

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

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## Nylons . . . and Rumor

It is an adverse commentary on our "enlightened" day and age that rumor still plays an important part in human affairs. The American people are supposedly the best informed in the world, yet Salem women this week bought nylon hosiery with a fine frenzy and men apprehensively checked their tire treads—only because there were rumors that nylon and rubber were "frozen."

The prevalence of rumors and public reaction to them has prompted two Harvard psychologists, Gordon W. Allport and Leon Postman, to write an unprecedented book dealing exclusively with loose talk. ("Psychology of Rumor," Holt, 1947).

Importance of the subject plus ambiguity of the report equal a rumor; importance plus vagueness serve to create tension and uncertainty in the hearer and this in turn results in inaccurate transmission of the original story. Such opinions of the authors are based on laboratory experiments as well as general observation and the extensive material dealing with mob psychology.

For rumors are definitely related to the mental state of the crowd, and crowds are notorious for unthinking behavior. Rumors flourish like bees at a honey jar when people are strained and uncertain and unhappy. Jails, for instance, are usually vibrant with groundless stories. So are countries when the population is uneasy . . . like America today.

The psychologists have discovered that rumors relieve, justify and explain emotional-tensions. Talking about the "next" war and the "evidence" which points toward its proximity somehow helps relieve tension and fear; it is a sort of collective whistling in the dark. The nylon shortage rumor may be based on facts, but while it is unconfirmed it must be taken as mere variation of the war gossip.

Furthermore, the researchers say, individuals project themselves in rumors. The man who spreads a tale with assurance that he has it "straight from the horse's mouth" or "from reliable sources close to the White House" is just inflating his own sense of importance. Or the rumor-mongers may be wishful-thinkers, victims of a mild schizophrenia.

These types of rumors are not in the same class with rumors consciously directed and propelled for definite reasons by propagandists. The spontaneous rumor develops suddenly and spreads with various mutations.

All of which does not speak well for the mental health of the people. Widespread rumors and the credence placed in them are a symptom of unhealth in a public which is unable or afraid to face facts. It seems to be much easier to whisper about war and shortages than to work for peace and produce abundance.

## Labor Conventions

The two great labor organizations have been holding their annual conventions, AFL at San Francisco and CIO at Boston. The geographical distance separating their conventions measures their division. They agree on one thing, and that is to plunge into politics next year to elect enough congressmen and senators to obtain a repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Not only are the two organizations far apart but internal divisions make rifts in each. AFL batted down the ears of John L. Lewis which made him and his UMW delegates sulk at the convention ending. The CIO contains a lot of communists who embarrass the leaders like Philip Murray and James Carey. Down in CIO unions the split is really bitter.

At San Francisco George Meany, secretary of AFL and old Dan Tobin, head of the big teamsters' union, emerged as the dominating figures in the federation. Meany, bravely mixed with the redoubtable John L. Lewis and proved himself quite as effective a debater as the veteran quoter of Shakespeares. Tobin, who is going to stop in Portland next Wednesday to be welcomed by the Oregon teamsters, swung a lot of weight in the move to shear Lewis of his "power of veto." William Green was reelected president of the federation for the 24th time, but the real power in the federation lies in other hands.

What these big conventions say and do is important both because of the number of workers whom they represent and because they are a voice for an otherwise largely inarticulate group of citizens. It is unfortunate that the publicity, particularly from San Francisco, related chiefly to personalities. Labor is worried about prices and housing and social security, though it fails to admit the responsibility that organized labor must share in the current price inflation. These great conventions give labor an opportunity to express its viewpoint and the public a chance to see in action the governing bodies of organized labor.

## One-Crust Pies

Bakers say they will "whenever they can" feature smaller loaves of bread and one-crust pies. An even more certain way to save wheat would be to narrow the spaces in the bread-slicing machines. This is the way the sandwich maker saves ham!

As for one-crust pies, this is the season for pumpkin pie, which requires no upper crust, though a topping of whipped cream adds to its delectability. We can settle for pumpkin pie for several weeks ahead.

