

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Verboten: Capitalist Bathtubs

Soviet architects couldn't escape their trip to the woodshed. Last week, Pravda, hairbrush in hand, led them a merry chase and the belting they got was every bit as thorough as the one administered to USSR musicians, artists and scientists during their turn on the carpet.

The USSR academy of architecture has accused Russian designers of allowing "formalism, idealism and other foreign bourgeois influences" to crop up in their work. A book on architecture that praises some reconstruction plans of cities in the United States, without dwelling at length on our slums or ghettos like Harlem, comes in for a nasty word. Pravda charges the authors of perpetrating the "nonsensical, absurd notion that 'garden cities' for workers can be built under conditions of capitalism."

So, Soviet architects (if they want to stay healthy) are going to quit their "slavish toadying to the architecture of capitalist countries." They're going to have to look to purely native motifs for inspiration and Russian folk architecture consists mainly of crude, drafty, smoky huts, straw-thatched and usually serving as barns, too.

Evidently, Russians will have to be content in their vermin-infested rural dwellings or their tiny crowded cold-water city flats. The American ideal of healthy comfortable housing is plainly decadent. Furthermore, they must patriotically do without indoor toilets and bathtubs, hot water tanks and rugs. Such conveniences smack of bourgeois class distinctions.

For instance, in the United States some people have only one bathroom while other families have several. That's terrible, Pravda would say. In Russia there are no such distinctions; no good comrade would want any formalistic plumbing in his house — so, in Russia, nobody has any bathrooms, with water that is. And it's up to the architects to keep it that way.

In this country, "garden cities" for workers or anyone else are still largely a dream — but nobody gets shot for entertaining it.

Europe as the Third Power

In a recent foreign policy talk Governor Dewey emphasized the importance of a United States of Europe — a bloc of free nations able to act as the "third force" in the present bilateral balance of power that includes Russia and her satellites and the United States with our Marshall plan friends.

Dewey's choice of the term "third force" was certainly not accidental; it may have been significant. Since the end of the war that term has meant the upsurge (particularly in France) of a middle-of-the-road movement. It is a creed born of distrust of both the Right, typified by General De Gaulle's People's Rally, and the Left, Maurice Thorez' communists. Most consistent bearer of the Third Force banner thus far has been the socialist party in France.

Now one of the leaders of the French Third Force is expected to become the head of a dynamic Third Force movement throughout the Western Union countries, the Paris bureau of the Christian Science Monitor reports.

Western Union began with the economic integration of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Then, knowing that economic recovery was impossible without a background of security, the Benelux nations joined with Britain and France in a 50-year mutual self-defense pact. This five-power alliance must form the nucleus of the prospective United States of Europe.

The nucleus was considerably strengthened recently when plans for joint defense were laid out and British Field Marshall Montgomery was named as possible chief of the five-power military command.

But economic and military coordination can be stymied by political difficulties. So, the

Monitor reports, the alliance is to have a "political commander" and Jules Moch, socialist minister of interior in the present French government, is slated for the job.

His assignment will be a "political counter-attack."

Despite rumors of war over the Berlin situation, the feeling in Paris seems to be that actual military warfare can be avoided but that the cold war will continue. France, they point out, is the logical first non-military battlefield in this East-West conflict and the current strikes and deliberately-provoked unrest in France are part of the "conspiratorial fighting" by communists.

Moch seems to grasp the problem and, as head of the police, has done his best to avert a disastrous clash between the forces of De Gaulle and Thorez. A naval engineer, industrialist and lawyer, he is "a mountain peak rising out of the sea of mediocrity in the Third Force of which he is a member."

He believes a middle-of-the-road policy will save France and save the West. His goal as political coordinator of the Western Union would be to see that the member nations maintain a balance between the communists and the extreme right. Eventually, that policy — supplemented by encouragement and aid from the United States — could result in western Europe taking its place as a strong, independent, internally-united force in the worldwide political competition between East and West.

Railroad Wages and Rates

The railroads of the country have negotiated new working contracts with their conductors and trainmen. Effective October 16, members of these crafts will get an increase of ten cents an hour.

This agreement will, as far as the roads are concerned, set a pattern for subsequent negotiations with remaining organizations, three operating unions and 16 non-operating organizations. It was the former who rejected the 15c increase a year ago and ordered a strike which was suspended only when the government took over the roads. What will happen this year one cannot safely predict but the country hopes a settlement may be reached without the agony of strike threats and the gesture of government take-over.

