

The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Member of the Associated Press

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Quo Veto

The peace, such as it is, that United Nations has helped maintain, will be the main issue as the UN general assembly meets in Paris this week. How to prevent any further slipping in the direction of war will be on everyone's mind, and the delegates must labor knowing that the world looks to UN as it lasts basting against destruction.

But before the delegates can work effectively to secure what peace there is, they may be asked to make United Nations a more effective and positive instrument. This involves the problem of voting in the security council, particularly the misuse of veto powers. The security council is specifically charged with keeping the peace, and the veto has often been indicted for hamstringing definite council action.

To remedy the situation the UN interim committee, or "little assembly," has studied the voting procedures since last March and now proposes that members of the security council recognize 36 items (in the list of 98 possible decisions the council is authorized to make) as procedural and therefore exempt from the veto. Decisions on them would be taken by vote of any seven members.

Other proposed changes: That permanent members agree to drop the veto in cases involving peaceful settlement of disputes and applications for membership in the UN, and to drop the "double veto" decisions on whether a question is substantive and therefore subject to the veto or not.

That wherever possible permanent members consult among themselves concerning important decisions to be made; and to consult, before a vote is taken, whether their unanimity is required to enable the security council to function effectively. That, if there is no unanimity, the minority of the permanent members would only use their veto when they consider the question of vital importance to the United Nations as a whole; and that the veto would not be used simply because a proposal does not go far enough to satisfy the permanent members.

These recommendations would liberalize voting procedure by voluntary agreements between members of the council. That is their weakness. The interim committee, which Russia never approved, is asking Russia to give up a useful weapon—a tool, incidentally, which even the United States wants to keep. The intentions are obviously the best, but the loopholes are equally obvious.

The veto itself was instituted with the best of intentions, but the result is clear: The fate of UN and of the world hinges on the whims of the Big Five permanent members of the security council. Because of the veto no action can be taken against a big power (as when Russia annexed Czechoslovakia), or against a small power supported by a big one; only against a little nation with no strong friends.

The proposed changes in voting procedure would work only so long as the big powers let it work. As the delegate from India pointed out, to be effective the accord between the big powers must be genuine, not mechanical. The liberal use of the veto by Russia is a reflection of the fundamental differences between the nations; it is a symptom, not the disease itself. Once the distrust and tension are eased, the use of the veto would decline accordingly.

Making UN more effective, therefore, requires wrestling directly with the frictions between the big powers that are endangering peace. It means putting out the fire, not quibbling about which hydrant to use. But to banish the frictions, UN must be more effective—and that is the big dilemma the delegates face.

Compulsory Car Testing

In view of current agitation to eliminate compulsory motor vehicle inspection in Portland, on grounds that results are not worth the cost, it is surprising to note that efforts now are underway to place such inspection on a state-wide basis.

We can understand why Portlanders feel their present law is discriminatory, but we fail to see justice in the plan to expand something that many authorities contend has failed of its purpose. It would not seem to serve Portlanders any better merely to broaden the system throughout the state.

Perhaps, too, there is another way to get at the problem—the insurance companies themselves should be interested in seeing that its insured property is worth the risk. But if such companies hold that driver-failure is so much more of a factor than vehicle-failure as to make compulsory inspection of little comparable value, that is something to be considered.

It may be that compulsory inspection is valuable. But it will have to be "sold" to the state on its value and not merely on the premise that Portland doesn't want it all alone.

It can't happen here?—The bosses of the Onomea Sugar Co. of Hilo, Hawaii, recently signed a contract with the CIO plantation workers, believed (by Herb Caen of the S. F. Chronicle) to be the first agreement of its kind ever negotiated with a Harry Bridges union. The contract calls for a wage cut for every employe!

The Salem Senators are a long way out of first place and have no chance even to finish in the first division, but they have provided the city with a lot of good entertainment this summer and sports fan will be sorry to see the season end tomorrow night. But now there's football.

A new rumor from Berlin says the commies are planning to seize control of Berlin on "X-day," just after the November elections in the USA. What, do they still think Henry Wallace is going to win?

The opening date for the mixing of culture and victuals is announced. A commentator will commentate after the coffee course.

President Truman has abandoned plans for a lengthy campaign tour in the deep south. He doesn't want to go off the deep end down there.

The soviet official newspaper blames the western allies with "inciting" the street fighting in Berlin. That's our entry in the next liars' contest.

Many a mama was glad to see the schools open, what with little Mary and Johnny under feet all summer, but many a mama is a bit lonesome today, too.

