

Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Second Emancipation

Self-criticism is wholesome, and too seldom applied. When a nation looks in a mirror and finds warts on its nose that is rare but a sign of vitality. Through a presidential commission this country gets a chance to see itself in the looking-glass and observe flaws in its beauty, flaws however which may be corrected. This in a way summarizes the report of the president's committee on civil rights which made a frank report of conditions accompanied by recommendations of changes to protect citizens in their rights as persons and as citizens of the state.

The commission went "all out" for civil rights, with 35 proposals to confirm them. It based its recommendations on moral, economic and international grounds, pointing out on the latter point that "the United States is not so strong, the final triumph of the democratic ideal is not so inevitable that we can ignore what the world thinks of us or our record."

Most of the commission's recommendations are standard for proponents of civil liberties, such as repeal of discriminatory laws based on race, creed or color. It denounces segregation, "Jim Crowism," and termed maintenance of separate schools for whites and negroes a "myth" because nearly always the facilities were not equal. It recommended repeal of laws in states including Oregon which deny to certain aliens rights to own or lease land.

Not only did the commission urge federal legislation against lynching and poll tax restrictions on suffrage, but it recommended fair employment practice legislation.

Beyond this the commission denounced "red-baiting" and called those who make it a practice to brand groups they disagree with as communists, "irresponsible opportunists." It said that the prevailing excitement over communism had produced a "state of near hysteria" which "threatens to inhibit the freedom of genuine democrats."

The commission which was appointed nearly a year ago, was headed by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Co. The staff work however evidently was done by those thoroughly indoctrinated with the philosophy of complete democracy. The report becomes a sort of second emancipation proclamation.

With the principle of elementary human justice which is embraced in the program The Statesman has long been in full accord. It is not so confident that prevailing injustices will be erased by legislation, though this is one medium of approach to the problem. Fundamental is the Christian spirit of brotherhood, and a great deal of education is needed before this spirit is absorbed in human hearts.

Reclamation at Phoenix

One of the important gatherings is the annual meeting of the National Reclamation association which is now in session at Phoenix. It attracts from all over the west persons who are interested particularly in irrigation and western development. It draws also those concerned with the political aspects of this development—who is to control it, when and where the money is to be spent. Robert W. Sawyer of Bend is president of the association.

The convention draws notable speakers. Thursday Secretary of the Interior Krug proposed a program of development over the next seven years which would cost over two billion dollars. It would by 1954 bring water to 4,000,000 additional acres almost doubling the present reclaimed arid lands. This would provide homes for farm families, employment in cities and towns adjacent to these lands and provide food and fiber for a steadily growing population.

There have been serious differences between the governing heads of the reclamation association and the administration in Washington. The westerners are fearful of loss of vested water rights under valley authority legislation and there have been disagreements over amounts to be repaid to the treasury for power plants on reclamation projects. But there is agreement on the urgent importance of utilization of waters for land irrigation. The Phoenix meeting will prove most helpful if it brings unity on sound programs of reclamation and discounts the disagreements which have marked the recent past.

Deaths of Oregon Officials

Fate seems to have a singular rule for the Oregon governorship. Only one person, Sylvester Penney, has served two full terms as governor. Only four others have been reelected: LaFayette Grover and George E. Chamberlain, both of whom resigned in their second term when elected to the United States senate; James Withycombe, who died shortly after his second inauguration, and Earl Snell who seemed sure of filling out his second term until the fatal plane crash of Tuesday night.

Three governors have died while in office, Withycombe, I. L. Patterson and Snell. Three secretaries of state have died during their terms, Frank W. Benson, Hal E. Hoss and Robert S. Farrell, jr., and two state treasurers have died in office, O. P. Hoff and Thomas B. Kay.

This year the state senate has lost three prominent members by death: Merle Chessman, Lee Patterson and Marshall Cornett.

The advertising for the house committee's investigation of alleged subversive activities ought to announce that it is done in Technicolor.

Editorial Comment

"DISASTER AREA"
Those who have traveled the upcountry areas of New England, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania during the past few days will long remember the ominous and terrible beauty of what they saw—the swiftly fading colors of the forested hillsides, like ancient Persian carpets; the dust and smoke folded in among the mountains; the furious dance of leaves along the roads; the sense of halting and expectation. Some will remember more—smoke breaking out along slopes, driven by the west wind; the smell of burning in the air, unspeakably more sinister than the pleasant aroma of burning leaves. And some will remember stark tragedy and deadly fear, the ruins of homes, the heroism that saved lives and in some instances sacrificed them.

