

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Optimism for United Nations

The United Nations assembly began its meeting yesterday in an atmosphere far more relaxed than that of one year ago. Then the blockade of Berlin created tensions which many feared would snap and plunge the world into war. There was plenty of gloom as the representatives of the nations gathered for the assembly meeting. While the debates of the sessions drew plenty of vitriolic verbiage, the controversies were confined to words. And as the session wore on, side talks between Americans and Russians led to formal conversations which finally brought an end to the Berlin blockade and the countering airlift.

This year the friction points are in the Balkans. It has been reported that Marshal Tito might complain to UN on Russian pressures as unwarranted aggression; or that Russia might complain of Marshal Tito's diodes in the Balkans. It is doubtful, however, if the issues will be raised formally, although Foreign Minister Vishinsky may give verbal scourgings to Yugoslavia as a captive of western imperialism. Relations between Greece and Albania, too, are unhappy because Greece blames Albania with serving as base for the Greek guerrillas. The United States and Britain, however, will keep Greece quiet with the idea that the civil war in Greece is on its way to a satisfactory ending.

Another reason for optimism over United Nations exists, and that is the success its commissions have met in resolving acute problems. First in mind is Palestine. This was a thorny cactus. Efforts of Britain and of the United States to compose differences between Jews and Arabs failed. A solution proposed by the UN was rejected and civil war begun in Palestine. United Nations intervened with orders for a truce, and finally its commission, headed by Dr. Ralph Bunche after the assassination of Count Bernadotte, brought peace to Palestine. The new government of Israel is functioning. It has made peace with several of its Arab neighbors. The status of Jerusalem is still in doubt, a matter complicated by desire of religious groups to make sure that the holy places are preserved and kept free of access.

Indonesia, too, stands as another mark of UN achievement. In spite of a reversion to war some months ago, a fresh peace has been worked out between the Dutch and the Indonesians which will give the latter a free government though probably still related to The Netherlands.

A UN commission helped also to avert warfare in Kashmir where rivalry between India and Pakistan threatened serious trouble.

With the major tensions in Europe greatly eased, and the critical tests of Palestine, Indonesia and Kashmir passed, the United Nations stands now on a much firmer basis. The very fact that 59 nations in these troubled times remain affiliated in this single organization and that others are ambitious for admittance shows that it is by no means a failure, that it is the best present hope for world order that we have in the way of an international organization.

The problems which will be up for discussion at this session are now new. A listing of 72 points discloses not one new major issue. Those which probably will come up will deal with: Palestine, new members, amendments to the Charter to eliminate the veto power of the five great nations, Italian colonies, Indonesia, Balkans, Korea, atomic energy, conventional armaments, the year-around little Assembly, the U. N. field service, the issue of human rights in Bulgaria and Hungary, to which Australia has tacked on Romania in a separate point; and Southwest Africa.

The revision of currencies may stimulate discussions of economic questions, giving Vishinsky a chance to label it as another step of American imperialism dictated by Wall street. There may be argument over the voting in the security council last week which rejected 14 applications for membership. Russia exercised its veto seven times when representatives of other nations refused its offer of a "deal" which would have admitted all applicants for membership. Russia's vetoes barred Nepal, Eire, Portugal, Hashemite Jordan, Italy, Austria, Finland, Ceylon, and Korea. Russia's satellites, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Outer Mongolia failed to get a majority in the council.

While the UN assembly is in session the foreign ministers of the four big powers may try

to conclude negotiations on the Austrian treaty. All in all, the UN assembly meeting this fall gives occasion for genuine optimism.

Recoil of Devaluation

The action of Britain in devaluing the pound, while not a surprise in view of Britain's financial dilemma, did produce a profound shock all round the world. Banks and exchanges were closed in the countries scaling down their currencies while business adjusted itself to the new rates. The effects will trickle down to commercial operations all round the globe, to the tea-grower in Ceylon, the rubber producer in the Malay states, to distillers of Scotch whisky and weavers of British worsteds. It will take time for the results to be observed, but as they are felt adjustments will be made or counter-forces applied to minimize injuries.

Sudden changes often create havoc in the business world. In this instance, some will reap big (and really unearned) profits while others will suffer great losses. The man who got his pounds converted into dollars can now switch them back into many more pounds than he had before.