Japan is going American, fast. Judges there have adopted black silk robes, cut USA style, in place of the ones formerly in use, which looked like robes off Shinto priests.

The weatherman is back with a forecast for showers. Anyway, the ten days of summer in September was good while it lasted.

The clock on the courthouse tower stopped at 5:30. Just trying to save more daylight.

Just think, a girl from Kansas won the Miss America bathing beauty contest at Atlantic City. She must be a sun-bather.

Stalin Pledge Worthless in Berlin Crisis

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON — Unless the Soviet attitude abruptly changes, the scene of the unending struggle to solve the Berlin crisis will be transferred from Berlin to Moscow. Such it can now be disclosed, was the basic decision of the emergency session of the National Security Council.

The meaning of the decision, moreover, is far more grave than appears on the surface. It means, first, that the Russian commander in Berlin, Marshal Sokolovsky, has reduced his critical role to Gen. Leclerc D. Clay and the other Western commanders to the level of obvious sham. That is why the attempt to negotiate with Sokolovsky is to be abandoned, unless he quickly changes his tune.

It means, second, that no one really expects any good result in Moscow either. Ambassador W. Bedell Smith and his French and British colleagues have already failed once to extract a settlement from Generalissimo Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov. After the fact that has been pled in Berlin, there is no reason to suppose that their second attempt will be more successful. And thus the appalling danger of the Berlin situation will probably not be removed by agreement; and the danger is accordingly likely to grow progressively more acute.

Hopes Again Crash
In short, the hopes of the Western policy-makers, once raised so high, have again crashed to the ground. It is instructive to examine in detail how this has happened. To begin at the beginning, the man who raised the hopes so high in the first instance was Generalissimo Stalin himself.

The last meeting between Stalin and the Western ambassadors occurred in an atmosphere of unalloyed gloom, after weeks of fruitless hickering. At this meeting, the surprise and relief of Ambassador Smith and his colleagues, Stalin asserted that the currency and other problems involved in the Berlin crisis were largely technical, and as technical problems should be solved on the working level. He proposed therefore that Marshal Sokolovsky, General Clay and the French and British commanders in Germany should be instructed to negotiate an agreement. And he promised to instruct Sokolovsky to carry on the negotiations in a businesslike manner.

Good Faith Assumed
Stalin's proposal was accepted in good faith. Stalin was not present at the final Moscow meeting, at which Molotov and Andrei Vyshinsky showed little enthusiasm for the Stalin formula. But aside from being more than ordinarily disagreeable, Molotov and Vyshinsky appeared to be ready to go along. Accordingly, instructions to the Russian, American, British and French zonal commanders in Germany were dispatched forthwith. This was the high water mark of hopes in Washington, London and Paris.

The Berlin currency was the central issue confronting Sokolovsky, Clay and the others when they met in Berlin. Stalin had specifically agreed in Moscow that establishment of genuine four-power control of the Berlin currency should be the aim of the new talks. Either the Soviet dictator changed his mind, or his mind was changed by the Politburo. In any case, as soon as the Berlin talks began, it became obvious that Sokolovsky's instructions were quite different from what had been promised in Moscow.

Demands Block Accord
An exclusive Russian veto on all questions concerning the Berlin currency was only one of Sokolovsky's demands. The net of his minimum proposals was that the Soviets should gain total economic and political power in Berlin, in exchange for lifting their illegal blockade of the city.

And while this shameful farce was being enacted at the Kommandatura, the Berlin communists, under Sokolovsky's orders, began their attempt to seize Berlin by direct action. This attempt culminated in the forcible capture of the city hall. Concurrently, Sokolovsky's farce negotiations have also culminated in the announcement that the Russians would hold mass air maneuvers over Berlin, with the obvious purpose of stopping the Anglo-American air lift, which is supplying the beleaguered city. It can be understood why the president and the National Security Council concluded that little more time need be wasted in exploring the worthlessness of Stalin's promise in Moscow.

Will Complete Record
The purpose of the renewed negotiations in Moscow is mainly to complete the record so that no one can charge the western powers have not made efforts to settle the Berlin crisis by diplomatic means. Two questions remain. First, why was Stalin's promise broken? He gave clear evidence of wanting a Berlin settlement, referring repeatedly to the urgent need to lift the Western powers' economic counter-blockade of the Russian zone of Germany. Probably the activists in the Kremlin got to him after the meeting and persuaded him to break his promise.

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"That buyers strike we staged back in the days when we didn't have any money, was much more effective..."

Salem Legion Delegates Plan To Attend Oregon Convention

Approximately 100 delegates from Salem American Legion posts 9, 136 and 149 plan to attend the legion's annual three-day convention beginning Thursday in Astoria.