A widespread catastrophe like this can be intensified by human carelessness and viciousness. But in large part it is the result of forces men cannot control. When the forests lie drying out for many rainless weeks a spark can set them flaming. This happened in every American forest before the white man set foot on this continent; the record is told in the inner rings of surviving trees and in charred trunks deep in earth. In the deep wilderness this is Nature's way of experiment; a forest of one species is swept away and another replaces it.

We cannot altogether prevent these tragedies, but we can do something. We can sternly punish carelessness as well as deliberate crime. We can take governmental action, as President Truman did yesterday in declaring the entire state of Maine a "disaster area." We can send help to the homeless, the injured and the sick. We can aid in the process of rebuilding. But after these things are done we have to wait for the healing touch of rain, when Nature at last repents and has compassion on helpless humanity.—New York Times.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

the public. Another was honest government. He tolerated no irregularities, no mooching on the treasury.

I have always testified to Snell's sound judgment in the conduct of state business. He was the veteran member when I became a member of the board of control, with Walter Pearson, newly appointed treasurer. We were wisely guided by Snell in the conduct of state business, particularly in such delicate matters as purchasing and award of contracts.

Earl Snell gave the best years of his life in state service and contributed greatly to efficient administration, wise legislation and sound government.

Robert S. Farrell, jr. turned from the profession of the law to politics as a career. He advanced by steps from state representative to speaker of the house and then to secretary of state. He had frankly admitted his ambition to move further up the political ladder. Born of an Oregon family whose name had been connected long and prominently with the state's business and civic life, he sought in public service to honor himself and his family and to serve well the state.

Farrell was forthright and outspoken in advancing his views on public questions. More erratic in his judgment than the late governor, he was more positive in his attack on problems which confronted the state administration, and was particularly zealous in pressing for improvement of conditions in state institutions.

From humble origins in Kentucky Marshall Cornett rose to a high position of trust and esteem in his adopted state. He entered politics after he had achieved success in business, and gave generously of his time in public causes both in his home community and over the state. He proved a very capable presiding officer of the senate and his name frequently was mentioned in connection with other offices.

To all of these men public office was a public trust, an opportunity for service to their fellow-men. They made politics not a sordid trade but a medium by which a democratic society is made to function. The state suffers seriously in their loss, but gains will flow from their service for a long time to come.

Cafe Operator Dies in Silverton

SILVERTON, Oct. 30 (Special) Roy McKinley, former Silverton Falls cafe operator here, died today in his home, 630 Hicks st. A native of Jersey City, N. J., who came to Silverton 14 years ago, he would have been 46 years old tomorrow.

He leaves a widow, Clara. The funeral will be held Saturday in the Memorial chapel of Ekman funeral home, with the Rev. S. L. Almli officiating. Burial will be in Valley View cemetery.

Labor Council Urges Stores to Close Nov. 11

Armistice day closing of Salem's business firms is urged in a resolution adopted this week by the Salem Trades and Labor council. At the group's meeting, Executive Secretary Herbert Barker announced that the new vehicle purchased by the council as a city first aid car probably would be available in about one month for presentation to the city.

SILVERTON POLICE COURT

SILVERTON — War on overtime parkers in Silverton's business area has been opened again. Paying fines this week were Jack Fish, Anna Mickelson, W. E. Toney, Olaf Anderson, Harold Kloster, R. G. Smith and L. Jackson. Lawrence Hensler paid a \$30 fine Wednesday on a charge of drunkenness, and Patric O. Berry of Portland forfeited \$17 on a charge of disorderly conduct.

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"Perhaps you'd be interested in our new service, Mrs. Houlihan? . . . Low rentals on soup cuts . . ."

Speaking Frankly Soviet Expansionism Merely Continues Tactics of Czarists

3-26-2 SOVIET Expansionism — This is a serialisation of James F. Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly" — six of fifteen chapters of the book published Oct. 15, 1947, by Harper Brothers. Copyright, 1947, by Donald S. Russell, trustee for the James F. Byrnes Foundation (A Charitable Trust).

No. 17
By James F. Byrnes
Ex-Secretary of State

I have said enough, I think, to indicate one cardinal fact that must be kept in mind in evaluating any Soviet action. The fact is that, to them, the ends justify any means. The question we much prefer to ask is, what are the ends sought by Soviet leaders. In other words, what are the Russians after?

