

# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
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## Court Sustains Equality in Education

The element of time — in that negro students are to be provided equal educational facilities as soon as other applicants get them — is the important factor in the recently adjudicated supreme court case of Ada Lois Sipuel vs. the regents of the University of Oklahoma.

In a Missouri case 10 years ago the high court ruled that negroes are entitled to equal facilities, but since then colored students have sometimes been required to wait indefinitely until parallel institutions were set up for their exclusive use. This happened last year when Louisiana was forced to establish an equal school for negroes who had applied for admission to the state institutions. The new decision should minimize the inequity of this interpretation of the older decree.

But precedent-setting litigation and discharging the rulings are not synonymous. The Oklahoma regents signified their intention to comply with the court's decision, but the nature of their future actions, the reception the lone colored student will get on a prejudiced campus, and her treatment by instructors remains to be seen.

At the University of Oregon, non-whites are extended equal educational opportunities although bias on the part of some instructors and a former athletic coach has been alleged. But last year liberal campus groups and the Urban League of Portland raised considerable (ineffective) protest when a colored student was restricted from one of the woman's dormitories for no reason other than race.

Legislation alone does not insure tolerance any more than it guarantees honesty or prevents murder. Legislation is necessary but it must go hand in hand with education to be telling.

Thus a valuable step in the campaign against tolerance is the announcement that the National Conference of Christians and Jews will support a new research and training program in inter-group education to be inaugurated by Teachers College, Columbia University.

Group prejudices are hard to uproot once they have taken hold. Proper early education can prevent or at least lessen the tensions and conflicts which grow from religious, racial and ethnic group misunderstanding. The Columbia program should become the basis for real progress toward greater unity between the polygenetic conglomeration that is America.

## Buried Treasure

There's another gold rush in California this week — nearly a century after gold was first discovered there. This time hundreds of people armed with makeshift mining equipment are prospecting for \$20 gold pieces buried in Monterey. Two years ago \$1,500 in gold was found in the same area and so far this search has yielded 125 pieces, according to newspaper reports.

A tidy fortune was sowed there 35 years ago by a wealthy old coot who regarded banks with some suspicion. Now his heirs are reaping a bumper crop. If the gold pieces had been accumulating 3 per cent interest in a bank for the past 35 years they would have earned only \$10.85 each. Besides, hoarding gold is illegal now. But because they are rare collectors' items some of the buried pieces have tripled their mint value.

There are undoubtedly still many people who wish a pox on all banks and other such formidable cabbage factories. Occasionally one hears of them — stoop-shouldered timid souls who die in a gutter with \$50,000.65 cents sown into their tattered trousers. Sometimes they place their trust in a familiar mattress rather than in the cold marble mausoleums where savings can be buried to produce annual dividends — or in a comfortable sock hidden under a loose floor board rather than with some dour trustee.

These brothers of the thrifty squirrel, these unwilling almoners to posterity, sometimes hoard their gold pieces or silver dollars just as women collect amberino glass or Spode demitasse cups — they like to finger them and admire the sheen and the patterns.

Now imagine one of these connoisseurs of coinage shuffling up to a teller and asking to indulge in a little recreation — a chance to play with his pretty savings account, stacking the coins, watching the light reflect on them, biting them, adding up the numbers . . .

... Banks are so callous about things like that.

## Art Edwards Retires

When Art Edwards pulls the switch after his press run on The Statesman Friday morning he will conclude nearly 50 years of service to this newspaper. In 1898 he began work as a young lad, delivering papers, on horseback. Soon he was working around the press — an old, steam-powered cylinder press. Then he became pressman, and when the cylinder was replaced with a Duplex flat-bed press that printed from rolls he ran that. In 1927 that was outgrown and replaced by a 24-page stereotype Scott press, which has since been Edward's pride and joy. His health has not been good of late so he is retiring to enjoy a well-earned rest from the strenuous duties of foreman of the pressroom.

No newspaper could have had a more faithful employe than Art Edwards, loyal to his employers, loyal to his job and loyal to his associates. All of us in The Statesman family wish for him many pleasant years of living.