The three posts will attend the convention in a unit. Charles Huggins, commander-elect of Capital post 9, is general chairman of the local delegation. Headquarters are to be in the Astoria hotel.

Goal of the Salem convention delegation is to elect B. E. (Kelly) Owens, post 9 member and department vice-commander, as state commander. An effort also will be made to bring the convention to Salem next year, it was reported.

Annual grand promenade of the 40 et Legion honor society, will be held Wednesday. Al Feilen of Salem, grand chef de gare of the Marion county voiture, and Ira Pilcher, Ethan Grand and Walter Kirk, all grand officers, will lead the delegation from this county.

Other Salem committee chairmen for the convention include hospitality hour, Brazier Small, assisted by 18 other Legionnaires including Chester Fritz, Harriet Belcher and Susan Faherty.

Meyers Named To Head Blood Program
Milton L. Meyers was chosen to head Marion county's Community Blood program in a meeting of the board of Marion county chapter, American Red Cross, in Salem Monday night.

The Community Blood program is a two-state project reorganized recently at the request of the medical profession, hospitals and medical leaders. Under the plan 15 counties in northwest Oregon and southwest Washington will contribute quotas of blood to a central blood bank in Portland.

Mobile units will pick up blood donations in the areas, rush them to Portland for processing and typing, and back to hospitals in the areas. All blood and its derivatives will be given free of charge wherever needed. The program will probably get underway about November 1.

Meyers, head of the wartime donor plan in Marion county, announced that about 100 pints per month would be this county's quota. He explained that the blood program is not a Red Cross project, but that must be supported by the entire community.

The chapter's home service department made its monthly report for August. The group said it had expended \$550 to care for 208 cases, mostly servicemen, veterans and their dependents.

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Final Rites Set For W. P. Lord, Native of Salem

Final rites for William P. Lord, well known Oregon resident who died in a Portland hospital Saturday will be held at the J. P. Finley and Son chapel in Portland today at 1 p.m. with concluding services in the Portland mausoleum.

He was the son of the late W. P. Lord, governor of Oregon from 1894 to 1898, and was born in Salem August 22, 1885. After receiving his primary education in Salem public schools Morgan park academy, Lord was graduated from Willamette law school in 1908. He practiced law in Salem until 1912 when he moved to Portland.

A specialist in maritime law, Lord was appointed by the senate supreme court to aid in compilation of Lord's Oregon Laws and Olson's Laws of Oregon. For many years he was a member of the committee on uniform laws of the American Bar association.

Lord was owner of large onion acreages in the Lake Labish area and was instrumental in organization of the Labish area drainage district.

Surviving are his widow, the former Wiebick Scherner of Portland; a sister, Elizabeth Lord of Salem; a brother, Montague Lord of Manila, P. I., and several nephews including Jack David Allard and Robert F. Allard of Portland.

Injuries Fatal For Linn Man Struck by Car

LEBANON, Sept. 13 — Andrew Jackson Cornwall, 63, died here Sunday as the result of injuries received about 30 Saturday night when struck by an automobile driven by Malcolm Baker. The accident happened in front of Cornwall's home seven miles south of Lebanon. He had just alighted from the Bend-Lebanon bus and started across the street to the home where he had lived for many years.

IT SEEMS TO ME
(Continued from page 1)

Kashmir and Hyderabad. Kashmir (the storied vale of Kashmir) lies in the far northwest on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Its ruler, a Hindu, has thrown the state to India, though the majority of his subjects are Moslems. Hyderabad lies in the center of India, surrounded by the Hindu state which demands that it accept Indian sovereignty. Its ruler is Mohammedan while the majority of his people are Hindus. Already there has been fighting over Kashmir and Indian troops are poised for entry into Hyderabad to set up authority. All this would have been avoided if partition had not been forced on India. Jinnah, who died last week after about 15 months of rule, was the author of the partition policy. Of doubtful value is the chief fruit of his labors.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED
Marriage licenses have been issued in Vancouver, Wash., to Harold D. Thomas, Salem, and Orpha P. Olmstead, Spokane; Eugene L. Bayse, Salem route 4, and Geneva Copeland, Salem route 9; Howard W. Gentry and Geneva R. Steckley, both of Lebanon, and to Howard A. Smith and Jo Ann Boyd, both of Lebanon. Portland licenses went to Frank D. Hood and Marian A. Erickson, both of Salem, and to Charles A. Brown, Portland, and Ruth D. Myers, Independence.

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