

The Oregon Statesman

"No Fear Stays Us, No Fear Shall Awaken"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.
Published every morning, Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.

Revolution in Thought?

It may be that two new theories of the origin of the universe advanced in 1949, Einstein's new theory concerning gravitation and electromagnetism, and now Dr. Emmanuel Vilkovskiy's study, "Worlds in Collision," have brought us to the threshold of a great revolution in thinking. This event may be as significant to science and philosophy as was the Copernican revolution in astronomy 400 years ago.

The discoveries of science in the 18th and 19th centuries and the simultaneous ferment in philosophy (which produced such notions as dualism and naturalism) gave rise to the idea that science and religion are incompatible. That idea is still widely held. Charles Lindbergh in a recent speech expressed it when he pleaded for morality vs. science. Fundamentalists often look upon science as the enemy of their interpretation of Christianity.

But those who are open-minded on the subject will eagerly search the most recent theses of science for new enlightenment. Following the investigations of critics and scholars on the work of Einstein and Vilkovskiy is an exciting prospect because they deal with questions every thinking individual ponders: What is the origin and nature of man and of the universe, what is their purpose and end, and what is God's relation to each . . .

Answers thus far have come from two main sources. We have the subjective interpretations of the sages and mystics, the records of the ancients and gospels of the apostles, deemed to be the inspired Word. These are embodied in our religion. And we have the objective studies of science—man's empirical experiences. The observed course of nature is what we call the laws of nature.

When, in seeking to explain the great unknowns, the declarations of subjective thinkers and the conclusions of objective researchers have conflicted, men either accepted the former on faith or rejected them as unscientific and, therefore, mythical. When scientific explanations proved fallacious, there are always some new theory.

Throughout history, phenomena which appeared to be contrary to the laws of nature were regarded as supernatural or miraculous. C. S. Lewis of Oxford in his recent book, "Miracles," defines them as interference with nature by supernatural power, but he deals only with New Testament miracles, not with such "supernatural" events as the long day of Joshua.

Vilkovskiy's theory offers an explanation for this strange occurrence and for many other hitherto unexplained events (sometimes termed myths) in the records of ancient peoples. Reviewers have been quick to relate his thesis with Einstein's revelations about the forces that seem to regulate the universe.

If Vilkovskiy and Einstein both prove plausible, the old feud between science and religion may end. Succeeding generations may learn that what we and our forefathers considered "supernatural" was only our own lack of knowledge about nature. Perhaps they'll prove what we now suspect is true: That what appears to be disorder in nature is really disorder in our own thinking. Eventually, they'll find that science and religion—the subjective and objective search—are really just two roads leading to the same truth.

Burn the Babushkas

The "insidious Sovietizing" of the United States of America has gone too far and the Chicago Tribune, ever on the alert, is doing something about it.

It is starting in a small way but there's no telling where it will end.

Midwest Russophobes suddenly got wise and realized that head-kerchiefs or "babushkas"—

U.S. Policy Intended to 'Shock' China

By John M. Hightower
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The United States today acted directly in line with the new Far Eastern grand strategy, in state department opinion, when it ordered all her officials out of Communist China after a new affront by the Reds.

The move was interpreted as intended to shock Chinese leadership into a realization of the degree to which they are isolating themselves from this country—and to make the Chinese people realize the extreme disapproval with which their highland leaders are regarded here. Many officials believe there is a reservoir of good will for this country among the people.

The Chinese Reds, precipitating the move by seizing U. S. government property in Peiping, have no doubt delayed still further the day when this country can even consider recognizing their regime.

State department officials are reported convinced that President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson have laid the basis for a new Far Eastern strategy which will first block, then reverse the communist tide in Asia.

There are strong indications, however, that Acheson's real fight to make the new policy effective—both in Washington and in the Far East—is just begun.

With the president's backing he has clearly won the first round—his reported conflict with Secretary Johnson over the kind of strategy the United States should declare for the Asiatic cold war front.

Johnson favored more vigorous action on Formosa, according to reports, than Acheson was ever willing to consider—

though apparently neither man advocated sending American troops there.

But beyond the division inside the president's family, the split between the administration and the bitterly critical republican bloc in the senate has shaken the foundation of such bi-partisan foreign policy as already existed—and has shut off any early prospect of extending the bi-partisan approach to the Far East.