## Caught with the Goods

Brigadier General Wallace H. Graham looks like a boy caught with his hands in the jam jar. He first tried to alibi out of responsibility for being in the speculative grain markets by saying he let his brokers handle his account, which his brokerage house promptly exploded. No reputable brokerage house buys and sells for clients except on orders, the risks are too great. Then Graham tried to say he got out of the market immediately when the president criticized grain speculators. Now he admits in his testimony that he stayed in the commodity market in cotton and had one transaction in wheat for several weeks thereafter.

He made a very lame showing, whereas if he had said frankly at the first that he had done some trading, legitimately and without any government inside information he would have been in a wholly defensible position. His thin evasions show him up as hoped for in character. He should stick to his medicine.

The forest service at Eugene sold seven million board feet of Douglas fir on Fall creek at a price of \$25.05, said to be the highest price ever paid for fir stumpage in Oregon. Doesn't look as though lumber manufacturers anticipated much falling off in demand for lumber. Those contemplating house building will feel as though their dream house is pushed farther into the future.

The "March of Dimes" is getting under way; but what is hoped for is a real march of dollars into the fund to combat infantile paralysis.

The new slogan for republicans this campaign year is "vote republican in 1948—and save what's left." We are surprised at that slogan. It is one better suited for Henry Wallace. Republicans should proclaim: "Vote republican—and save what's right."

# A Russian Journal

By John Steinbeck  
Photographs by Robert Capa

## Reds 'Worst Propagandists in World'

(Editor's Note—John Steinbeck, who went to Russia last summer as a special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, reports to explain to a Soviet official the differences between American and Russian points of view. The pictures are by Robert Capa, photographer, who accompanied him.)

### CHAPTER II

In the afternoon, Volks sent a car to take us to the main office for an interview. It was our impression that there had been some battle about who was to be responsible for us, the "Writers Union" or Volks. And Volks had lost and got us. The Volks offices are in a beautiful little palace, which was once the home of a merchant prince.

We were received by Mr. Karaganov in his office, which is oak paneled to the ceiling and with a stainer glass skylight, a very pleasant place to work. Mr. Karaganov, who spoke a precise slow English, sat behind his desk and asked us many questions. And he doodled in a pad with a pencil, one end of which was blue, and the other yellow. And again we explained our project, which was to avoid politics, but to try to talk to and to understand Russian farmers, and working people, and market people, to see how they lived, and to try to tell our people about it, so that some kind of understanding might be reached. He listened quietly and made angular marks with his pencil.

### Differences Cited

And then he said: "There have been other people who wanted to do this." And he named a number of Americans who have since written books about the Soviet Union. And he said: "They have sat in this office, and have spoken in one way, and then they have gone home, and have written in another way. And if we seem to have a mild distrust, it is because of this."

We replied: "You must not think that we came either favorably or unfavorably. We came to do a job of reporting, if it is possible to do it. We intend to set down and to photograph exactly what we see and hear, with no editorial matter. If there is something we don't like, or don't understand, we will set that down too. But we came for a story. If we can do the story we came for, we will do it. If we can't do it, we still have a story."

### Help Promised

He nodded very slowly and thoughtfully, and he said: "This we could trust. But we are very tired of people who come here and are violently pro-Russian, and who go back to the United States and become violently anti-Russian. We have had considerable experience with that kind." And he said: "This office, Volks, has not much power, or very much influence. But we will do what we can to let you do the work that you want to do." Then he asked us many questions about America. He said: "Many of your newspapers are speaking of war with the Soviet Union. Do the American people want war with the Soviet Union?"

We said: "We don't think so. We don't think any people want war, but we don't know."

He asked: "Why is this clamor in the newspapers rising so fast?" And we said again: "We are not politicians. We do not know the reasons. We suspect that some of it has to do with the Presidential elections next year. But we don't know to what extent."

### 'Do Not Want War'

And we asked: "Do the Russian people, or any section of them, or any section of the Russian government, want war?"