Meantime, the railroads are asking for a rate increase of around eight per cent. Affected particularly would be coal and iron. The roads assert this is necessary to bring earnings up to amounts needed to support the system adequately and makes no allowance for increased expenses from pending wage negotiations. If the 10c an hour raise prevails through all wage groups, the increased costs would run to \$381,000,000, say representatives of the roads.

Since roads hire so much labor and buy so much in materials (coal, steel, lumber) they have experienced heavy increases in operating costs. At the same time they continue to increase their efficiency. The new diesel-electric locomotives effect great economies. While they cost a lot of money the savings make the investment highly profitable. Because of system improvements the railroads operate with fewer employed personnel than during the war.

The result is that the roads can absorb some increases in expenses without corresponding increases in rates. There is danger, as railway managers know, of getting rates so high they kill the business. The interstate commerce commission gets monthly reports of railroad earnings and should be able to do as good a job of forward estimating as the roads. At any rate it is the judge and both shippers and railroads have to depend on it to fix rates which will enable roads to maintain the transportation system the country requires without putting too heavy a gouge on its users.



National Newspaper Week, Oct. 1-8

Your Health . . .

Written by
Dr. Herman N.
Bundesen, M.D.

Heart Disease

Today medical men are devoting more time and thought to the problems of the aged than ever before, not only with the hope of prolonging life but of making it more comfortable during the declining years.

This is a very worthwhile effort because the aged are faced with gradual physical and mental decline. Changes occur particularly in the connective tissues of the body, and these changes interfere with the nutrition of the body tissues in general.

Many patients in the older age groups suffer from diseases affecting the coronary arteries which carry blood to the heart muscle, as well as from high blood pressure and some degree of heart failure. Hardening of the arteries throughout the body may limit the blood supply available to the various body structures. In treating these conditions in the aged, so-called physical medicine has been found to be of some importance. By physical medicine is meant the use of such things as heat, light, massage, and exercise.

In patients with heart disease, physical medicine will not cure the condition but may bring about enough improvement so that the patient can live a more comfortable and more active life. Certain forms of physical treatment may be used at home. These include such things as simple, mild exercise and massage. The correct use of these measures helps to prevent the weakening of muscles and aids in keeping the patient in better physical condition, so that as his heart disorder improves, he can more quickly resume normal activities.

Many patients with heart disease are benefited by baths in so-called mineral waters. Many of these mineral waters contain carbon dioxide. There is evidence that the carbon dioxide is taken up by the skin through the mineral baths and as an effect on the smaller blood vessels near the surface of the body. With such treatment, patients seem to have less severe attacks of heart pain and are able to take more exercise without discomfort than they could without the baths. Heat treatment seems to be of value in hardening of the arter-

ies in the legs, with such symptoms as numbness and tingling. The heat is of value, but only when properly applied in the right amounts. There should not be so much heat applied that the temperature of the legs is raised higher than the temperature of the body as a whole. There is value in heat for these patients, but it must be moderate. (Copyright 1948 King Features)

Literary Guidepost

By W. C. Rogers

THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND

by Stuart Chase (Harper; \$3.50)

Remembering Alexander Pope, you will not need to be reminded that "the proper study of mankind is man," and Chase urges, with a wit and eloquence that should win him many readers, that mankind gets on speedily with its momentous task.

We are smart, he reminds us, we and the rest of the human race. Swinging down out of the trees, learning to walk upright, we have advanced through the horse-and-buggy period to the point where we build vast cities, ocean-going ships, autos and planes for ourselves, and develop gunpowder, rocket-weapons and atom bombs for our enemies. But the science which has carried us this immeasurable distance, he says, has got to be devoted to sociological problems or we're apt to start retracing our steps: "No science, and back to the jungle; more science in the form of lethal weapons, and back to the jungle by another route."

That much has been argued by others. But Chase goes farther.

We can escape the fate of the gingham dog and the calico cat, that ate each other up; we can get along together, he is confident, but we must put our minds to it. He proposes a "gigantic project to make a plan for permanent peace," "more team work" among scientists, encouragement to young people to embrace social-science careers, more funds, and "more public awareness of the field." On the last point, this book will be a great help.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

(Continued from page 1)
160-acre limitation on land in single ownership served on reclamation projects.

6. Building by the government of transmission lines from federal power projects; building of standby steam plants; payment of interest as well as repayment of principal to treasury on power investments.

