

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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ation of Hypocrites

A California horseracing promoter is dicker-ing in Portland for a site for a track, and the Oregon racing commission has indicated infor-mally that it will give him a license. So Port-land has in sight a local Santa Anita or Bay Meadows or Longacres.

Racing horses is not the real interest of the romoters; it is running the pari mutual setup. That the people wager on—dogs or horses—takes no difference. In 1944 the aggregate of stakes placed at tracks was \$1,126,000,000 and the total will be larger this year in spite of the closing of tracks the first four months of the year.

LIFE magazine has a good editorial in its issue on "The Race Horse—He May Take Your Money Away from Us But He Need Not Take Us Hypocrites." It says in part:

To begin with, it is obvious that horseracing is not a sport at all, either in the calisthenic or the spectatorial sense. "The turf" was well defined seven years ago by Paul Gallico as a collection of "eager, greedy people, all swept together by the common fever engendered by trying to obtain something for nothing." It is true that their pulses sometime pound in time to the hoofbeats; if that is "sport" so is jumping up and down on one leg in a doctor's office. It is true that a certain amount of fresh air can be absorbed at a horse park, but the increasing numbers who attend the races by telephone or at a bookie's drop do not absorb it. All true "spectator sports" allow the spectator some mental or emotional participation. He knows the rules, forces a long pass or a double play, identifies his own sagging wits and muscles with some nimble hero's. But who identifies himself with a running horse? Or even with a jockey? Probably only other jockeys. For the vast majority of track fans it is not one's self that runs or rides; it is one's \$2.

There is a matter of public morals involved here not unlike that in prohibition. Government lotteries are a well-recognized form of taxation, common throughout the Latin-American world. In the U. S. they have generally been considered bad policy. Yet 18 state governments, in the hypocritical American way, are now accepting the easy tax money in public lotteries without admitting that their standards of fiscal morality have changed at all. They must pretend that horses attract a special, healthy kind of gambling, that the public is really more interested in the sport than in the dough.

As for the "turf" it will remain a colorful front for gambling, an alfresco numbers game. The duller eye enjoys Hialeah's flamings or the sartorial gamut at Saratoga. But when we spectators, or the people who tax us, ask the purpose of this handsome gathering, let us stop telling each other lies. It is far better to be a nation of confessed gamblers than of phoney horse lovers. The pretense is like trying to add our guilt to the lead in the poor brute's saddle. If "Portland Downs" gets to running the dogies will have some competition, but the probability is that the horses will attract a new ally of suckers who pretend they are watching horses run but really have their eyes on the "Win-Place-Show" board.

Issue of Atomic Power

There was staged in the senate in recent days an important battle. It was over the question of whether the Johnson-May bill creating a commission to control the atomic bomb should be referred to the senate committee on military affairs or to a special committee. Now that may seem like a mere matter of procedure; but the issue went to the very heart of the atomic bomb question.

Over in the house the bill was referred to the house military affairs committee where it was marked "rush" and hustled along with only one day devoted to public hearing. War Department spokesmen endorsed the bill. Few of the scientists who worked on the atom bomb were privileged to testify. This rush act by the house committee on a measure of such great importance undoubtedly helped senators to adopt the resolution referring the senate bill to a special committee, of which Senator McMahon of Connecticut has been named chairman.

The Johnson-May bill would give to a nine-man commission absolute control over the use and development of atomic power. It would be free to withhold information from congress and other government departments and could muzzle the speech of all employees. To give to an independent commission unrestrained power over a scientific development which may revolutionize the world makes possible an autocracy such as this country has never dreamed of. Instead of avoiding the issues involved in the discovery of control of fission of the atom by wrapping the problem in a package to be handed over to a commission not responsible to the people or to congress, the senate and house