This instability in trade makes for excitement but it makes business risky. Even the astute trader can never be certain that his end of the teeterboard will always be up. To avoid these extreme swings, efforts are constantly directed toward stabilization. Before the first world war the gold standard and the free market worked effectively as a stabilizer. But wars destroy so much in the ways of goods and credits, disrupt channels of trade so seriously that it takes years and years to restore a reasonable balance.

Bretton Woods, the British loan, the Marshall aid plan all were directed toward reviving and stabilizing international trade. All proved inadequate because the economic and social overthrows caused by the war were so vast and so deep that the cures did not suffice. It will take time and production of great stores of new wealth to bring back economic health and stability. Devaluation may be described as a shock treatment. If it works, it works. If it doesn't, some other remedy will have to be tried or else some of the sick will succumb.

Do not think that the effects will not be felt in the United States. Our markets (for pears and apples, for instance) will be curtailed. Wool prices already have dropped. More domestic production will pile up on the home market, resulting either in lower prices or in more government subsidies. On the other hand, foreign products will be cheaper, which in turn will give more competition to domestic producers.

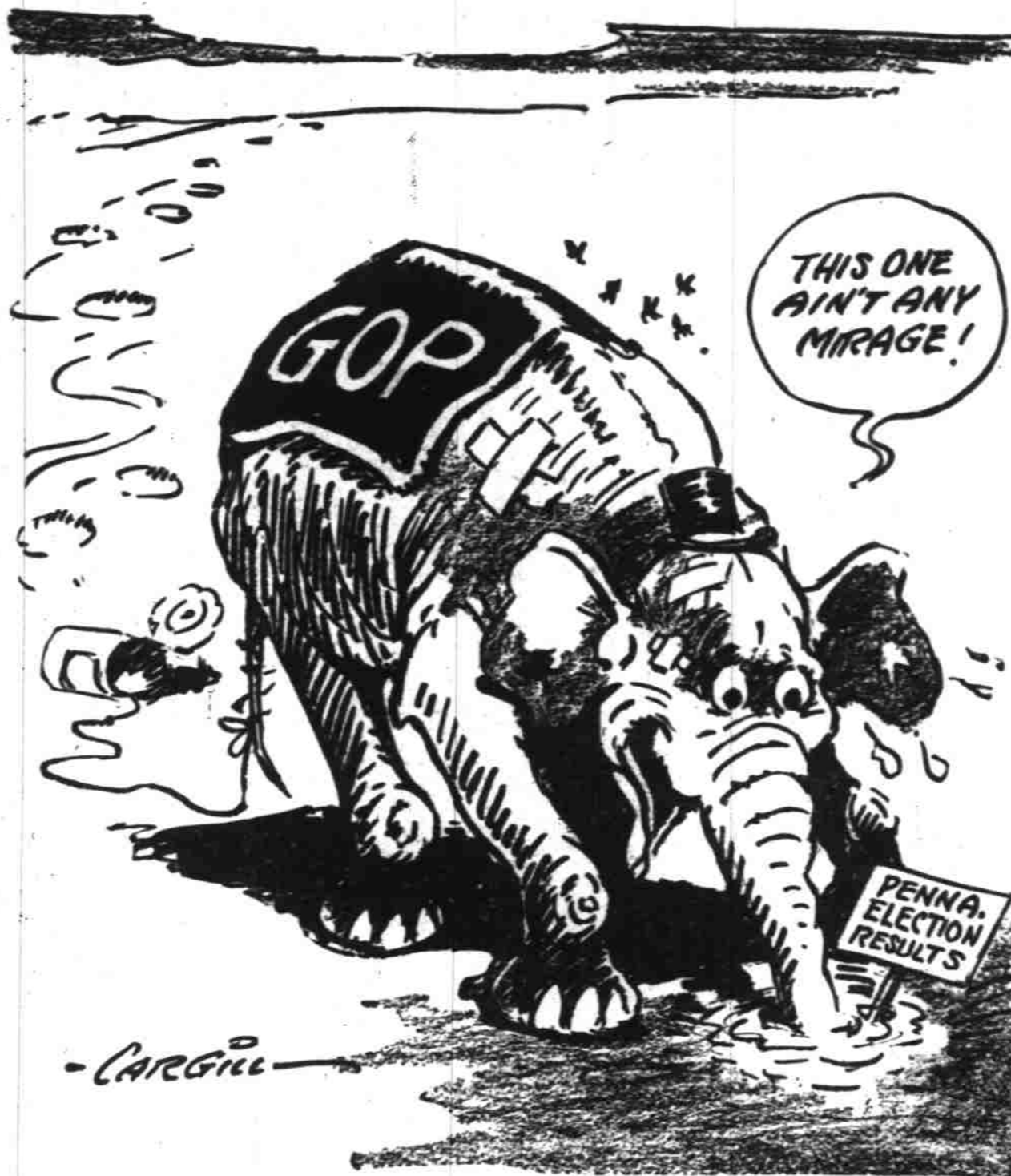
These economic forces are bigger than governments. Political agencies may restrict them in a degree but in the end economic laws override politics. The best that governments can do is to temper the economic winds to the shorn lambs. The sooner governments realize the limits of their powers and recognize that ultimate compulsion of economic forces, the better off government and society will be.

