

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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The New New Deal

President Truman will find it difficult to fulfill all the "mandates" that voters think they gave him in the late election; a hard time, too, performing to the degree implied on all the assurances he himself gave to the voters. The varied hopes from peace to profits, from high wages to low living costs, from civil rights to national security, from houses-for-all to social gains—a big order for one four-year term, bigger even than Roosevelt was able to satisfy.

Already we are hearing that the president's program will not be as drastic as proclaimed by the pundits. Instead of immediate and general firings of high officials the word (equally unofficial) is that Marshall and Forrestal both may stay on for a time, and if Marshall probably Lovett as well.

Civil rights legislation, too, may be watered down to make it something the southern senators can swallow without filibustering, maybe anti-lynch and anti-poll tax laws; but not an FEPC.

It is pointed out that the southern conservatives will take over many of the important committee chairmanships—Senator George finance, Rep. Doughton ways and means, Sen. McKellar appropriations. These will be in position to garrot a lot of bills they dislike. George has already expressed his opposition to an excess profits tax.

Then there is the variability that is characteristic of the president. Now that he has won his election he may yield to the urgings of his cronies and dilute his askings.

All this may be balk to grieving conservatives, but it fails to take into account the political proclivities of members of the congress. After all, the representatives must run for re-election in two years, also a third of the senators. They are the closest students of political trends; and have been sitting up nights since November 2 doing home work in anticipation of the next session. They want their "voting record" to be one that will draw voter approval.

Moreover, some able and aggressive persons have been elected to the senate and house who will want to drive through many of the things that were anathema to the 80th congress. They have not only a feeling of social urgency but political ambition as well. And numerous republicans, left of center, will put their feet on the accelerator to speed up the legislative mills.

A better working relationship between the White house and capitol hill is to be expected with Barkley as vice president. He may serve Truman as Garner did FDR in their first term.

So we may safely anticipate a considerable volume of legislation to establish the new deal. It will hardly be spiced with the hostility to business which marked the first new deal, for Truman is no enemy of business, in spite of his berating Wall street; but it will have teeth in it and will all be geared to social and economic reform through government control.

Cities' Consultant

The league of Oregon cities is expanding its staff and has hired Duane Seeger away from Eugene to become consultant for the league.

Seeger has served Eugene for about four years as city manager. Observing his work there the league decided it could use him to work with all the Oregon cities. Seeger's job will be to assist city officials in handling their problems and to represent the league at the legislative session.

The league has had to buck its way in some respects to get established and recognized. It has a relationship with the University of Oregon which maintains a bureau of municipal research. Herman Kehrl has long been director of the bureau and executive secretary of the league of Oregon cities. The league is supported by contributions from various municipalities.

Opposition to the league developed when it began its campaign to get a share of state road funds. It finally won its battle and is now recognized both as spokesman for the cities and as a clearing-house for municipal service.

Seeger can find plenty of work to do as cities' consultant. The problems of municipalities are many; some of them are acute. One is common to most all cities: finance. That hard question got no clear answer at the league meeting in Eugene last week. There are other problems: zoning, parking, sewage disposal, airports. Seeger can work among cities much as a county agent works among farmers, listening to their woes and worries, giving counsel, advising officials as to practical ways of licking their problems.

As city manager in fast-growing Eugene, Seeger has gained a lot of experience in four years. He has done a good job there and the council let him go with great reluctance. There is need for a man of his judgment and experience to assist Herman Kehrl in work with cities. And when a man can be got with the fine personality of Seeger, it's a real find.

The Old Guns Go

Dismantling of the great 16-inch guns in the harbor of Fort Hancock, N. J., just about completes military recognition that static warfare is a thing of the past.

For many years, the huge guns at Fort Hancock and nearby Fort Tilden were regarded as major defense units for New York. Their 20-mile range was adjudged sufficient to throw a panic in any attacking force. But they were stationary—a la the ill-fated Maginot line. They couldn't prevent planes from landing at their rear. They couldn't prevent carriers from getting within easy flight distance. They couldn't mow down a parachute army on their flanks. They would have been of considerable aid to the Germans at Normandy, however. And they still could withstand a lot of battering from a shore-bound enemy in surface craft at sea. So it is not to be supposed that the military is intending immediately to scrap all such installations on the American coasts.

Perhaps all the removal proves, for the time being anyway, is that New York and its environs are now regarded as sufficiently protected via air and mobile armament. We hope that status is reached by our other vital and vulnerable points soon.

Soviet Funds Go to Encourage Chaos

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Every reasonably well-informed person knows that the Soviet union gives financial support to the world communist movement. Yet very little has been known of just how this is done. It is this which makes so interesting the specific details of Soviet financial support for the French communist party which came to light through the recent French coal strike.

Some of the facts were revealed a few days ago in the French assembly by the left-wing Socialist Jules Moch, the French minister of the interior. Others have become available since. The facts concern the role played by a peculiar financial institution which is known as "the Commercial Bank of Northern Europe."