Moreover differences between the state and defense departments over what might be done in Asia—and especially Formosa—may now be turned against the administration by its republican critics.

Johnson and Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, at republican insistence are being asked to testify before the senate foreign relations committee January 26.

Although Johnson, as a top ranking official in Mr. Truman's cabinet, is expected to soft pedal and evidence of differences between Acheson and him, administration officials expect the full story of military advice regarding the importance of Formosa to be developed.

the national security council over which Mr. Truman presided.

In some respects the Far Eastern policy has reached the stage where general European policy was three or four years ago.

American leaders then hoped that the people of western Europe with American economic help would block communist expansion. With the advent of the Marshall plan for European recovery, that hope was borne out and the European line against Soviet communist power was finally made firm in the Atlantic pact.

But with far greater problems of economic need and political instability, the Asiatic peoples do not hold out the same prospects of reacting strongly against communist appeals. Nor does American policy as Acheson has now outlined it provide them with any hope of the billions of dollars worth of goods which the United States was willing to promise the western Europeans.

Even among Acheson's associates there is considerable uncertainty as to how effective the American strategy will be, therefore, in actually blocking communist expansion in Asia where some countries are concerned.

those bright wool and silk squares women tie around their heads against rain and snow and wind—are subversive. Americans should be too smart, too proud "to wear the slave-scarfs symbol (which) convert pretty young . . . faces into moon-round parodies of peasants." This appeal so moved Chicago teenagers that there was a great public burning of babushkas in a high school yard.

A small incident, perhaps—but, then, Hitler began just by burning the books and look what that led to.

So why stop with headwear? The Soviet fifth column has penetrated far into the habiliments of our naive womanfolk. Let's have done with those gay embroidered "peasant blouses." Are you peasants, you clods? Strip off those full swishy dirndl skirts, those red rubber boots so reminiscent of the Kremlin itself. Isn't American muskrat good enough for you? To the torch with Kolinsky mink and Russian sable. Bury those fine watertight shoes and ski boots made of juchten—Russian leather.

The Russian influence is undermining the very foundations of the land of the free our Founding Fathers founded. It's evident in the barnyard, on the dinner table. Muscovy ducks? Wring their necks. Chop down the Russian almond, Russian cedar, Russian mulberry. To the garbage can with Russian dressing, borsch and caviar. Flush that vodka down the drain and kick out the Moscow Mules. Silence the balalaika. As for Russian thistle . . . %*%#&!?

Now from these simple things let us move on to a real orgy. Let us clean up our concert stage, sterilize our opera, purify our motion pictures, purge the laboratories, spit on ballet, expurgate the libraries.

Yes, let us burn the books! To the torch with Pushkin and "Boris Godunov," Turgenyev and "Fathers and Sons," Dostoyevsky and "The Brothers Karamazov," Tolstoy and "Anna Karenina," Chekov, Gorky, Gogol and "The Inspector General." Line them up and mow them down, buddies!

Drown out Tchaikovsky, Anton Rubinstein, Mussorgsky, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Katchaturian. Muzzle the Don Cossacks with their Siberian fairy tales and epic songs. Shackle Serge Diaghileff and Michel Fokine of the ballet. Erase from the science books the names of Mendelejev, Pavlov, Min-kovsky, Lebedev, Koralevsky, Mikhailovsky and Solover.

Why stop with babushkas? If we're going to be 100 per cent hot-blooded, pin-headed fools, let's really make a mess of things. Bonfires from Maine to Oregon! To the torch, comrades! We have nothing to lose . . . but our good sense.

This was inevitable. The debate between sports fans who say college football is professional but won't admit it and those who say it is pure as the driven snow is ontagious. The University of California bandmaster has resigned because of criticism after the Rose Bowl game—evidently his band (like the Golden Bears) took a beating from the Ohio State band. Says he: The Cal band is made up of honest amateurs who just play music; the midwesterners have succumbed to professionalism and emphasize ecclat and precision, fancy marching and jivy tunes. So there.

Since Eleanor Roosevelt quit writing for the Ladies Home Journal to peddle her talents to the rival McCall's, The Journal is no longer so cozy with the former First Lady. Listen to this remark from the January issue: "What with Eleanor Roosevelt's crew cut and Mary Martin's close-cropped curls as hair style novelties, some women of the political and theatrical sets are already pretty funny . . . Never underestimate the cattiness of a woman's magazine."