But mince pie—or should we have mince pie with its heavy proportion of meat?—requires two crusts. So does a berry pie. One can't imagine a berry pie without an upper crust, artfully decorated with a lilly-of-the-valley pattern, whose vents let the berry juice bubble through. Apple pie calls for a cover top, though as "deep apple pie" it may be produced without a lower crust.

Custard and the cream pie family—banana, coconut, etc.—are one-crust offerings. And so is the ineffable lemon pie, with its meringue cover.

The public will not suffer if pies are held down to one-crust production, with an exception for mince pie, as with turkey, for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. In fact if the ruling is generally observed many American males will learn there are other good pies than apple!

One of President Roosevelt's administrative assistants (the six with a "passion for anonymity") has been given a jail sentence and \$30,000 fine for evasion of income taxes. He carried his "passion for anonymity" over to his income, which was stretching things too far.

Concern for the poultry industry because of "eggless Thursday" is expressed by our governor. We went out of the chicken business years ago because our hens were eggless every day of the week.

## Hayesville Women Hold First Fall Club Meeting

HAYESVILLE — The Woman's club met with Mrs. Harry Miller, Chemawa road, Thursday afternoon for the first fall meeting with Mrs. Charles Garrison and Mrs. Ing Torredal assisting. Mrs. Garrison conducted the business meeting. Money was voted to the Chin-Up club. On the flower committee are Mrs. C. Farmer, Mrs. Carl Carlson and Mrs. A. Harvey. On the Christmas luncheon committee are Mrs. William Brietzke, Mrs. Bruce Willis, Mrs. Robin Day and Mrs. G. Farmer. Fern Morgan is a new member. Next meeting will be at the "Andresen Farm." Eleanor Trindle, Marion home demonstration agent will be guest speaker. Others present were Mesdames Fred Dougherty, Claude Talmadge, Bruce Willis, Elsa Frey, Herschel Robertson, William Ray, Ralph Hensley, Etta Fisher, Wm. Powers, E. L. Moor, Wayne Powers, Carl Carlson, E. R. Bedwell, Charles Anderson, William Brietzke, G. Farmer and George Strozut.

# IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

preparatory work are required, and then several weeks of concentrated effort. These people give time and energy AND money, and their only compensation is discharge of a civic obligation. The least then that others can do is to lighten their load and be prompt with a contribution.

We hear some people say with reference to extending aid abroad, "We should look after our own." Very well, the community chest does just that: provides the means by which organizations like the boy scouts and Campfire girls and YMCA and YWCA may serve the boys and girls of Salem, and institutions like the Children's Farm home at Corvallis may care for orphans, and the Salvation Army home may give shelter for girls in trouble, and the Catholic charities may furnish aid to persons in distress, without question of creed.

If every one does his part Salem will give the community chest the last big \$10,000 for final victory and make possible the continuance of these splendid welfare and charity organizations.

## Youth Held On Bad Check Charge Here

Delbert "Bud" Downing, 19, of 1963 N. 4th st., was arrested by city police Saturday on a circuit court warrant charging him with cashing \$125 in fictitious checks in Salem during October and September.

City police said that Downing, along with Jeffrey D. Grant and Loren Custer, both 19, arrested Friday in Dallas, had admitted forging or cashing about \$300 worth of bad checks in Salem. Custer and Grant are now being held in the Marion county jail in lieu of \$1,000 bail each, awaiting trial on the charges. Downing is being held for county authorities in the city jail.

Custer and Grant admitted the forgeries when questioned by city police in Dallas, but refused to disclose the name of a third party involved in the check cashing. Downing meanwhile had been lodged in the Salem city jail on a charge of illegal possession of liquor. Downing was released by city police Saturday on the liquor charge, but was rearrested immediately on the check charge after investigating officers found one of the checks in question was made out to Bud Downing and signed by a Mrs. Miller. Downing's handwriting on the police records was compared with the endorsement on the check and found to be identical, police said.

## Public Records

**CIRCUIT COURT**  
Reka Kiba vs. Frederick Alfred Kiba: Suit dismissed without prejudice.

Sybil Lucille Chapel vs. Donald Earl Chapel: Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment. Married July 25, 1937, at Gold Beach.

