

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Pattern of Russian Aggression

One picture reputedly is worth a thousand words. If so it is too bad that Russians do not have television receivers in their homes so that they could see the 1939 picture of Molotov signing the Nazi-Soviet pact with Joachim von Ribbentrop and Premier Stalin standing behind him, as they read the text of the documents exchanged between the two countries in the period of their unholy marriage.

Apologists for Russia previously have explained the surprising agreement between the dictatorships, which previously had been busy howling each other down, as based on necessity: Russia was in no shape for war, appeasement was necessary while Russia prepared. The documents however disclose quite a callous attitude on the part of Russia, a nationalistic greediness not in character with a fearful nation. In fact it was Russia's own overreaching which precipitated the breach, even though for Hitler it was originally merely a marriage of convenience.

While the USSR has been shouting warmonger and imperialist at the United States the secret protocols attached to the original treaty and the draft of proposals by Russia as conditions for entering into the alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan reveal a spirit of national aggrandizement quite in the czarist tradition. Nor was the agreement of 1939 without benefit to Hitler. It had been assumed in some quarters that Russia failed to live up to its end of the economic bargain. Actually the report shows that Russia made very substantial deliveries of essential commodities. A German report of May 15, 1941, shows deliveries of 632,000 tons of grain, 232,000 tons of petroleum, 50,000 tons of manganese ore, 23,500 tons of cotton. Raw rubber reached Germany from East Asia through Siberia. In fact the disclosures add proof to the assertion that his invasion of Russia was Hitler's great mistake.

For the Poles the reading of the secret treaty of Aug. 23, 1939, will excite painful memories. Von Ribbentrop and Molotov agreed that "in the event of a territorial and political rearrangement of the areas belonging to the Polish state the spheres of influence of Germany and the USSR shall be bounded approximately by the line of the rivers Narew, Vistula and San." This was before the invasion, at a time when both Germany and Russia had peace treaties with Poland. Further the agreement set forth:

"The question of whether the interests of both parties make desirable the maintenance of an independent Polish state and how such a state should be bounded can only be determined in the course of further political developments."

Thus casually Poland's fate was to be decided in the light of the interests of its neighbors!

The postwar pattern of Russian diplomacy has followed that of 1939, with extension in the far east because of Japan's defeat. Incorporation of eastern Poland into the Soviet Union, inclusion of Balkan states within its sphere of influence, pressures for bases on the Dardanelles, pressures "in the general direction of the Persian gulf," all these are projected in the secret papers now made public by our state department, obtained from captured German files.

Governments incline to ignore the moralities to pursue their ends of self-interest. But Russia's immoral actions: treaty with its arch-enemy Hitler, assault on Poland and Finland, absorption of the Baltic states have cost it friends who believe that even governments should observe standards of justice in their dealings. The revelation of this pattern of aggression arouses fears that nationalist Russia, using the communist ideology as stalking horse, seeks full domination on the continent of Europe and eventually of Asia. It is to preserve the west against such penetration and conquest that Ernest Bevin, British foreign minister, on Thursday called for an alliance of the nations of western Europe, an extension of the Anglo-French alliance. Some may say that this is a British attempt to restore the old balance-of-power formula. That may be true, but his purpose is to mobilize material and moral forces for peace. In unification, the west may find its defense.

Russian hostility to the Marshall plan, ostensibly to thwart American "imperialism," seems designed to keep the west of Europe divided, weak, confused, easy prey to Russian influence. That is Bevin's interpretation of Russian opposition to the program of American aid to Europe.

This is a critical situation in which the wisest statesmanship must be employed. The contest need not go to test of battle if we of the west are alert and smart in choice of our methods and our timing. ERP is a powerful weapon in the arsenal of peace. With American means and a revival of spirit in western Europe the victory can be won without resorting to the cost and the hazard of military decision.

Income and Outgo on Polio Funds

We had an inquiry as to the amount of income of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the way the fund is expended. Last year the Foundation received \$18,501,009. Oregon collected \$353,165 and Marion county \$13,107. Of the county sum \$10,958 has been expended to date. The local board sent \$10,000 to Shriners' hospital and to Doernbecher hospital in Portland since they care for most of the cases from this county. Certain sums are spent locally for care of cases not sent to Portland.