7. Civil rights legislation, including the FEPC.

8. Revision of farm price support legislation — what guarantees on what crops under what conditions?

9. Amending the Taft-Hartley law to permit the closed shop.

10. Reducing income taxes or cutting down the national debt.

These subjects will confront the 81st congress. What will the Oregon members do on these questions? Wouldn't you as a voter like to know? Well, you won't find out from the campaign now being conducted. The art of getting elected seems to be to duck the controversial issues.

Your City Government

(Editor's note: Mayor Robert L. Huff, strom of Salem, in a move to stress on all residents that "the city is a municipal corporation, your corporation, and you are stockholders," recently prepared a series of articles on its government. Excerpts from the articles will appear from time to time as a matter of public information.)

Regarding the city manager form of government — which is not new; a city manager's association was founded in the U.S. as early as 1914:

A majority of you voted for the city manager form of government, because you felt that your city's affairs needed a practical man to manage them.

By your vote your mayor and council were authorized to hire a business manager. We wanted a man with city management experience and proved ability, not a backslapping handshaker. Precisely that is the type of man we hired. Your city manager is a coolheaded, practical engineer and business man.

He was selected after we had given careful consideration to about 40 other applications. In remodeling your city hall, he has already saved the city several times his present yearly salary.

We also took into consideration his 21-year record as city manager of Oregon City. We found it outstanding. Oregon City has had a city manager since 1925, when it had an indebtedness of nearly \$1,000,000. When your present city manager came to Salem, he left Oregon City with a total of \$302,569.16 in cash and invested capital: this in addition to many improvements.

Although he came to us with a reputation for competency, he was still untried in Salem and we did not offer him what could be called a big salary.

But he soon proved his worth and we wanted to keep him. That is why we raised his salary this year. The salary of \$9,000 a year is not at all out of line.

But our American way of life gives us all the right to criticize and some of us can be mightily easily misled by the few who are disgruntled. That is one reason we have asked this newspaper to permit us to give you these reports.

Women's PE Teacher Quits At Willamette

Marjorie Heid, instructor of women's physical education, Tuesday resigned from the Willamette university faculty, effective immediately, according to President G. Herbert Smith.

Miss Heid said she gave up her position as assistant to Gale Currey, women's physical education director, in order to care for her mother in Portland, who is sick.

She supervised all activity classes and was advisor to the women's athletic association. She came to Willamette this semester from the College of Physical Education at Kansas City.

Her appointment was temporary, according to Smith, and her classes are being handled by Miss Currey and women physical education majors. Whether a new appointment will be made is not known at present.

The Safety Valve

Refutes Liquor-by-drink Arguments

To The Editor:

I was very much interested by some of the figures in the "Legalize Liquor by the Glass" ad in a recent issue of your paper. Comparisons were made between Oregon with its "liquor by the bottle" only sale, and some other states, most of them in a different section of the United States, having sale by both the bottle and the glass. The state given showed a slightly less consumption per capita than Oregon. I wondered why the comparison was not made with states in our own section and found out. California's consumption for 1947 was 1.91 and Nevada's 4.10, as compared with Oregon's 1.62. It would seem more fair to compare with neighboring states. Washington with the same system as Oregon had a per capita consumption of 1.37. We can understand why the group wishing to bring back the sale of liquor by the glass did not compare California and Nevada to Oregon and Washington.

It is a well known fact that some sections of our country are much "drier" than others. Iowa which has the same system as Oregon has only about half the per capita consumption, .78 gallons per capita.

I was also interested in the decline both for Idaho and Oregon from 1946 to 1947. The ad gave Idaho's decline as from 1.23 to 1.18 gallons per capita as due to the fact that sale by the glass had been allowed in 1947. However Oregon's decline in the same period, with no change in her system was from 1.72 to 1.62, which was twice that of Idaho. On that basis it would appear that Idaho by permitting glass sale had lost half the decline in consumption she might normally have expected had she kept her 1946 system.

The worst effort to a person's intelligence in the ad was the idea that increased liquor consumption during the war was due to the fact that certain kinds were harder to get. We all know this increase was due to the fact that money was easier, more working at larger wages, and that so many consumer goods were "unavailable." We also know that decreased consumption now is not due to the fact that liquor is easier to get but because people have less money and there are more consumer goods for which it can be spent.

The ad speaks of the Oregon Liquor commission promoting liquor by the bottle sale. Under the proposed measure the sale of liquor both by the bottle and glass could be promoted, one in competition with the other.