Navajos and Government Aid

The arrival of over 200 Navajo Indian children at Chemawa for enrollment in the Indian school ten days ago was a result of the agitation over neglect of this tribe which arose two years ago. They were found to be in dire want. And one of the great lacks was schools for their children. Last year 80 youngsters spent the year at Chemawa. This year the number is more than doubled. Other schools are being provided, including one at Brigham City, Utah, where the government has remodeled a former army hospital for use as a school.

While the government is belatedly doing these things for the benefit of the Navajos whose population is too great to find subsistence on its vast but barren reservation, legislation is pending which would pretty well abandon them to their fate. John Collier, former commissioner of Indian affairs, in an article in The National, discusses pending bills. In his judgment, and he certainly is a man both informed and sympathetic with Indians, these bills would spell the doom of the Indian by permitting the sale of his patrimony and his release from government wardship. That may be the desirable goal in the end, but to cast the Indians adrift, even with a wad of spending money, would result in their extinction as a race. Congress should carefully review these bills before voting on them.

THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD, OR SO IT SEEMS



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

jeopardizing her position, Miss Shiffer left to spend the summer with relatives in the mid-west. She wrote MacLean about August 1 that she was feeling much better and would report September 1. No answer. After her return, and just a few days before the first of September, she received a communication from MacLean that in her absence the duties she had discharged had been reassigned and her position was abolished!

The case was brought to the office of the civil service commission, but it is not certain of its powers under the law. Miss Shiffer retains her rating and presumably will obtain another position in state service, but she has lost time and may have to accept a situation in a lower-salaried bracket.

MacLean's reorganizing his division didn't stop with Miss Shiffer. Miss Dorothy Prim, next in line, who had been trained to take over Miss Shiffer's duties and was fully capable of doing so, was told one morning to clear out her desk, that she was being reassigned to heavy typing work. Considering this a demotion, Miss Prim exercised an old American right and resigned.

Light on the shifts may dawn when it is reported that the one moved up to top spot is the daughter of the county clerk of Lincoln county, where MacLean lived and served briefly as county commissioner.

Under the old rule of "to the victor belong the spoils," the boss could make hirings and firings as he chose. That presumption was abolished when the civil service law was passed. But if a department head can "abolish" a position he can fire any employe he wants to. In this instance, the duties are still there to be performed, duties which Miss Shiffer had performed very satisfactorily over a long term of years.

If our civil service law gives no more protection in tenure than it did to Miss Shiffer, then it is a rope of sand, besides being quite an expensive luxury. The state employe's association might well direct its efforts toward amending the law which will give employes the security which they thought they were getting when the law was passed.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Mary has many admirable female traits."
 2. What is the correct pronunciation of "villain"?
 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Acoustics, acerbity, accessibility.
 4. What does the word "impassioned" mean?
 5. What is a word beginning with "r" that means "state of deserving serious consideration"?
- ANSWERS
1. Says, "feminine traits." 2. Pronounce vil-in, both f's as in it, and not vil-van. 3. Accessibility. 4. Moved to strong feeling; ardent. "His impassioned words brought tears to her eyes." 5. Gravity.

Literary Guidepost

The Vital Center: The Politics of Freedom, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (Houghton Mifflin; \$3).

Agreeing with other observers that, in the midst of plenty, we should be happy, and, victors in war, we should be contented, but that in fact we are worried and anxious, this astute and persuasive author, like a doctor, auscultates our body politic and comes up with a diagnosis and a prescription.

