we have our own ideas and do not hesitate to express them. As that free thinking American I was talking about a minute ago, you certainly have the right to make up your own mind. If you can't make up your mind then the only course left open is to let someone else do it for you. And when the majority of the people leave it up to someone else to do their

thinking for them then your conception of a democratic way of life is a dead pigeon.

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