Lorene Vice vs. Charles Wesley Keller and L. Allen Perkins: Defendants move for order to strike.

**MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS**  
Melvin Noah, 19, laborer, and Norma Kennedy, 19, typist, both of Salem route 6.

Walter V. Stark, 24, truck driver, 1930 S. 12th st., and Ramona Bedard, 18, clerk, 1365 Broadway st., both of Salem.

**PROBATE COURT**  
John W. Crane estate: U. S. National Bank of Portland appointed executor.

**MUNICIPAL COURT**  
Clarence Victor Stratton, 1984 State st., violation of basic rule, fined \$15.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"The customers are getting unreasonable, Gus!—we gotta get some new angles to prove higher prices mean less profits for us!"

# Speaking Frankly U.N. Vote Parity Big Problem; Secret Pacific Pact Disclosed



YALTA, Russia—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Premier Joseph Stalin take time out from planning the doom of the Axis to pose for this picture in the patio at the palace in Yalta, where the "Big Three" met. Standing in the rear are (left to right) Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Admiral William D. Leahy, and other high-ranking Allied officers.

This is a serialization of James F. Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly"—six of fifteen chapters of the book published Oct. 15, 1947, by Harper & Brothers. Copyright James F. Byrnes Foundation. (A Charitable Trust).

## No. 5

BY JAMES F. BYRNES  
Ex-Secretary of State

Immediately after announcing the Soviet Union's acceptance of the president's proposal on voting procedure in the security council, Mr. Molotov expressed the hope that Byelorussia, the Ukraine and Lithuania would be admitted to the United Nations. In any event, he said, he hoped the first two would be admitted.

James Byrnes mitted. Marshal Stalin made a forceful plea in support of the suggestion. Prime Minister Churchill supported the Soviet request, stating: "My heart goes out to White Russia, bleeding from her wounds while beating down the tyrants."

## President States Case

Not wishing to agree, and yet not wanting to oppose Churchill and Stalin directly while the issue of international organization was in the balance, the president made this statement: "The British Empire has great populations in its dominions, like Australia, Canada and South Africa. The Soviet government has great masses of population like Byelorussia, the Ukraine and Lithuania mentioned. The United States has no colonies but has a large population. Brazil is smaller than the Soviet Union but larger in area than the United States. There are many countries with small populations, like Honduras and Liberia. We must study the question of whether any country should be given more than one vote. I do not want to break down the principle of one vote to each nation. Therefore, we can decide on the general plan of a meeting to organize the association and then before the meeting through the foreign secretaries, or at that meeting, we can decide these questions and I will be glad to take them up."

## Plan Finally Accepted

There was no dissent. Because I was strongly opposed to granting the Soviet request, I thought the president had done a good job and that we might hear no more of the proposal. But at the conference table the next afternoon the president began reading a report of the meeting of the foreign ministers which had just been handed him and said: "Paragraph 2 is that it will be for the conference to determine the list of the original members of the organization. At that stage the delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States will support the proposal to admit to original membership two Soviet Socialist republics." The report was agreed to.

I learned later that at the foreign ministers meeting, Mr. Eden, who wanted to be certain of the admission of all members of the British Commonwealth including India, which was not an independent state, agreed with Mr. Molotov on the votes for Byelorussia and the Ukraine. Mr. Stettinius then also agreed to the arrangement. As the meeting opened, the secretary advised the president of the action which the president later announced, and the heads of government approved.

## Surprised at Accord

I was surprised at the agreement which, in my opinion, was very unwise. After the meeting I urged my view upon the president. I reminded him that before we left Washington he had told a group of senators that if Stalin proposed granting membership to Byelorussia and the Ukraine, he would insist upon membership for each of our 48 states. The truth is, the Soviet republics are no more independent than the states of our union.

I urged the president at least to ask that the United States be granted a number of votes equal to those of the Soviet Union. The president feared it was too late but said he would consider it. On the last day I spent at Yalta, Feb. 10, the president wrote Mr. Stalin a letter which stated:

"I am somewhat concerned lest it be pointed out that the United States will have only one vote in the assembly. It may be necessary for me, therefore, if I am to insure wholehearted acceptance by the Congress and people of the United States of our participation in the world organization, to ask for additional votes in the assembly in order to give parity to the United States."