Roy Houck, chairman of the Marion county chapter, says that the chapter stands ready to pay part or all of hospital costs, medical care and surgical fees of victims of polio.

The National Foundation appropriates large sums for research in the effort to find a cure for the disease. It also sends funds to communities hard hit with polio epidemics to supplement local resources.

While the mortality rate for polio is relatively low, the cases require long and expensive treatment to avoid permanent crippling. Children are the ones most susceptible to the disease and freedom from permanent disability is highly important for them through life. The March of Dimes supports the work of battling polio and its evil effects.

Eisenhower: "Could Not Accept Nomination"

General Eisenhower's latest statement ought to be effective in stopping the boom in his behalf for the presidential nomination. He says plainly: "I am not available for and could not accept nomination to high political office." It lacks only the "if elected I would not serve" of Gen. W. T. Sherman to make his declaration as positive as that of the famous civil war general.

Most of the promoters of the general for political office have been self-starting boomers who wanted to go along hoping to arrive somewhere themselves and those who in their eagerness for a victory picked on the general as the man "most likely to succeed in '48."

The general's repudiation of these efforts will smooth out the heartbeat of many presidential hopefuls and should get the presidential race back to the consideration of men and qualifications and political principles.

Recruiter Stresses Need for Protection

Throughout the westward movement of people in America, the government has been called on to provide military protection. M. Sgt. Thomas Massey of the army recruiting service's Salem office told the Salem Board of Resitors at the weekly luncheon Friday noon. The need for protection is still great, he asserted, and experienced servicemen were largely released from duty immediately after World War II.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"... And then I told Harry he'd have to choose between us—Either give me up or stop spending his money for comic books!"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

\$800,000 by the city to proceed with the sewage disposal plant. This would add probably a little over three mills to the tax levy bringing the total to nearly 88 mills.

If the retirement of the school bonds could be spread over a 20-year term the millage increase could be cut to around eight mills, bringing the total to about 81 mills. The board fears that even before 10 years are up a new capital outlay will be required for a new high school and other school plant and unless the proposed bond issue is retired rapidly the bonding margin will be inadequate.

There is basis for this apprehension, not only in the probability of further growth in population but in the prospect of a reduction in the allowable bond ratio. The old law limited school district indebtedness to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation. A 1947 law raised the ratio to 10 per cent, and the base to 60 per cent of the full valuation. This law expires by limitation July 1, 1949.

I open up this matter mainly for the purpose of laying out the financial problem which the district faces. We must provide school housing. What is the best way to finance the required facilities?

Public Records

CIRCUIT COURT
Peter Foelki vs Ed Forgard: Order granting stay of execution until decision is reached by court on motion for recall of execution.
Florence E. Baker vs Milbert F. Baker: Complaint for divorce, alleges cruel and inhuman treatment, alleges custody of minor child, \$800 monthly support money, judgment of \$2,000 in lieu of property, and \$500 in lump sum alimony. Married Feb. 17, 1924, at Hill City, Kan.
Walter Schuler vs Don Powers and Lorraine Powers: Order of dismissal based on motion of plaintiff.
S. W. Champ and Minnie Champ vs Lancel Stewart and Ella Stewart: Order granting defendants until April 1 to present proposed bill of exceptions and until April 15 to file transcript on appeal.

DISTRICT COURT
Robert R. Rea, Portland, charged with larceny, preliminary examination held and charge dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence.
Thurman Edward Gannon, Silverton, charged with being fugitive from justice on California charge of escape from an honor farm: ordered held for California authorities until January 30, bail set at \$1,000.
Donald E. Shewmaker, Klamath Falls, no PDC permit displayed, \$10 fine suspended upon payment of court costs.

PROBATE COURT
Ray Grant estate: Order admitting will to probate and appointing J. K. Weatherford, Jr., as administrator with the will annexed.
John Hafner, sr., estate: Order appointing Elizabeth Hafner as administrator with the will annexed and George H. Bell, Zelpha Grover and Josephine Bell as appraisers.
John Daniel estate: Order appointing Joe Daniel as administrator and Clyde Cuddeford, Anton De Jardin and Homer Wedgworth as appraisers.
John Gardner estate: Final hearing set for February 25.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS
Harold A. Smith, 21, service station attendant, and Bernice Pieschke, 17, student, both of Lebanon.