Editorial Comment

SOMETHING ADDED

After reading again the lines on living standards which we reprinted yesterday from the Oregon Statesman, the thought comes to us that there is something missing. We refer specifically to the stanza from Omar, which was quoted as follows: "A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread—and Thou Beside me in the Wilderness— Oh, Wilderness were Paradise now! Yes, we're sure of it. Omar, according to Fitzgerald, whose translation is given here, used the line, "Beside me singing in the Wilderness," thus completing the grouping "wine, women and song" some centuries before a German verse maker put the idea into so many words.—Bend Bulletin. Editor's Note: Thanks to the ever-alert Bulletin for catching our omission in copying the quotation. A few quatrains beyond the one quoted Omar again alludes to the trinity of allments: "Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend, Before we too into the Dust descend; Dight into Dust, and under Dust, to lie, Sans Wine, sans Song, sans Singer, and sans End!"

ought to be holding hearings on the great questions arising out of this discovery: Shall the scientific knowledge be given to the world? Shall private research be permitted looking to practical utilization of this energy? Should nations be invited to prohibit military use of the atomic bomb? These are the real questions, and they are for the congress and president to decide; not for some unknown commission to settle. President Truman's reference Saturday to the atomic bomb as a "sacred trust" held by the United States is vague. That trust must be translated into concrete policy.

Mutual Respect

Norway at least knows how to play host, express appreciation, and say goodbye graciously. Of all the countries the Yanks have occupied, Norway has adopted the friendliest tone, and its official account of the departure of the last 4700 Americans earlier this month commented that the temporary occupation troops "came, saw and conquered."

"On Wednesday, October 17, Oslo bid a sad farewell to the last contingent," the government information agency said, and several Americans were presented with Norwegian decorations "in recognition of their outstanding service in the liberation of Norway."

The feeling of admiration and respect must have been reciprocated, at least in part—70 of the departing troops left brides and many others said goodbye to fiancées. The colonel in command said marriages and engagements were "unusually high."

Norway hasn't asked much of the United States. Maybe that's why the inclusion of Norwegian Relief in the United War Chest list of beneficiaries was a major reason the chest was too well accepted.

Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—(AP)—A map of world misery for this winter probably would show China as its biggest and blackest center of suffering.

The Chinese, who comprise a fifth of the human race, have been fighting a war for eight years. Their economy and standard of living already were low when war hit them.

Brightest spot on the map would be the western hemisphere, which war has touched little with its blights of hunger, exposure and disease. Brightest in this hemisphere is the U. S. A., which approaches the end of meat rationing without complaint. We still eat better than anyone.

In Europe, liberated countries are getting some first-aid from allied armies and from the United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration. UNRRA needs more money, chiefly from the United States, which carries the biggest share of its support, determined on a pro-rata basis according to national income.

This country has agreed to give UNRRA \$1,350,000,000, and so far has provided \$800,000,000. Congress is now debating about appropriating the balance.

230,000,000 Chinese Need Help
UNRRA officials estimate that about 130,000,000 Europeans are on "the borderline of starvation," and some time ago guessed that there would be 230,000,000 Chinese who would need relief of some kind.

The Chinese have their own national relief and rehabilitation administration. Its chief, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, holds the rank of a cabinet minister. Dr. Tsiang estimates that China will have to spend about \$3,500,000,000 on this work, which China plans to finance herself except for \$945,000,000 which is being requested of UNRRA.

The Chinese say this works out at about two UNRRA dollars for every Chinese, whereas UNRRA is spending \$10 for every Italian and more than that for every Pole and Czechoslovak.

One of the chief deficiencies in Europe is food. The situation is not quite the same in China, as indicated by the fact that the Chinese expect to spend only about \$149,000,000 of their UNRRA credit for food imports.

Serious Famine Threatens
Americans report from China, however, that a serious famine threatens the Chinese northwest next spring due to a drought which has killed winter wheat.

Three out of every four Chinese families live on farms, so the country normally produces almost enough to feed itself.

One big trouble is that there is no adequate way to distribute the food raised. Meanwhile, the little Chinese industry that existed before the war is largely destroyed or paralyzed, so that there isn't enough fuel and factory potential to keep the people warm this winter. Millions wear the ragged remnants of the clothes they had when war began.

The country's few railways cannot resume normal operations until the communist question is under control, because the Reds hold big sections of them.