There will be a great deal of money spent in advertising by those hoping to profit financially by liquor by the glass sale. The weaknesses in their arguments should be weighed carefully by the voting public.

Mrs. C. W. Stacey
Rt. 9, Box 188
Salem, Ore.

Congress and Mossbacks

To the Editor:

President Truman says the 80th Congress, which includes some of Oregon's own senators, are mossbacks. My! My! I hope he doesn't find out Tom Dewey is getting well footed in arguments. Am very glad that the Oregon Journal has found out how the primary election went.

Frank S. Riebe
Station A

PGE to Finish Power Project By Next April

Portland General Electric company's current \$1,365,000 program of additional interconnections with lines of the Bonneville system will be virtually complete by April, Fred G. Starrett, Willamette valley division manager of PGE, said Tuesday.

Start of construction on the \$800,000 interconnection at Troutdale is being made this week and when completed next spring will add 180,000 kilowatts of capacity to the PGE system, Starrett said.

Another interconnection now being constructed by PGE at St. Mary's near Beaverton will be completed this fall at a cost of about \$365,000, adding capacity up to 32,000 kilowatts.

Completed earlier this year, the St. Louis interconnection near Woodburn added 8,000 kilowatts of capacity at a cost of more than \$200,000.

The Troutdale interconnection will be the seventh electrical tie to be made between PGE lines and those of the Bonneville Power administration. Others exist at St. Johns in Portland, Harborton, Salem and West Salem.

The combined capacity of 425,000 kilowatts furnished by these connections will allow ample power to flow into the PGE system for recent increase in electrical load and a substantial margin for future development of the lower Willamette valley region, Starrett said.

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SONOTONE
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News Termed Weapon of Democracy

Written for The Associated Press
by Erwin D. Canham

(Editor: The Christian Science Monitor; President, American Society of Newspaper Editors)

Newspapers are not in the habit of making demands on readers. Our job is to serve readers.

And so when The Associated Press asked me to do 500 words on "How to read a newspaper" I was stuck. (The request was in connection with National Newspaper week, October 1-8). My first answer was: "Why read it any way you please. Standing on your head, if you want to." Because we don't go around telling readers they should read their paper with care, or with intelligence, or between the lines (heaven forbid) or anything like that. Indeed, we think we leave readers alone.

But do we really? Isn't there a role readers have to play even more important than plunking down a nickel on the newsstand? It goes back to the primary purpose of newspapers.

Newspapers exist not simply to inform, although that is one way to put it. What is the purpose of the information? Isn't it in order that they may do their part in making better communities and helping to attain peace and otherwise helping mankind

along its long and difficult road out of darkness into light?

What citizens do with the information they get from newspapers is the vital thing. It is summarized in the words of National Newspaper Week's slogan: "Your Right to Know Is the Key to All Your Liberties." Newspapers and newspaper men have not struggled and sacrificed for the right to discover and tell the news, down through the years, just for the sake of making black marks on white paper.

The struggle of mankind was to make facts not only known, but operative. Free speech is a dynamic business. It is a two-way street, and nothing any newspaper prints is of the slightest value until it is read and enters into the thinking of the reader. Once it is in his thinking, the seed for action has been planted.

And so I say that the first need is to read a newspaper with awareness. With awareness of the citizen's role to utilize the information he is getting. He uses that information to assess the men and women to whom he is giving political authority. He uses it to govern many of his own most important decisions: in business, in

his private and professional affairs. He uses it in determining his interests, his recreations, his entertainments. He uses it to enrich his culture and spiritual life. He uses it—or his wife does—to make better biscuits for breakfast.

If a reader realizes the operative and useful potential of newspapers, he will read them far more effectively. He will take the information he is offered, and forge it into a weapon of democracy. He will preserve and purify his liberties with it.

And so all the newspaper asks of a reader is this: Be aware of what you are getting.

Take this material, which comes to you every day or twice a day, and with it strengthen and enlarge your life. Take it, and make your community something worthier of your aspirations. Take it, and act—on an ever-broadening scale—so that ultimately men will not bring down on their heads the wars and destructions which this technical age threatens. Take it and use it. That is all your newspaper has any right to ask.

For we want you to know that within the pages of your newspaper, yours for the taking, is the information which marks you off from the slave in darkness and makes you a free man.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"... that the testimony you are about to withhold is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth ..."