My experiences merely confirm an answer that actually is found in Russian history. Few Americans are well informed on Russian history. I do not profess to be. But I have learned enough to conclude that many of the problems which perplex us today have their roots in the history of the Russian revolution, the aims of bolshevik diplomacy differ very little from those of the czars. And the aims that Stalin and Molotov have pursued since the end of the war vary little from the demands they made of Adolf Hitler.

Russian expansionism, which has concerned us so deeply in the post-war years, was clearly exposed, and strangely enough, by the godfather of the communist revolution, Karl Marx. In a series of articles written for the New York Tribune from London in 1853, Marx dealt at length with "The Eastern Question."

Expansion Cited
Among his observations were these:

The Russian frontier has advanced: towards Berlin, Dresden and Vienna, about 700 miles; towards Constantinople, about 500 miles; towards Stockholm, about 630 miles; toward Teheran, about one thousand miles . . . The total acquisitions of Russia during the last 60 years are equal in extent and importance to the whole empire she had in Europe before that time.

In another dispatch, Marx wrote: And as sure as conquest follows conquest, and annexation follows annexation, so sure would be conquest of Turkey by Russia be only the prelude for the annexation of Hungary, Prussia, Galicia, and for the ultimate realization of the Slavonic Empire which certain fanatical Slavonic philosophers have dreamed of.

How contemporary that sounds! Following 1853, the year of these dispatches, Russia continued to acquire territory right up to World War I. The total territorial gain of czarist Russia between 1853 and 1914 was 971,277 square miles, which brought the prewar area of the Russian empire up to 8,645,000 square miles.

New Drive Launched
The advent of Soviet power in Russia was accompanied by the loss of nearly half a million square miles of territory. The new Soviet Union excluded the areas of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which became independent states. Kara was ceded to Turkey; Bessarabia was returned to Rumania, and a large area was lost to the new Poland.

During the first 20 years of Soviet rule, the only extension of territory was the annexation in 1926 of certain islands in the Arctic. But in 1939 the Soviet Union embarked upon an active policy of expansion. Between December 4, 1939, and the end of 1945, the Soviet Union took control of the territories of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Bessarabia, south Sakhalin and the Kuriles, parts of Finland and of Poland, the Konigsberg area in East Prussia, the Transcarpathian Ukraine, and Tannu Tuva. It also took over Port Arthur where, although it did not acquire sovereignty, it did acquire the



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes (left) chats with Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko at the state department. Gromyko told reporters his government would seek postponement of consideration of the Russian-Iranian dispute at the coming meeting of the United Nations organization in New York.

right for 30 years to maintain a naval base jointly with China. In all, nearly 300,000 square miles of territory have been acquired since 1939, bringing the area of the Soviet Union to 8,455,939 square miles, only slightly less than the greatest extent of czarist Russia.

It is clear, then, that expansionism is not an innovation of the communist regime. It is rooted in Russian history.

Munich Brings Change
Russia's modern leaders nevertheless have given us an outstanding demonstration of the means they are quite willing to employ to achieve their ends. This is found in the story of Russo-German relations from the Munich agreement in September, 1938, through the Russo-German non-aggression pact of August, 1939, to Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union in June, 1941.

In an after-dinner conversation at Yalta, Stalin said that the Soviet government would never have entered into the nonaggression pact with Germany had it not been for the attempt at Munich to appease Hitler and the failure of Britain and France to consult the Soviet Union on the subject.

Certainly it is true that immediately after Munich, the Soviet press began to modify its campaign of criticism against Germany. By December, 1938, when a trade agreement between the two countries was renewed, the press felt free to hail the action as a Soviet step in Soviet-German relations. Shortly thereafter, in an address to a congress of the communist party, Stalin stated that the only differences between Germany and Soviet Russia were ideological, and these differences were exaggerated by others who wanted someone else to "pull their chestnuts out of the fire" for them.

Chagrin Reflected
In the spring of 1939, Stalin made known his disappointment over the results of Soviet negotiations with France and England. Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, known for his understanding of "the West," was removed and replaced by V. M. Molotov.

The history of those negotiations remained obscure until records of them were discovered among the captured archives of the Nazi government. That part of the story which includes the conversations of the principal actors was reported by Soviet sources. However, it cannot be disregarded by anyone seeking the truth about what occurred in that fateful year preceding Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. Nor can it be disregarded by anyone seeking to understand what is in the minds of those in the Kremlin today. Do they merely desire security? To get what they desire as security, do they intend to expand their control over other states and peoples?

Ambitions Remain
Let us see what guidance history holds for us. I think it reasonable to assume that Soviet ambitions still include the territory Molotov desired when he sent his message to Hitler. Some of those desires have been fulfilled. However, the flush of victory has encouraged the Soviet government to extend its ambitions.