Ostensibly, this is just a bank like any other bank. In fact, it is the main channel for money given to the French communist party by the government of the Soviet Union. It is organized as a French company, and it occupies respectable quarters in the Rue de l'Ardenne in Paris. However, of its 100,000 shares of capital, 99,700 are owned by two Soviet banks, which means of course that the bank is owned by the Soviet government. Its manager is a former Russian citizen, Charles Hilsum, now naturalized, and it has a select board of directors, consisting of a Russian, one Ostrovsky, and two French communists.

The bank is capitalized at only \$0,000,000 francs, but it has assets in France of 1,000,000,000 francs. Largely through this bank, the Soviet government has made an investment in the French coal strike of upwards of \$100,000 a day.

Some of this investment was made public. The Soviet miners of the Donbas, Kuznets, Ural and Moscow coal basins, for example, made a large "voluntary, popular" contribution—in other words they were taxed a proportion of their wages. The rubles thus collected from the hard-pressed Russian miners were then exchanged into francs by the Soviet government (which ordinarily guards its foreign exchange like an anxious mother) and turned over to the French communists. The Soviet satellite states obediently followed suit, and the total thus contributed came to a little over \$900,000 in the franc equivalent.

This sum is by no means a measure of Moscow's generosity, however. Far larger sums were delivered secretly to the communist leaders. In certain cases the details were handled directly by Soviet diplomats and the French communists. More often the French communists drew on the Commercial Bank of Northern Europe.

These secret transfers were concealed by the communists by a simple device. The communists repeatedly announced very large donations to the coal miners from the comrades in other French unions and labor groups. In fact, the French workers were not so free handed. Much the greater part of these "donations" consisted of drawings by the communist leaders on the Soviet-owed bank.

The fact is, of course, that the coal strike was in many ways justified by the desperate economic squeeze on the French miners. But this should not be allowed to obscure the fact that, through the Moscow-controlled

bank, the Soviet government intervened drastically in the internal affairs of France. The coal strike is now over. But in terms of heavy pressure brought to bear against the French government and the partial wrecking of French recovery, the Soviet investment in the strike no doubt paid off handsomely. Moreover, similar investments will undoubtedly continue to be made in the future. There is every reason to believe that Soviet financial support for the French communists will continue, and that the campaign of "rotating" strikes, ordered by the Kremlin for the purpose of bringing French recovery to a halt, will go on.

The pattern of Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of other countries suggested by the facts reported above is not confined, of course, to France. It is interesting, for example, that the Commercial Bank of Northern Europe has had on deposit in the United States upward of two and a half million dollars. It may be safely assumed that the movement of this money is very carefully watched. But in a free economy such supervision is difficult. And a study of communist finances that some years ago indicated that "size profits allowed certain businessmen in their financial dealings with the Soviet government eventually enriched the communist party's treasury. Clearly, this kind of thing is one of the Soviet Union's most useful weapons in the cold war. The only possible American response is to continue the great effort to build a non-Soviet world in which miners will not starve, and the communist parties of the continent, now so menacing, will become hardly more than a nuisance, as is the communist party in the United States. This effort will not succeed overnight. But already in France and western Europe there are signs that it is beginning to succeed. Trismie, Dec. 2, 1948, New York Herald

WHAT WILL IT BOIL DOWN TO?



Editorial Comment

From Our Contemporaries

GENTLEMAN DEFINES GULF
There was an obscure but significant clash between political philosophies at the United Nations social committee, meeting at Paris to draft a Declaration of Human Rights.

Delegates from Colombia and Costa Rica proposed that the declaration include the amendment: "Every person has the right to make opposition to the government of his country directly or through his representatives, chosen by free and periodic elections which shall be by secret ballot."

The amendment was opposed by the Russian delegate, Alexei Pavlov, who pointed out that the Fascists and Nazis appeared first in Italy and Germany as opposition parties.

Inescapably, he was arguing that opposition parties cannot be allowed. It is true enough, of course, that Fascism and Nazism began as opposition movements in Italy and Germany. But it is just as true that Fascist sympathizers are not repressed in older and sounder Western democracies, and have not made a dent. For that matter, it is also true that Bolshevism began in Russia as an opposition movement. The Soviet delegate, therefore, can not logically argue, either from Western history or from his own viewpoint, that political opposition is of itself wrong.

The fact that he seeks to do so, choosing convenient analogies, testifies again to the real formlessness of Soviet political outlook. Soviet leaders do not really believe in political principle at all; what they believe in is the infallibility of themselves. Totalitarianism is not wrong in principle; it is wrong under a Hitler, right under a Stalin. Repression is not wrong in principle; it was abominable under Mussolini, right and proper under the Russian secret police.

What is emerging is a sort of Slavic neo-Puritanism, substituting a militarized oligarchy

Hollywood On Parade

By Howard C. Heyn

HOLLYWOOD—(AP)—Two hours with Elizabeth Scott pack a terrific wallop.

Here is the most intense star in glamorville. She charms you and knocks you out at the same time.

If she describes her home aquarium, you feel as if you had been socked in the eye with a handful of wet fish. Under the spell of her imagination, tiny tropical marine pets become mysterious, colorful creatures in a strangely fascinating world.