MUNICIPAL COURT
Harvey John Burlington, 1085 S. 12th st., charged with driving while intoxicated, pleaded innocent and posted \$250 bail.
Donald E. Merrill, Glencullen, Ore., violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.
Charles E. Clark, 800 N. 18th st., excessive speed through intersection, fined \$4.
Owen R. Gilstrap, Salem route 4, violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.
Wayne L. Jacobsen, 1628 Eighth st., violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail, passing on right side on two-lane street and unnecessary use of horn, posted total of \$20 bail on all charges.
Bernard V. Zielinski, Salem route 1, violation of basic rule, posted \$10 bail.

4 INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

Four fatalities, 867 covered accidents and 3 claims for occupational disease benefits were reported to the state industrial accident commission during the week ended January 22.

Presbyterian Youth Plans For Sunday

Young people of the Presbyterian church in Salem will join with those of other denominations in the city and throughout the nation in observing "National Youth Week" January 25 to February 1. At 7:30 p.m. Sunday, representatives from various youth groups in the church will conduct a worship service. They will use the theme "Jesus Christ Is Lord," which was used at the World Conference of Christian Youth in their meeting at Oslo, Norway, last July.

Four different phases of this theme will be given by speakers Mary Campbell, Bob Hamblin, Catherine Person, and Sara Jane Backstrand. Joan DeWitt will give the call to worship, the invocation will be given by Rodney Beas, an offertory prayer will be given by Marilyn Reay, Bob Burleigh will read the scriptures and Howard Burleigh will give the evening prayer. Special music will include the selection "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" (Bach), sung by the high school girls' choir under the direction of Virginia Ward Elliott, and the organ selections "Chant du Voyageur" (Paderewski), "Andante" (Nevin) and "Largo" from "Sinfonia de Saul" (Handel - Guilman), played by Mrs. Ralph Dobbs.

Sunday afternoon the young people of the church will conduct a worship service at the Hillcrest school for girls from 3 to 4 p.m. On Monday evening 15 young people, selected from the junior high, senior high, and college-business age groups, will be special guests at a dinner in the church social hall honoring the national co-ordinator of the Presbyterian church, Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., of Washington, D. C. On Saturday evening, January 31, the young people of the Salem church will play host to a large group of young people from the Piedmont Presbyterian church of Portland. Three of their senior basketball teams will play games at the local YMCA against two Portland teams and one from the St. Mark's Lutheran church of Salem. The games will start at 6:30 p.m. Following the games a fellowship will be held at the church for players and visitors.

Church Installs New Officers

SILVERTON — Officers will be installed for 1948 at Trinity church during the morning worship hour and include board of trustees, Harold Larsen and James Phillips; secretary, Ernest Kie-sow; financial secretary, Martin Hatteberg; assistant, James Phillips; treasurer, M. C. Storruste; cemetery board, Neils Langseth, John Larson, Claus Moen; Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. James Phillips; assistant, Mrs. Oswald Johnson; organist, Mrs. Alf O. Nelson; assistant, Mrs. Harlan Moe; choir director, Mrs. Ted Landsever; custodian, Oluf Swenson; ushers, William Hatteberg, John Larson, Claus Moen and Elmer Olson; board of elementary education, O. Moen, Mrs. J. C. Larson, Henry Torvond, Mrs. James Phillips and the Rev. M. J. K. Fuhr.

Officers elected at Immanuel Lutheran church Wednesday night include trustees, Elmer Peterson, C. L. Sunder, D. E. Gaffey; deacon, Oscar Overlund; secretary, H. B. Jorgenson; treasurer, Leonard Hatteberg; financial secretary, Otto O. Dahl; ushers, Bernard Gaffey, Harold Sater, Wallace Sater, Homer Rue, Henry Johnson, Robert Lester, Jr., Robert Lester, sr., and Irwin Overlund; Sunday school superintendent, Hannah Olson; assistants, Mrs. E. Swazy and Mrs. Jonas Byberg; organist, Mrs. Arthur Dahl; assistants, Mrs. Herman Gottchalk, Mrs. E. Aarhus, Mrs. Ernest Byberg; cemetery board, R. O. Solum, Stanley Swanson.