Whether or not you accept all of it, the diagnosis makes exciting reading; Schlesinger proposes and defends his ideas warmly. Our main problem is not, but our immediate problem is, he says, Russia; while he would avoid an anti-Soviet crusade, nevertheless he would reconstruct Europe (the Marshall Plan) and keep the Reds off our greener grass (the Truman Doctrine).

But in the meantime, he exhorts us to put our own house in order. He doesn't find much good in any of us, Communists or non-Communists, Fascists or their opposites, businessmen, Republicans, even or perhaps especially the Progressives, who are well meaning but misguided, poor thinkers and bad actors, in his opinion. For the Conservatives he saves his most vitriolic accusations, perhaps because he knows them best. The Progressive is to the Communist what the Conservative is to the Fascist, he charges.

He pleads in conclusion for a fighting faith in our kind of freedom, for a variety of liberalism which lies slightly left of center, a liberalism conscious of its strength and prepared to use it. He wants us to avoid depression, to trade more with the rest of the world, to end racial discrimination. Neither diagnosis nor prescription is particularly new; Schlesinger's success in this book is due to his vivid language, his fervor, his condemnations that are now witty now biting. This is an eloquent call to action.

It would have seemed to me a

little clearer if his enthusiasm had not once in a while colored his judgment. "Ballad for Americans" is a lot better than he, hunting for a handy example, is willing to admit; and to define Howard Fast as "a party line G. A. Henty" is also, unfortunately, to define Schlesinger. In condemning the Reds for a political slant on literature, he slants noticeably himself.

Mrs. Mulligan Pioneer Oregon Resident Dies

Mrs. Ida S. Mulligan, 85, late resident of 1616 Fairmount ave., and member of an early pioneer family, died at a local hospital Tuesday.

She was the mother of Vesta Mulligan of Salem. Services will be held Thursday, September 22, at 2 p.m. from the new V. T. Golden mortuary chapel, 605 S. Commercial st.

The Rev. G. Wasley Turner and the Rev. Dean D. Poindexter will officiate. Interment will be in Belcrest Memorial park. It is requested that flowers be omitted.

The deceased was born at Mollala, Oct. 9, 1863. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanders, who crossed the plains by ox-team and settled at North Howell in 1851.

Mrs. Mulligan was graduated from Willamette university. She was married in 1888 to Albert S. Mulligan, who has been a resident of Salem since 1916, was a member of the Leslie Methodist church.

Hialeah—Florida's oldest and largest horse track—again has been assigned Jan. 17 to March 3 for its 40-day racing period next winter.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



... And the workers in America have no hope of getting out of debt ... Already the 1950 cars are on the market ... and they haven't paid for their '49 models yet ...

Your Health

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

The temperature of babies and young children varies a great deal more than that of an adult. We are all born with "thermostat control," but the temperature-regulating mechanism is not fully developed at birth, and hence stable body temperatures are established only as the child grows older.

In the first few days of life, the baby normally loses weight because of a loss of fluids from the body. This process may be accompanied by a rise in temperature to around 101 degrees. Ordinarily, the deficit is soon made good, whereupon the temperature promptly returns to normal. In rare cases, if the elevated temperature persists, the physician may find it necessary to replace the lost fluids by injections under the skin.

A baby cannot adjust as readily as an adult to temperature changes in his surroundings. His temperature will drop if he becomes chilled or will rise if he is dressed too warmly or kept in too warm a room.

A fever or rise in temperature develops when the baby has some infection. Fever is a warning sign, and the mother must heed this warning by calling the doctor. It may be produced by trivial causes or by a serious condition, but only the doctor can

find the source of the trouble. The height of fever does not necessarily show the severity of the illness that is present. Some babies may have a temperature as high as 105 from only a mild sickness, such as tonsillitis. Other babies may be quite sick without developing more than a degree or two of fever.

Fever may make one baby drowsy and stuporous, whereas another will grow restless and irritable from the same cause, crying fretfully, and sleeping only in fits and snatches. During a fever, some babies refuse food, others eat only to become sick and vomit a short time afterward. However, virtually all babies with fever are thirsty.

Every mother should have a thermometer for taking the baby's temperature by rectum and should know how to use it. If the baby shows any sign of fever, the doctor should be called.