## Stalin Gives Assent

The following day Marshal Stalin advised the president that he entirely agreed with him that since the number of votes for the Soviet Union is increased to three in connection with the inclusion of the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White Russia among the members of the assembly, the number of votes for the U. S. A. should also be increased.

The number of votes for the U. S. A. might be increased to three in the case of the Soviet Union and its two basic republics," he said. "If it is necessary I am prepared officially to support this proposal."

President Roosevelt also asked Churchill for his views, and Churchill stated he would support the president in any proposal he made to achieve American equality with other nations.

When I arrived in Washington, there was waiting for me in the White House map room the following cable: "For Justice Byrnes from Mr. Hopkins:

"The President has received completely satisfactory replies from the Prime Minister and Marshal Stalin on additional votes to achieve parity for the United States, if necessary. In view of the fact that nothing on this whole subject appears in the communiqué, the president is extremely anxious no aspect of this question be discussed even privately."

## Subject Kept Quiet

I assumed he had some very good reason for not wishing this matter to be discussed, and I complied with the request.

The president and his advisers concluded not to ask at San Francisco for compliance with the agreement that we have as many votes as were given to Russia. He did not again discuss the subject with me, and I did not know he had changed his mind. I admit that the public opposition to Russia's three votes as against our one was not so great as I had expected. But nevertheless I think we should have insisted at San Francisco on the agreement made at Yalta. I felt then and feel now that the smaller states would have opposed the request of the Soviets and the United States. The course would have been just and it would have resulted in both governments having only one vote. That would have been the best solution.

## Top Secret Protocol

Another agreement was made at Yalta which was to confront me later. This was the "Top Secret" protocol in which it was agreed that in return for Soviet participation in the war against Japan the Kurile Islands would be "handed over" to the Soviet Union. It also provided that "the former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored," and list-

ed these as the return of the southern half of Sakhalin Island, internationalization of the Port of Dairen, the lease of Port Arthur as a Russian naval base, and joint Russo-Chinese operation of the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian railroads. The United States was to use its influence to have China agree to that part affecting China's territory.

I did not know of this agreement, but the reason is understandable. At that time I was not secretary of state. Mr. Stettinius was secretary.

## President Remains

Because of problems that had arisen in Washington the president wanted me to return with Admiral King, who was leaving at noon on Feb. 10. We expected the conference would end that evening and that the president would leave the following day. But that afternoon Stalin requested the president to remain one more day. He said they could not conclude their work and he wished to discuss some matter he deemed important. The president complied. The agreement as to the Kurile Islands was reached in private conversation among the Big Three instead of at the conference table, and the protocols, including this one, were signed on Feb. 11. Had I been in Yalta that day it is probable I would have learned of it.

When the president returned he did not mention it to me and the protocol was kept locked in his safe at the White House. In the early summer I learned that President Roosevelt had undertaken to induce China to make the concessions affecting Port Arthur, Dairen and the railroad, but it was not until some time after I became secretary of state that news story from Moscow caused me to inquire and learn of the full agreement. I presented the matter to President Truman and he requested Admiral Leahy to transfer to the state department those documents at the White House containing agreements with foreign governments. I wanted to know how many IOUs were outstanding.

Circumstances surrounding the Pacific agreement are described by Mr. Byrnes in detail in Tuesday's installment of "Speaking Frankly," in which he also explains how he managed to write the draft of Soviet proposals at Yalta, and describes Marshal Stalin, at his official dinner for the Allied delegates, as "a very likable person. Mr. Byrnes resigned in April, 1945, as Director of the Office of War Mobilization. The next few days brought the death of President Roosevelt, and a day after the funeral at Hyde Park President Truman asked Mr. Byrnes to become Secretary of State.

## ENGINEERS NEEDED

The Portland district of the army engineers is in immediate need of 37 men qualified as land appraisers, attorneys, hydraulic engineers, civil engineers and engineering aides in 15 different categories. Col. O. E. Walsh, district engineer, announced Saturday. Salaries for the positions range from \$2,394 to \$4,902 a year. Additional information may be obtained by inquiring at the Salem postoffice.