Allot Much for Clothing
The Chinese are allotting as much money for clothing as they are for food, and more than that to much to restore communications, including river transport. They are spending half as much on medicines, and more than half as much to get mines operating again.

There are estimated to be 25,000,000 Chinese who fled to West China to escape the Japanese and who now want to return to the coastal areas. Moving them back is a huge problem.

Several important cities, including Kweilin, Liuchow, Changsha, Hengyang, Laohokow and Hankow, are mostly -- in some cases entirely -- destroyed.

Inflation has blown prices up to more than a thousand times their pre-war level.

These are the things that make China's spot on the world's misery map so big and black this winter.



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The Thinker—1945

The Literary News Behind the News

By W. G. ROGERS

By PAUL MALLON

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BLACK METROPOLIS: A STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE IN A NORTHERN CITY

By R. CAYTON (Harcourt, Brace, \$5)

Bronzeville, Chicago's teeming Black Belt, is defined and described in greatest detail by these authors. Second largest concentration of Negroes in this country, it is represented as typical of other big centers of Negro life in the north.

According to tradition a Negro was the first settler in the area. The city was both a station and a terminal on the pre-Civil War Underground Railroad. Two world wars have helped to boost Bronzeville's population above 300,000, until every 10th Chicagoan is a Negro.

The Negroes enjoy considerable political freedom, though they may not aspire to some top offices. Within their community, insofar as it is separate from the white city surrounding it, and that is not very far, they are free to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the best white tradition.

Beyond that, Negro opportunities are very harshly restricted, these writers reveal. Theoretical freedoms do not coincide with actual freedoms, and what the law allows isn't always what the Negro gets. In a depression they are last to be hired, first to be fired; a job ceiling bars them from most positions above the rank of semi-skilled worker. Unlike white-skinned, foreign peoples, who can quickly move from the poorest areas to better residential districts and become assimilated as unquestoned Americans, Negroes are restricted to high-rent, slum sections bordered with a color line seemingly as effective as a prison wall within which disease, vice and crime flourish. Intermarriages are rare, and emphatically disapproved by Negroes, to whom social equality does not mean sexual equality.

Richard Wright supplies a provocative introduction.

A new kind of cane for the blind has a wheel that acts like an eye, and enables the blind to feel the difference between grass or sidewalk or other surfaces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29

Want to hop upon my typewriter today for a ride through the wondrous labyrinths of economic fiction of the administration's price-wage dilemma?

It is a scientific trip, but as on the roller coaster, the scenery is considerably faked and most of the trip is in darkness. There is no extra charge, as you bought the paper.

On your left you see OPA Administrator Bowles telling congress he must have authority to keep down the prices of new houses and real estate to prevent gouging. He also says his OPA will have to be continued beyond next July 1, so great is the pressure for price increases and inflation.

Just beyond there in the dark corner are Mr. Truman's economic advisers, telling him the opposite, namely wages can be increased materially without increasing prices. You cannot see them, you may only hear what is leaked out to the press about what they say.

Answer Would Be Ready
I can imagine if Bowles heard them the would assert he had already squeezed the differentials of profits to the limit through OPA, by freezing prices while other branches of the administration were permitting unprecedented wage increases by devices such as partial-to-partial, regarding, and what-not.

Interesting ride? You have seen nothing yet, and I mean that literally.

On the right is Reconversion Director Snyder telling congress exactly that. He says the administration has no program for putting a price ceiling on housing, and would not accept such a course unless assured that such restrictions would not interfere with the anticipated building boom.

Beyond him in the background you see strikes in the lumber industry, the most important of all building materials, based up-

on demands for a 30 percent wage increase.

Black Statue Animated

That animated black statue there in the darkness on the extreme left is CIO's Sidney Hillman, and the blackboxed figures behind him are the hired union economists thinking up reasons for 30 percent wage increases.

Notice, just then, how Hillman turned around for a moment. He probably was just being notified one-strike has been called off, and issued orders to start another one somewhere, to keep things going.