On the other hand, the mother should not become so temperature conscious as to take her baby's temperature every day even though other signs of illness are lacking. Nor should she get upset at the slightest variations from the normal. As I said earlier, these are bound to occur because the baby's temperature control is so unstable.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

L. W. M.: What is the meaning of "Mongoloid" child? Is it the cause and has there ever been a cure?

Answer: Mongolian idiocy is a type of idiocy in which there is lack of mental development and in which the child presents certain facial characteristics of the Mongolian type. The eyes are slanting; the nose is turned up, the ears are smooth and not well shaped; the hands are small and pudgy.

Unfortunately, the cause of mongolism in infants has not been determined, nor has any treatment been found which has been of any great value.

Benson Return To Penitentiary Slated Today

Convict William P. Benson, on his return to the Oregon state penitentiary here probably Wednesday, will be questioned by prison officials and then will be assigned to a correction cell similar to that from which he escaped, Warden George Alexander declared Tuesday.

"We are particularly anxious to find out how Benson and John O. Pinson escaped from their cell," Alexander said.

Alexander said he is sure the convicts received outside help and had crossed the Oregon line within 24 hours after their escape as indicated by Benson when arrested in Columbus, O., 10 days ago.

The warden said he is satisfied that Spokane, Wash., officers are wasting their time in searching for Pinson's body. Benson, enroute to Oregon from Columbus under official escort, was taken from a train at Spokane Sunday night so that he might be given an opportunity to prove his story that Pinson was buried in Idaho.

"My latest information from Spokane is that Benson will continue his journey to Salem Wednesday," Alexander said.

Healy, Newbry to Return From Meetings Monday

Secretary of State Earl T. Newbry and William E. Healy, his assistant, will return here Monday from Oklahoma City where they are attending the National Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators, they telegraphed the state department Tuesday.

State Treasurer Walter J. Pearson, attending a democratic conference in San Francisco, will return here Thursday, his office announced.

New Clues Aid Bandit Hunt

New clues Tuesday were helping city police trace three men who escaped with \$75 after an armed robbery of Green's market, 1190 S. 12th st., Monday night.

Men dressed in navy clothes and answering the trio's description were reported seen at the South Village tavern 3795 S. Pacific highway shortly before the robbery.

Witnesses at the tavern reported the men were driving a light or gunmetal-colored coupe and said they easily could identify the trio.

Entering the grocery about 8:30 p. m. Monday, the trio forced William Green and his daughter, Ramona, to stand aside while they escaped with the cash. They last were reported driving an auto north on S. 12th st.

'Russ Cooperation' Test on Agenda

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

The agenda of the United Nations general assembly which convened yesterday contains an ideal spot for a small test of the statement of Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky that Russia wants to cooperate in the U.N.

"There can be no doubt that the general assembly would be able to solve the important problems before it providing the nations of the U.N. show a sincere desire to cooperate with each other and in accordance with the principles of the U.N. charter," the former prosecutor said on arrival.

The U.N. has an instrument especially designed to find the means of international cooperation. It is the committee of the whole, or "little assembly," which the Russians have boycotted.

prime use has been as a forum for mobilization of world reaction on any subject. And, especially on the subject of non-cooperation. That means, of course, that it does not exactly operate in favor of Russia, the prime non-cooperator. Whether it is to continue on a permanent basis is the question up now.

Russia opposed this addition to the U. N. organization on the grounds that it invaded the field of the security council. Russia has the veto right in the security council, but not in the general assembly or its committee of the whole. But the assemblies can only recommend and discuss the principal issues of international disagreement. Their decisions are not binding on the security council.

One of the spark-striking topics before this general assembly is the Greek matter. Before Russia and her satellites could agree to stop intervening in the Greek civil war they would have to admit that they had been doing so.

Before Russia can agree for her satellites in the former enemy countries of Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria to stop violating the human rights clause of the peace treaties she must admit that they have been doing so.

Before Russia can agree to give up the security council veto as advocated by the smaller nations she would have to admit tacitly that it had been misused. (The other big powers are going to hold on to this defensive weapon, too, although they would like to see its use limited to truly vital subjects.)

To produce true cooperation in the United Nations would require Russian renunciation of her entire effort to make Moscow the capital of a communist world. But if Mr. Vishinsky wants to do just a little more than talk about cooperation he might take Russia into the little assembly and some of the other U.N. special agencies in which Russia is not now participating.