## KIWANIS TO MEET

The Junior Playhouse and Academy of Theatre Arts will demonstrate humorous acting at a meeting of the Salem Kiwanis club next Tuesday noon at the Marion hotel. The academy is owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Lester Podewel, newcomers to Salem, but not to the stage.

## Deafened People May Now Hear Clearly

Science has now made it possible for the deafened to hear faint sounds. It is a hearing device so small that it fits in the hand and enables thousands to enjoy sermons, music and friendly companionship. Accepted by the Council on Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association. This device does not require separate battery pack, battery wire, case or garment to bulge or weigh you down. The tone is clear and powerful. So made that you can adjust it yourself to suit your hearing as your hearing changes. The makers of Bellone, Dept. 6, 1450 West 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill., are so proud of their achievement that they will gladly send free descriptive booklet and explain how you may get a full demonstration of this remarkable hearing device in your own home without risking a penny. Write Bellone today. Pd. Adv.

# Crowding Cited as Barrier for Efficient Operation of Growing State Department of Education

By Marguerite Wright  
Staff Writer, The Statesman

Cloak rooms in the state department of education offices in the state library building have been evacuated to make place for filing cabinets and clerical workers are banging elbows with each other. Crowding has increased to such a great extent in recent years that executives say efficient operation is a strain and work is piling up on the desks.

This is the picture—expansion of services with limited facilities and lack of space is evident. Here every addition to the staff is due to special programs, many of them the result of the war. In 1937 there were 21 employees; the number has doubled in ten years. Services of the division have increased in ratio.

From 1940 to 1945, 350,000 persons were trained under the division's war production training program. The postwar special programs include on-the-job training and on-the-job and apprentice training for veterans. These additional services meant the employment of five administrators and seven clerks in the state office. The combined programs administered under Paulson serve about 21,000 persons.

The need for more office space would be filled if offices not associated with the entire educational set-up could move out of the state library building into the proposed new office structure. But in the meantime—well, Putnam points out that cloak rooms, after all, were not built for filing cabinets.

In 1941 the legislature launched the handicapped children's program under the state education department. The health and physical education program was imposed by law in 1945. Last year the school lunch program was passed. The federally-financed Indian education program also was turned over to Putnam last year. These four programs brought nine additional persons to the staff, and three others have been added as the superintendent's responsibilities increased.

The basic school support law which went into effect this year meant the employment of seven additional school supervisors and three other technicians. Field Offices Formed

In 1937 one director and one clerk handled the work of the division for vocational rehabilitation, under the state board of education. Since then, four field offices have been established in principal Oregon cities, and the central office in Salem houses Director C. F. Feike, three counselors and five additional personnel.

Responsibilities of the division have grown accordingly. Ten years ago 839 persons were registered for aid and 91 cases were rehabilitated on a budget of \$25,134, half of which was federal funds. This year 2103 cases are registered; 1036 persons are receiving rehabilitation. The current budget is \$160,761, of which \$111,800 is federal aid. The 336 Oregonians rehabilitated last year now earn an average weekly wage of over \$40. The service costs approximately \$400 per person; keeping that person on relief would cost the state about \$500 a year.

Service Growth Cited  
Changed interpretations of state and federal laws are declared to have caused the great increase in service which this division now offers. Ten years ago it provided some training and placement with the distribution of artificial limbs to needy comers.

The services now provided are: 1.—Medical examinations. 2.—Vocational counseling. 3.—Physical restoration to reduce handicaps. 4.—Vocational training in Oregon schools, and colleges, and apprentice programs. 5.—Artificial appliances. 6.—Maintenance for trainees. 7.—Placement services and follow ups.

The result is more teachers, lawyers, farmers, artists, bookkeepers, stenographers, lumbermen and other useful citizens for Oregon. However, department leaders say work is being hampered by inadequate office space, and there are no private interview rooms where applicants can feel free to tell their troubles to sympathetic counselors.

Special Programs Added  
Within the complex machinery of the division for vocational edu-

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