## 6,771 Businesses In Oregon Granted Payroll Tax Cuts

The state unemployment compensation commission said Wednesday that all but 921 of 7,692 eligible Oregon firms are entitled this year to payroll tax rates lower than the normal 2.7 per cent.

These eligible firms are those which have three or more years of employment experience. By maintaining stable payrolls, firms can get lower tax rates. The average tax rate will be below the 1.74 per cent average of 1947, but not as low as the 1.5 per cent national average, the commission said.

Of the firms with three years or more experience, 921 will pay 2.7 per cent, 1,398 will pay 2 per cent, 2,282 will pay 1.5 per cent, 1,648 will pay 1 per cent, and 1,443 will pay .5 per cent.

## The Safety Valve

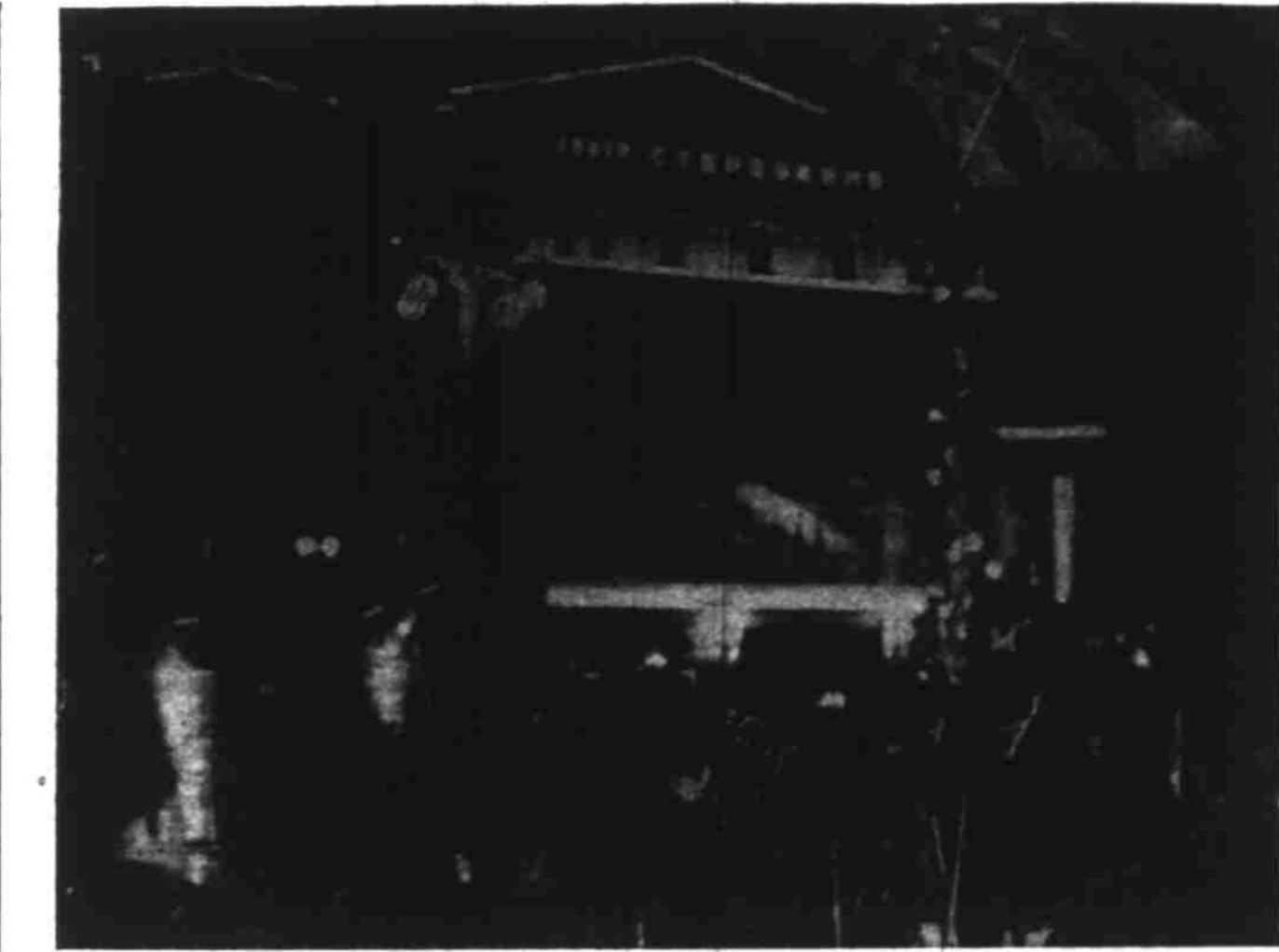
LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