In the north, their demands against Finland have been satisfied. During the war, Mr. Molotov explored the possibility of extending Soviet power a little through concessions from Norway. In November, 1944, he asked Norway to grant the Soviet Union greater economic privileges in the Spitzbergen group of islands. He wanted outright possession of Bear Island and the right to establish military facilities on other islands of the group.

In the east, the Soviet Union now has all of Sakhalin. In addition, has taken over the Kuriles and has acquired rights in Port Arthur, Dairen, and on the Manchurian railroad. Whether Stalin will continue to resist the temptation offered by the successes of the Chinese communist forces in Manchuria is a question. Some Aims Balked

Soviet aspirations south of Baku and Baku have not been realized, but the effort has been made. Turkey was asked to cede the

provinces of Kars and Adranah south of Baku. The effort to extend south of Baku into Iranian territory was blocked by the security council.

The familiar technique of trying to install a puppet government under the protection of the red army was employed. The red forces of little Iran, the Soviets encouraged the establishment in Azerbaijan of an independent government. The case was brought before the security council. When the Soviets kept their troops in Iran beyond the date of their treaty, the council acted on the complaint of Iran. Every member of the council except the Soviet Union and Poland voted to protect the integrity of Iran. The Soviet Union complied with the security council's decision because it was not yet ready or willing to be isolated from the rest of the world.

"Safety Zone" Reality
The Bulgarian government, installed and protected by the red army, has now made a pact unnecessary. Thus the "safety zone" between the Soviet Union and the straits, which Molotov's security council has achieved in Rumania, a similar regime has been installed by tactics I described earlier. The pursuit of Soviet ambitions in Hungary is a more recent story, but the pattern is old.

Poland has been subordinated to the status of a satellite. Albania and Yugoslavia are tightly clasped in the Soviet-dominated Slav bloc. Czechoslovakia is a captive of this bloc. Out of all the European areas toward which Molotov expressed an interest, only Greece and Turkey remain free. And the struggle for them is in progress.

The reports of our able observers, Mark Ethridge, have made it clear that a small, well-organized communist minority, based on and supplied from Greece's Soviet-dominated neighbors, would have captured Greece long ago had it not been for two things: (1) the action by the United Nations, and (2) the Soviets' realization that, if they took over Greece, the United States and the United Kingdom would demand that the United Nations act against such aggression.

As for Turkey, we must remember that Stalin declared at Potsdam the continuing interest of the Soviet Union in the straits and that subsequently a demand was made for the right to build a land and naval base in the area. Our efforts to obtain collective guarantees to maintain the freedom of the Dardanelles have been unsuccessful. We now have taken other measures to protect the sovereignty of Turkey.

School News

By Donna Carr

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Wins Prize

John Erickson, a junior, was awarded four puncture-proof inner tubes as a prize for winning the local division prize of the Goodyear Rubber company's photographic contest. Erickson's entries were four scenic pictures, one of which earned him the prize. Contribute \$614

Salem high school's contributions to the community chest amounted to \$614, the high school paper, The Clarion, announced Thursday. Of the total, the teachers, office staff, custodians and cafeteria help contributed \$464 and students \$150.

Study Race Prejudice
The International Relations league of the high school has begun a study of race prejudice, having recently completed a discussion on military preparedness. The aim of the organization is to consider intelligently world problems and discuss possible solutions. Roger Middleton is state president of the league. Marvin Black has been elected chairman of the local organization and Vivian Barkum chosen as secretary. Any student is welcome to join the group which meets regularly at the YMCA.

Girls' league representatives from senior, junior and sophomore home rooms have recently formed a club for each class. Senior representatives elected Wilma Johnson as president of their newly-named club, "Repettes." Joyce Olson was chosen for secretary. Juniors elected Annetta Neuen-schwander as president and Lorraine Welling as secretary. Sophomore officers are Betty Cooley, president, and Eleanor Sikorra, secretary. Juniors and sophomores have not yet chosen names for their groups.

Requiem Mass Monday for Patrick Lyman
Requiem mass will be said Monday at 9:30 a.m. from St. Joseph's catholic church for Patrick Michael Lyman who died Thursday at his residence, 651 Kingswood ave., at the age of 55 years.

The rosary will be recited at the W. T. Rigdon chapel Sunday at 8 p.m. and interment will be in St. Barbara's cemetery.