Lizabeth, the day I saw her, had arisen at 6 a. m., worked on the set until 6 p. m. (with wardrobe fittings between scenes), rushed home to change into dungarees and a cotton blouse

and dashed back for a dinner interview. A shrimp cocktail, a \$4 steak, baked potato with two orders of chives, mixed green salad and several cups of coffee only added fuel to the flame. Even the rugged Victor Mature is impressed. "She isn't as big as Boulder dam, but she's just as solid."

Ambition, a dynamic ambition, propels her. However, feverish the pace, she thoroughly enjoys being a movie celebrity. The blonde hair, the husky voice, the gesturing, the hand on your arm for emphasis, the flaring nostrils all are reminiscent of Tallulah Bankhead, whose understudy she once was, undoubtedly had lots to do with setting Scott's course.

Despite her effusiveness on first meetings—or perhaps because of it—Lizabeth makes friends slowly. She has few intimate companions. Becoming her close friend, says Burt Lancaster, is "a long stretch at hard labor."

For more than a century and a half, the Atlantic Community has been proving exactly the opposite thesis—that man becomes more and more trustworthy, that free communication is far less an agency of heresy than for its recognition and rejection. The Atlantic Community now finds itself up against men who see nothing grotesque in arguing that the world should underwrite a totalitarian, immune oligarchy in a document dedicated to "human rights." That is the measure of the gulf between the East and the West. —(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Thanksgiving Day Popular as Clan Birthday

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP)—If a certain family group in this city should make too big an occasion out of future Thanksgiving days, you'll know they're the Smith-Sullivan-Schlotzhauer clan.

Born this Thanksgiving morning was six pound, 11 ounce Bruce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Schlotzhauer. On his mother's side he has two aunts, Ruth and Vera Smith, 14 and 12 respectively, of this city, and a great aunt, Mrs. Letha Sullivan, 36, of nearby Clearwater. All were born on various Thanksgivings days.

Like his relatives, Bruce will mark his first turkey day with a strict milk diet.

CORRECTION
Dutch Boy Wadover was erroneously advertised in Thursday's Statesman at 85c qt. The correct price is **1.17** qt. **F. O. REPINE CO.** 2585 Portland Road

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"I can't understand the trouble you're having with Junior... he started school completely unspooled by any training at home..."

Literary Guidepost

By John L. Springer

The City and the Tsar: Peter the Great and the Move to the West 1648-1762, by Harold Lamb (MacMillan; \$4.50).

The story of Russia begun in Lamb's "The March of Muscovy" is continued here for more than another century as the Romanovs enter the vast scene, stride madly across it, and leave it to Catherine the Great.

In 1648 Alexis, son of the Michael Romanov who was called to be the Great Prince of Moscow and Tsar of All Rus, took the wife Maria selected by his advisers, lost her after she bore him six buxom daughters and two near-idiot sons, and was married again to a commoner, Natalia, mother of Peter the Great.

Feodor succeeded his father Alexis, and his redoubtable sister Sophia, with "hairs on her face and tumors on her legs," succeeded him, and then came Peter, a young giant, stupid, interested in weapons, learning early to drink, lounging along the waterfront and fascinated by boats.

But by the accident of birth, the incalculable resources of two worlds, Asiatic and European, dropped in his lap. His subjects, either at the Romanov behest or in flight from Romanov anger, drove into Siberia to drain it of its wealth in furs; and were taxed to support a fleet and the armies that dealt a resounding blow to Sweden's Charles XII at Poltava and suffered a terrible defeat on the distant Pruth.

Lamb doesn't pretend that his picture of Peter is definitive. But at least we can now forget

Voltaire's idealized portrait of the humble Romanov carpenter-king in Holland. Peter didn't know his own mind, didn't perhaps have a mind. He threw his tremendous weight around blindly, well-intentioned it seems but uninformed; he broke into Europe, or anyway let Europeans break into Russia. The misery which he permitted his people to suffer, the lust that surrounded him with illegitimate offspring, the rages he indulged, the ferocious punishments he inflicted on his enemies, the illimitable and unbelievable confusions of his chaotic century, whether they provide us with a lesson, provide us with an exciting book.

Lincoln—The H. W. Ashford were hosts at a Thanksgiving dinner with the guest list including Louise Anderson, George Strachan, Ed Wildfong, Jason and Genevieve Ashford, all of Oregon State college, Grace Ashford of Willamette university, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dye and Linda and Frank Ashford.

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WHITE ROSE piggy bank coupon!

To introduce this superior bleach to the many newcomers in the West—the makers of White Rose have literally put five pennies in this piggy bank for you!

This coupon expires Dec. 15 1948

Take this little Piggy to market!

Worth 5c On Any Size Bottle

Take this FREE Coupon to your grocer — it's worth 5c as part payment on any size bottle of WHITE ROSE!

TO THE DEALER: Our salesman will redeem this coupon for 5c provided you and the customer have complied with the terms of this offer. White Rose Chemical Co., 301 So. High, Salem, Ore