Past Matrons Club Has Meeting at Rogers Home

INDEPENDENCE — At the country home of Mrs. Joe Rogers the Past Matrons club of the Eastern Star was entertained Monday with Mrs. Paul Robinson as co-hostess. Mrs. E. Ebbel was junior past matron of Adah chapter, was welcomed as a new member.

A Russian Journal

By John Steinbeck

Photographs by Robert Capa

Kiev, Stalingrad Have Grandiose Plans

(The Stalingrad tractor factory before the war was one of the most widely known factories in Russia. John Steinbeck reports today on Soviet efforts to rebuild it, as well as the city itself, and on the Soviet refusal to let Robert Capa take pictures of the factory. Both men went to Russia last summer as special correspondents of the New York Herald Tribune).

CHAPTER X
The factory is on the edge of the town and we could see its great smokestacks belching black smoke as we drove out toward it. And the ground around it is torn and shot to pieces and the tractor factory buildings are half in ruins. We arrived at the gate and two guards came out, looked at the camera equipment Capa had in our bus, went back, telephoned and immediately a number of other guards came out. They looked at the cameras and did more telephoning. The ruling was inflexible. We were not even allowed to take the cameras out of the bus.

Inside the big gates the factory was a strange place, for while one group worked on the assembly line, the forges, the stamping machines, another crew was rebuilding the town. All of the buildings had been hit, most of them dis-roofed and some of them in complete ruins. And the restoration went on while the tractors came off the line. We saw the furnaces where the metal is poured and big pieces of German tanks and guns being thrown in for scrap. And saw the metal come out through the rollers.

Equipment Made in U.S.

We saw the moulding and the stamping, and the finishing and the grinding of parts. And at the end of the line the new tractors painted and polished rolled out and stood in a parking lot waiting for the trains to take them out to the fields. And among the half-ruined buildings the builders, the workers with metal and brick and glass, rebuilt the factory. There had been no time to wait until the factory was ready before starting the production again.

We do not understand why we were not permitted to photograph this factory, because as we walked through we found that practically all of the machinery was made in America, and were told that the assembly line and the machinery had been laid out by American engineers and technicians. And it is reasonable to believe that these technicians knew what they were doing and would remember so that if there were any malice in America toward this plant in the way of bombing the information must be there. And yet photographs of the plant were taboo.

Camera Feared

Actually we did not want photographs of the plant, what we wanted was photographs of the men and women at work. Much of the work in the Stalingrad tractor factory is done by women. But there was no hole in the taboo. We could not take a picture. The fear of the camera is deep and blind.

When Capa cannot take pictures he mourns, and here very particularly he mourned, because everywhere his eyes saw contrasts, and angles, and pictures that had meaning beyond their meaning. He said bitterly:

"Here, with two pictures, I could have shown more than many thousands of words could say."

Capa was bitter and until luncheon, and then felt better. And he felt better in the afternoon when he took a little river boat and went for an excursion on the Volga. It was a lovely, wide, placid



A grand plan which is scheduled to be completed in the next five years is ready for the rebuilding of Stalingrad.

river at this time of year, and in this place, and it is the road for so much of the transportation of the area. Little tugs, barges loaded with grain and ore, lumber and oil, and ferries and excursion boats cruised about. From the river one could see as a whole the destruction of the city.

Sentiment Wins

We were taken, as we had been at Kiev, to the office of the architect who was directing the plans for the new city of Stalingrad. The suggestion had been put forward that the city be moved up or down the river, and no attempt be made to rebuild it, because the removal of the debris is so much work. It would have been cheaper and easier to start fresh. But two arguments had been advanced against this. First, that much of the sewage system and the underground electrical system was probably still intact, and second, there was the dogged determination that the city of Stalingrad should, for sentimental reasons, be restored exactly where it had been. And this was probably the most important reason. The extra work of clearing the debris could not stand up against this feeling.