Lyman was the husband of Mrs. Mabel Genevieve Lyman of Salem; son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyman, sr., of Keizer; father of Mrs. Hazel Bernice Christensen of Marion, Mrs. Lois Marie Systma, Leo Gene Lyman, Dean Joseph Lyman, all of Salem, and Mrs. Alice LaBonne Israel of Akron, O.; brother of Charles Church and Mrs. Mary Smith of Keizer, and Emmett Lyman, Frank Lyman, Ed Lyman and Bernard Lyman of Iowa; also survived by six grandchildren.

Funeral services for Mrs. Emily Ruth Withrow, who died at her residence, 525 S. Liberty st. Wednesday, will be held from the Clough-Barrick chapel Monday at 10:30 a.m., the Rev. Brooks Moore officiating, with interment in Rose City cemetery, Portland.

Mrs. Withrow is survived by her husband, Elton E. Withrow, of Salem, and a son, Herbert S. Dement of LaFayette, N.J.

Quilt Tied at Heckart Home

SUNNYSIDE — A quilt was tied by members of the Friendly Hour club at the home of Mrs. Ray Heckart, Oct. 12. Members will meet with Mrs. E. W. Hills for an all day meeting Nov. 12 and tie another quilt.

Members present for the all day meeting were Mrs. Clayton Buse, Mrs. George Heckart, Mrs. Norman Alexander, Mrs. Irving Buse, Mrs. Ernest Neuen-schwander, Mrs. Raymond Dutoit, Mr. John Neuen-schwander, Mrs. John Clock, Mrs. Francis Graham, Mrs. E. W. Hills, Miss Grace Chandler, Mrs. Ray Heckart.

BETHANY—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Scharback were hosts to members of their immediate family Monday night honoring their daughter and her family, Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, Richard, Larry and Linda Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Scharback and Earl of San Diego, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Scharback and Richard Scharback. The Raymond Scharbacks left for their home at San Diego Thursday.

Police, Fire Departments To Hold Exams

Civil service examinations will be held in Salem next month for appointments to the local police and fire departments, it was announced Thursday by Alfred F. Mundi, city civil service commission secretary.

He said applications will be received until November 13 and written examinations will be given November 18 for prospective policemen and November 19 for firemen. Application form are on hand in the city recorder's office at city hall.

The fire department has 11 civil service vacancies and the police force has five vacancies. Nearly all "vacancies," however, are filled by non-civil service men who received temporary appointments during the war or since.

Applicants for both forces must be registered voters and must have resided in Salem at least one year. Eligible ages are 27 to 40 for policemen and 21 to 31 for firemen. New men on either force start at \$210 monthly and after six months are paid \$230 plus a \$3 monthly uniform allowance.

Women Voters League Protests Red 'Brand'

Mrs. Alden Bowes, president of the League of Women Voters of Salem, requests The Statesman to publish a news release from the headquarters of the national league to clear up imputations against the league in testimony given by Walt Disney before the house committee investigating subversive activities.

Disney wed the league headquarters to say that his testimony referred to the year 1941 when "several women represented themselves as being from the League of Women Voters," and that he had no intention of criticizing the League of Women Voters now.

Miss Anna Lord Straus, president of the national league, called Disney's branding the league as a "communist front organization" an irresponsible statement. She gave this description of the league and its work:

"The league is a real grass roots organization with local leagues in 350 cities and towns in the United States. Our deeds speak for themselves. Twenty-seven years of non-partisan support for such principles as the merit system, good public administration, modern charters and constitutions are well known. League concern for public education, pure food and drug laws, child welfare and other welfare objectives are familiar to all civic leaders. Citizens need only look around them at the solid accomplishments and reputation of the league in their home communities."

Mrs. Thomas Rites Saturday

Final rites for Mrs. Ella I. Thomas, late resident of 2660 Brooks ave. will be held Saturday at 10:30 a.m. from the Clough-Barrick chapel, with interment in Belcrest Memorial park.

Mrs. Thomas died at her home Thursday at the age of 81 years. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Bessie L. Greene of Salem; three grandchildren, Mrs. Lillian White of Fairbanks, Alaska, Mrs. Zora Fish, Asbury Park, N. J., and W. H. Greene of Salem; also by two great grandchildren.

Mrs. Withrow Rites Monday

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Young Grangers Are Entertained Saturday

UNION HILL — Mrs. Henry Hansen, matron of the juvenile grange members, and the young grangers, held a Halloween party at the grange hall Saturday.

Mrs. Maurice Hester will entertain the Woman's club Thursday when reports of the County Federation meeting will be given.

Young grangers meet at the grange hall Saturday for November business meeting.

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