Those young men in the bright light yonder are the newspaper men. Their agitation is due to their confusion as to how to report the anonymously leaked news from the Truman economists. The one in the phone booth has decided the news means a 24 per cent wage increase is justified without an increase in prices, but those older, more experienced fellows in the background, are pointing out the hedging done by the advisers and realizing the recommendations do not mean anything at all. Clearer Thinking Needed

The economists had figured that if you deduct taxes from business profits now, the difference could go to wage increases. They do not stop to think that war production was entirely different from peacetime in volume, cost, etc.

You know production costs and prices primarily depend on volume (remember how mass production cheapened articles), and peacetime costs will involve many other factors including salesmanship, advertising, etc.

In war, the factories had only one customer, the government, and he fixed the price as well as the profits.

Don't Get Too Dizzy

But do not gaze at that too long or you will get dizzy and thus develop the necessary qualifications to be an economist, yourself. The fellow in the straightjacket there at the right is the former reconversion official let go by Mr. Truman, for figuring out there would be a 50 per cent wage increase without a price increase.

Notice the effect on your ear drums going through this tunnel, as when you ride a subway under the river. We must be near the White House. It is pressure generated by the CIO-PAC to keep Mr. Truman earlocked until he decides the union way.

Now we come to that heavy figure there—the shadow with his back turned is John L. Lewis. He is not sad. He always keeps his back turned. He has just called off the coal strike.

Strikes Too Expensive

They say he was not critically interested in the cause of the strike which was to force the coal companies to let foremen join Lewis, and the strikers were losing so much in money, and possibly his union in dues and expenditures, that the expense may not have justified what he would get in dues from the foremen.

So he called it off, announcing he did so "in the public interest," thereby becoming the first labor leader I can recall who ever claimed he was stopping a strike for the public. This should put him in the imperishable hall of fame. Lewis is always first in everything.

But here we are again out in the clean fresh air, light and sunshine. Not a bad trip, was it? You must come along with me again sometime. I live in this damn fool place. Never a dull moment.

The Girl Scouts was founded by Mrs. Juliette Low in 1912 in Savannah, Ga.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

was false. Ley, who served as minister of labor in the Nazi government, who organized the "strength-through-joy" movement to enlist German youth in the cause of Hitler, not only forsakes the Nazi doctrine of anti-Semitism but inscribes a moving appeal to the German people to return to decency in their relations with Jews.

Alas for the repentant Ley, the virus of the infection he denounces has spread farther than his voice of confession and admonition can carry. You cannot unleash hatreds and fears over the world and then call them back at will.

The evil of racism and of religious bigotry is not merely in the injustice visited on the group that is hated, but also in its poisoning the minds of those who succumb to it. Jesus was a victim of religious prejudice. I have thought that his meaning in one of his utterances from the cross might be clearer if two words were added, so it would read: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do TO THEMSELVES."

Hatreds have a toxic effect on those who nurture them. Such persons become suspicious and embittered, unhappy themselves and a nuisance to their friends. A sane mind cannot afford such a luxury as anti-Semitism. For proof, look at the warped German mind which Dr. Ley now tries to straighten out. There is a golden rule for the emotions as well as for action: Regard others by the same rules by which you want to be esteemed.

Practical Religion

—by Rev. John L. Knight, Jr.,
Counselor on Religious Life,
Willamette University.

There is a vast difference between a settlement and a community. A settlement consists of a group of people living within a given geographical area, who are thrown together primarily because of their physical proximity. A community, on the other hand, consists of a group of people living together in a given area who are bound together by deep interest in and concern for the common welfare. Perhaps our failure to recognize this essential distinction has been one of the weaknesses of our democratic life. In each of our settlements we need a definite sense of community.

We need it in the world also. With the advent of modern science we have become one great human settlement on the face of the earth. It is now our task to convert that settlement into a world community; that is, into a composite of people interested in the common welfare—in the good of all mankind. A feeling of world community, a sensitivity to the needs of all peoples, an interest in the common welfare of all mankind are basic to human happiness.