John M. Hightower is a writer in New York.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

is the possible reason that it wanted to concentrate its advertising in a period of bad weather.

The Oregonian evidently thinks there is a connection between its handling of the news in the M&F case and the ensuing scale-down of advertising. That is clear from the front-page statement by M. J. Frey, general manager, in its Saturday issue. That statement reported the sequence of events. Without attempting to relate cause and effect, Frey merely stated that the paper had not been directly informed "of the reason for this sudden and drastic curtailment of advertising space." He unfurled the Oregonian's banner to the breeze, however, with this conclusion:

"As a matter of traditional policy, The Oregonian strives to report the news completely, impartially and without fear or favor."

Protection of that privilege is a matter of concern to the press of the state and the nation. That is my only interest in the incident. Without further attempting to analyze the motives for Meier and Frank's sudden shift in its advertising policy, which, of course, is a matter exclusively within its power, I should like to reiterate this simple truth—that a newspaper's obligation is primarily to its readers to furnish them the news promptly, accurately, fairly and completely. Trained men and women are employed to write and edit the news; and as a rule they try to do the job honestly and objectively. Newspaper publishers rely on the editorial and news staffs to handle their division of the newspaper operation without interference.

As a matter of fact, it is exceedingly rare that pressures are brought for suppressing or slanting the news. If such pressures come, it is more apt to be from groups—religious, school, alumni or political groups—than from advertisers.

It is not an easy job to edit papers for mass circulation handling news as a commodity when one knows that it may cause offense to individuals or groups. But the great majority of newspapers try to do the job conscientiously and trust that the public will recognize that fact and as subscribers and advertisers continue the patronage without which a newspaper must fail.

The Oregonian's policy statement is merely a reiteration of that of every honest newspaper in the United States.

The Safety Valve

Germany and the West To the Editor:

The column by J. M. Roberts, jr., on "Reich Gains Weight to Throw Around," is nothing more than pure propaganda in the new campaign of hate. This campaign arose so suddenly and in such force that it looks suspiciously like some powerful interests' desperate last effort to prevent the rectification of our policy, which in the first years after the war was dictated entirely by emotion instead of by reason. Mr. Roberts blames the Germans for having "practically" boycotted the allied plans for con-



persons with tuberculosis of the lungs, who had some difficulty because of a discharge dripping from the nose into the throat. Without exception, these patients showed considerable improvement in the condition of the nose and throat, although the treatment had no effect on the lung disorder.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

E.A.B.: How long can one expect to have eyesight after they see halos around the lights and the pupil is enlarged?

Answer: These symptoms are those which are sometimes found at the beginning of glaucoma, a condition in which the circulation of the fluids in the eyeball is obstructed and the pressure of these fluids increases.

It is important that an examination be made as soon as possible.

With proper treatment the eyesight may be preserved. (Copyright, 1950, King Features)

Idanha Vote Deadline Near

Deadline for filing candidacies for municipal officers, to be chosen at an election in Idanha on February 15, has been set at January 18 by Oregon law.

To date only five candidacies have been filed, the Marion county clerk's records show. They are men included on the committee which sponsored the incorporation election at Idanha last month.

Literary Guidepost

THE PARASITES, by Daphne du Maurier (Doubleday; \$3)

Delaney senior, a singer, and his wife, a dancer, have come by three children, one belonging to them both and each of the others to one of them . . . a complicated percentage that leaves them, as well no doubt as you, somewhat perplexed but resulting in a step-brother, half, step-sister relationship. These three are Maria, the actress, married to Charles Wyndham and herself a mother; Niall, who writes popular music; and Celia, who has stayed home to nurse her father in his declining years but who has a knack for art.

They all have talent. Maria is a great success on the stage; Niall's music is sung and whistled from parlor to servants' hall all over the country; Celia is assured by a publisher that she can win fame and money by drawing.

Waiting around for Sunday dinner, some one asks for a nine-letter word for an acoustic, and Niall, who may not be quick at counting letters, suggests parasite. Charles makes it plural, and nine letters, by angrily accusing

don't have it in our hearts to be just.

A. E. Brettauer
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