There were about five architectural plans for restoring the city, and no plaster model had been made yet, because none of the plans had been approved.

Both Grandiose

They had two things in common, one was that the whole center of Stalingrad was to be made into public buildings, as grandiose as those projected at Kiev: with gigantic monuments, and huge marble embankments whose steps would go down to the Volga; parks and colonnades, and pyramids and obelisks, and gigantic statues of Stalin and Lenin. These were painted, and in projection, and in blueprints. And it reminded us again that in two things the Americans and Russians are very much alike. Both peoples love huge structures. Probably the two things that the Russians admire most in America are the Ford plant and the Empire State Building.

We spoke to the chief architect about the people we had seen living underground, and living in bits of ruins, and we asked why they were not on the edge of the city, building houses for themselves.

'People Hate to Move'

He smiled very understandingly, and he said: "Well you see the

people are in the cellars of the buildings they once lived in, and there are two reasons why they do not want to move, and why they insist that they will not move. One is because they like it there, because they have always lived there, and people hate to move from the things they are used to, even when they are destroyed. But the second reason," he said, "has to do with transportation. We have not enough buses, we have no streetcars, and if they move they will have to walk a great distance to get to work and to get back, and it seems just too much trouble."

And we asked: "But what are you going to do with them?" He said: "When we have houses for them to move into, we will have to move them." And he said: "We hope by that time we will have the buses, the streetcars and the methods to get them to and from their work without a great deal of effort."

Gifts Exhibited

While we were in the architect's office an official came in and asked whether we would like to see the gifts to the city of Stalingrad from the people of the rest of the world. And we, although we were museum happy, thought we had to see them. We went back to our hotel to rest a little, and we had no sooner got there when there was a knock on the door. We opened it, and a line of men came in carrying boxes, and cases, and

Teen-Agers



"But Dad—I'd much rather have this one—Think how much GREEN VALLEY ICE CREAM I could carry."

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Artists Added To WU Faculty

Willamette university added two northwest artists to its faculty this week in the persons of Frances Kells who will teach ceramics, sculpture, drawing and design, and Carl Hall, who will teach painting. Both instructors will begin teaching next semester.

Hall holds a lifetime scholarship to Meininger art school which he attended four years.

Miss Kells is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kells of Salem and was a student at Willamette. She has also studied at Maryhurst college, Columbia university and Yale university where she received her degree in fine arts and a citation for excellent work.

Both artists presently have works on display in the university library.

'Honor Farm' Escapee Taken

Extradition to California, where he is wanted on a charge of escaping from an "honor farm" was waived here Friday by Thurman Edward Gannon, who was arrested Thursday night by Silverton Police Chief Vic Grossnickle. In Marion county district court here, Gannon was ordered held for California authorities until January 30, on \$1,000 bail.

Funeral Services Slated Monday for Lebanon Farmer

Funeral services will be held here Monday for Willis A. McIntyre, retired farmer of Lebanon who had formerly lived in Salem, whose death occurred Wednesday in Albany hospital. He was 84 years old.

A native of Wisconsin, Mr. McIntyre had come to Oregon as a youth in 1888 and two years later married Rosa Browning. Two sons died in infancy and a daughter, Mrs. Viola McWhorter of Los Angeles, survives him. Also surviving is a sister, Mrs. Carrie Jones of Lebanon.

He had lived for many years in Philomath before residing in Salem and Lebanon.

The funeral will be held at 1:30 p.m. Monday in Clough-Barrick chapel, followed by burial in IOOF cemetery. The Rev. Wesley Turner of Leslie Methodist church will officiate.

Davis Illustrates Salem's Growth

Salem now covers a total of 5,100 acres as compared with about 450 acres 100 years ago, J. H. Davis, city engineer, told members of the Salem Credit association at the luncheon meeting Friday in the Golden Pheasant restaurant.

The Salem long range planning body are basing their plans on a probable total acreage of 8,700 acres, Davis said. Maximum acreage which the municipality might cover, considering the topography of the surrounding territory, was given as 17,000 acres by Davis.