Stroke Claims Salem Teacher

Mrs. Evelyn McKinlay, teacher in the Salem schools for 15 years, died at a Salem hospital late Friday. Her death followed a stroke, suffered earlier in the evening, shortly after she had returned from her classes at Parrish school. Mrs. McKinlay was born in Sumner, Iowa in 1890 and came to Oregon some time ago. Her husband, Joseph Frances McKinlay, whom she married 28 years ago, died in 1941.

Her activities included memberships in the Presbyterian church and in the Spanish American war veterans auxiliary. Surviving are a daughter, Evangeline McKinlay of Salem; two sons, Lt. Philip F. McKinlay of Hamilton Field, Calif., Sgt. George A. McKinlay in France and two brothers, Philip Fortner of Baker, Ore., and Harmon Fortner of Chicago.

Funeral services will be announced later from the Clough-Barrick mortuary.

Small Cities Seek To Purchase Surpluses

Some plan whereby small cities of the state may be in a better position to purchase surplus war commodities was discussed here Friday by Herman Kehrl, Eugene, executive secretary of the League of Oregon Cities, with Roy Mills, secretary of the state board of control.

Kehrl said that under present conditions it was difficult to obtain surplus war commodities, due to the priority setup. It was suggested that the small cities list their demands, send them to the surplus war commodity depots, and then have the commodities placed in a warehouse pending purchase and delivery.

Earl Cooley Succumbs to Heart Attack

Earl R. Cooley, state supervisor of agricultural education with the division of vocational education since 1930, died unexpectedly Friday night at his home here from a heart attack.

Son of H. W. Cooley and the late Daisy Adell Bowman Cooley, he was born Oct. 19, 1897, at Suring, Wis., and with his family moved to the Waldo hills district, Oregon, when he was approximately six years old. His first schooling was at the Witzel school. He received his agriculture degree in science degree in 1923. There he affiliated with Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. In 1925 he married Mabel E. Marcus, Salem, who survives.

Cooley was vocational agriculture instructor at McArthur, Calif., from 1923 to 1925. In the latter year he went to a similar position at Myrtle Point, Ore., where he remained until 1930, although he was an instructor in agricultural engineering at Oregon State college in addition to his public school work.

War Veterans

A veteran of the first World War, he was a member of Capital Post No. 9, American Legion; a reserve officer from 1923 to 1925; a member of the First Presbyterian church, the Oregon State Teachers' association and the American Vocational association, and was the state adviser for the Oregon chapter of Future Farmers of America.

Survivors Listed

Survivors, in addition to the widow, are a son, Earl Cooley, jr., and a daughter, Betty Adell Cooley, both of Salem; his father, H. W. Cooley, Albany; sisters, Mrs. Harry Howe of Lebanon and Mrs. George Berry of Albany; four brothers, Warren R. Cooley, Dr. Monroe R. Cooley and Marvel L. Cooley, all of Albany, and Lee W. Cooley, Cottage Grove.

Funeral services are to be held from the Clough-Barrick chapel at 2 p.m. Monday.

Man Stopped In Suicide Try

City police returned Earl W. Wells to the Oregon state hospital Saturday after the man attempted to commit suicide in the alley back of the Marion hotel earlier in the afternoon.

Wells, who had made a previous attempt at suicide in the 1700 block on Center street a few weeks ago, had come down town, accompanied by one of the hospital attendants, to do some shopping. In the crowd, he eluded the attendant and after a few hours search by police, was found with both wrists slashed. He was regarded by police as being despondent, not mentally deranged.

Portland to Share in Kaiser Enterprises

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 27.—(AP)—Portland will share in Henry Kaiser peacetime enterprises.

Here for the launching of the vessel built at his Swan Island yard, Kaiser said the yard is "in the transition stage," and that he could not make exact predictions. There is a chance the city will help in automobile production. Home building is already planned, the industrialist said.

"The world is ours," he said, "to provide a better way of life."

About one-seventh of Bolivia's population is engaged in mining.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Yeah—it would be nice if we could get out and home while we was still heroes."

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