### APPRECIATES AMERICAN AID

To the Editor: At this season of the year it seems appropriate to me to send a message of gratitude to the people of the United States of America for their magnificent efforts to help war-exhausted nations on the road to recovery.

We feel an intense admiration for your endeavors and are not unmindful of the self-sacrifices they involve. It is my conviction that America will lead the world to peace and prosperity again.

Yours faithfully,  
ANGUS OLDAKER,  
2 Church Hill,  
Winchmore Hill,  
London, N. 21.



A military band playing classical music on Pushkin Square during the celebration of the 800th anniversary of Moscow

At that he straightened up, and put down his pencil, and he said: "I can answer that categorically. Neither the Russian people, nor any section of them, nor any section of the Russian government wants war. I can go farther than that. The Russian people would do almost anything to avoid war. Of this I am certain," he said. And then he took up his pencil again and made round doodles on his pad. He said: "Let us speak of American writing. It seems to us that your novelists don't believe in anything any more. Is this true?" I said: "I don't know."

He said: "Your own most recent work seems to us cynical." "It is not cynical," I said. "I believe one job of a writer is to set down his time as nearly as he can understand it. And that is what I was doing."

### Asks of Writers

Then he asked questions about American writers, about Caldwell, and Faulkner, and when would Hemingway have a new book. And he asked what young writers were coming up, what new people. We explained that a few young writers were beginning to emerge, but that it was too soon to expect them to come out. Young men who should have been practicing their trade of writing had spent the last four years in the Army. Such an experience was likely to shake them very deeply, and it might take some time for them to comb out their experience and their lives, and to settle down to writing.

He seemed a little surprised that writers in America do not get together, do not associate with one another very much. In the Soviet Union writers are very important people. Stalin has said that writers are the engineers of the soul.

### Status Different

We explained to him that writers in America have quite a different standing. They are considered just below acrobats and just above seals. And in our opinion this is a very good thing. We believe that a writer too much appreciated is as likely to turn as heady as a motion picture actress with good notices in the trade journals. And

we believe that the rough and tumble life an American writer goes through is very healthy for him in the long run.

And here we came to one of the deepest divisions between the Russian emotional and intellectual feeling toward his government and the American and British feeling toward his government. For whereas the Russian is taught, and trained, and encouraged to believe that his government is good, that every part of it is good, and that his job is to carry it forward, to back it up in all ways; the deep emotional feeling among Americans and British is that all government is somehow dangerous, that there should be as little government as possible, that any increase of government is bad, and existing government must be watched constantly, watched and criticized to keep it sharp and on its toes.

### 'We Try to Explain'

And later, on the farms, when we sat at table with farming men, and they asked how our government operated, we would try to explain that such was our fear of power invested in one man, or in one group of men, that our government was made up of a series of checks and of balances, designed to keep power from falling into any one's hands. We tried to explain that the people who have made our government, and who have continued it, are so in fear of power that they would willingly put off a good leader rather than permit a precedent of leadership. I do not think we were thoroughly understood in this, since training of the people of the Soviet Union is that the leader is good and the leadership is good. There is no possible argument here; it is just that our systems to communicate one with the other.

### A Mutual Respect

Mr. Karaganov's pad was covered with red and blue symbols and he said finally: "If you will write down a list of things you want to do, and see, and send it through to me, I will see whether it can be arranged."

We liked Karaganov very much. He was a man who spoke straight

and unconfusedly. Later we were to hear many flowered speeches and many generalities. But this we never heard from Karaganov. We never pretended to him that we were anything but what we were. We had a certain outlook, an American viewpoint, and possibly to him certain prejudices. Far from disliking us, or distrusting us because of this, he seemed to trust us more because of it.

It is our belief that the Russians are the worst propagandists, the worst public relations people in the world. Let us take the example of the foreign correspondents. Usually a news man goes to Moscow full of good will, and a desire to understand what he sees. He promptly finds himself inhibited, and not able to do the work of a newspaper man.

### Attitude Changes

Gradually he begins to change. Gradually he begins to hate the system, not as a system, but simply because it keeps him from doing his work. There is no quicker way of turning a man against anything. And this newspaper man usually ends up nervous and mean, because he had not been able to accomplish what he was sent to do. A man who is unable to function in his job usually detests the cause of his failure to function. The Embassy people and the correspondents feel alone, feel cut off, they are island people in the midst of Russia, and it is no wonder that they became lonely and bitter.

This section or Foreign Office accreditation is put in justice to the regular Moscow correspondents. We were able to do many things they are not permitted to do. But if it had been part of our job to report news as they must, then we would have been taken under the Foreign Office and we too could never have left Moscow.

John Steinbeck left Moscow for Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine, and his report of that heavily destroyed city will be published tomorrow.

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## Exchange Club Told Baseball Outlook Good

The Salem Senators face a 1948 baseball season which should prove as good as or better than last year, George E. Emigh, team business manager, told the Salem Exchange club Wednesday noon in the Salem hotel.

Interviewed by Al Schuss, radio station KOCO sports announcer, Emigh revealed that big things were expected this year of Salem's Richard Gentskow, who will return to the team from the Albuquerque, N. M., league.

The Exchange club voted Wednesday to handle the ticket sales for the March of Dimes dance to be held in the Salem armory

January 30. An invitation from Portland Cancer association headquarters to the Exchange club to head the association's annual fund drive in Marion county in April will be up for approval at next Wednesday's meeting.

Mrs. Lawrence Fitzgerald of the Junior Woman's club here will talk to the club Wednesday noon on the subject of pre-school nurseries.

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### TORCH FIRES GARAGE

Salem fire equipment was called Tuesday night to a garage at 1055 Edgewater st., West Salem, when an acetylene torch being operated by Roy Stevens caught fire and spread to the welding machine and the floor, city firement reported. Damage to the equipment and shop was only slight, firemen said.

### SUGAR PROCESS EFFICIENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14-(AP)—A new chemical procedure which makes possible the extraction of 95 per cent pure sugar from beets was outlined before the American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists Tuesday.

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## Judge Johnson to Head Dairymen

ASTORIA, Jan. 14-(AP)—County Judge W. A. Johnson, Grants Pass, was elected president of the Oregon Dairymen's association at the close of the 54th annual meeting today.

The association named Arthur Ireland, Forest Grove, first vice president, and A. W. Lindaw, Portland, second vice president. Roger Morse will remain secretary-treasurer.

Delegates passed resolutions asking that butterfat production records be kept for all cows under test, and calling for support of the cattle disease eradication program.

## Club to Back 3 Plays with New York Cast

Salem's chapter of the 20-30 club, meeting at the Gold Arrow cafe Tuesday night, voted to sponsor a series of three stage plays at the Salem high school auditorium during the winter season.

The first play of the series, "Dream Girl," will be given February 27, it was announced, and "Made in Heaven" and "Kiss and Tell" will follow at about one-month intervals. Exact dates of the two latter plays have not been decided. Players from the Theatre Guild of New York will make up the cast.

The club also announced that it will operate a "wishing well" in downtown Salem, the proceeds of which will go to the March of Dimes for infantile paralysis victims. The well will probably be set up at State and Commercial streets on Monday when the annual drive begins here.

At the dinner meeting members were entertained by two movies. Tex Keel of the Capital Bowling alleys showed a movie featuring demonstration of the finer points of the kegling art, and the Oregon state highway commission presented a film depicting the beauty spots of the state.

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