

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Stadium for Willamette

At the Willamette-Willamette basketball game Friday night loud applause, cheers and hand-claps, greeted the announcement of President Smith that the university would have a stadium at its new athletic field by next fall. Action authorizing construction was taken by the trustees at their afternoon meeting. The stadium will be called the Charles E. McCulloch stadium. The designation is most appropriate. Mr. McCulloch, an attorney in Portland, has been a principal donor of funds for the stadium and as chairman of the board of trustees has been ever-vigilant in promoting the interests of the university. He sees in Willamette a fine type of educational institution, under Christian auspices, training youth to enter life well prepared. Thus he is a worthy successor of the founding fathers of Willamette and of its benefactors through the years who were inspired by a similar ideal of service to young men and women. Willamette has attained real stature in the educational world. Its principal unit is the college of liberal arts. Others are the college of law and the college of music. Each division is turning out students who are proving themselves as they go on to graduate work or enter vocations.

Since the war the faculty has been greatly changed. Older members have retired under the university's retirement program and younger instructors and professors have come in. They are fitting in well in the life of the university and the community and as they mature they will contribute much to the university's level of scholarship.

With the erection of the stadium the university will have completed a large program of expansion of its physical facilities. In the last dozen years it has built a new library, new science hall, a new men's dormitory, and reconstructed buildings for the law school, music school, infirmary and band room, and president's house. On the next "order list" are an auditorium and chapel and a girls' dormitory.

With the university enrollment stabilizing at around 1000 students these additions will provide an adequate and substantial plant for the university. President Smith has proved an able leader; and the university goes forward "from strength to strength."

## Genocide in the Baltics

In a special article for the Statesman Friday on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of Estonia's independence, a local Estonian refugee tells of the Russian occupation of his homeland and concluded, "now it depends only on the conscience of the world as to how long the world allows such an iniquity."

Speaking in congress, Representative Flood of Pennsylvania last week also appealed to the conscience of the world. His remarks were in observance of the 32nd anniversary of Lithuania's independence, celebrated (but not in Russian-occupied Lithuania) this month.

The United States cannot in good conscience ignore the plight of the three little Baltic states, Flood said. He asked congress to ratify forthwith the United Nations' genocide convention to make the systematic killing-off of large groups of people an international crime. If the mass murder in these countries isn't halted, the Baltic there will be completely wiped out just as the Jews in Germany would all have been liquidated.

Lithuania had a population of 3,000,000. Between 1941 and 1948, the Nazis had disposed of 300,000 and the Russians were responsible for the deaths of 520,000. By planned starvation,

sterilization, kidnapping of children, systematic disruption of family life, and the slow death of slave labor camps, the crime continues. Able-bodied men are drafted for the Red army; women are forced into labor battalions; children are taken from parents and shipped to Russia for communist indoctrination. Lithuanians are deported from their native land by the thousands every month and masses of Russians and Asians are brought in to settle in Lithuania.

The only opposition against this iniquity—for such it is—is the VLIK, the underground, Guerilla warfare against the intruders began when the Nazis took over and continues to harass the communists. The Lithuanians, with a 700-year history of fighting for freedom from the Mongols, Tartars, Germans and Russians, are still fighting. But their numbers decrease for, like the anti-communist forces in almost every satellite except Yugoslavia (where Tito has U. S. aid), they fight alone.

They fight alone because all the U. S. offers them is the moral support of ratification of the genocide convention, our good will and best wishes—small comfort to individuals who daily risk death on behalf of our common cause. Other than moral support, what can the champion of freedom lend the forces of freedom, the brave little resistance movements?

To send the anti-communist partisans all over the world material aid would involve tremendous costs, Russian ire, opposition at home and other overwhelming complications. Yet, we must face the fact that if and when the battle is joined, the anti-red underground will become very important to us. Meanwhile, we can only hope they survive until we need them.

## Lumber and Crabmeat

Congressman Russell Mack of Washington is out to protect home industry. He painted a drab picture for lumbering in the face of Canadian imports. And he crabbed about imports of 15,000 cases of Russian crabs at Seattle. Said he:

"This crab meat was caught by Russians in Russian waters, by Russian workers and was canned by Russian workers. If the importations continue, and there is every reason to believe they will continue under our free trade practices, the Pacific coast crab industry will be knocked into a cocked hat."

"American crab fishermen cannot compete with the low wages and the low standard of living of Russia. The state department should act at once to stop this dumping of Russian crab meat on the American market."

We refuse to get jittery over 15,000 cases of Russian crab meat. We used to get far more than that of Japanese canned crab. And Canadian lumber imports are not going to injure seriously the domestic lumber market which still is distorted in its pricing.

If we have any foreign trade at all some group is apt to suffer; but we are hardly ready to quit trading with foreign countries.

Lane county, which defeated a county manager plan two years ago, is going to have another bid. A citizens' meeting last week voted to organize to get a manager charter on the ballot for the May primaries. Some counties should break the ice and set up such a plan, if only to test it out. The plan has worked well in cities. Give it a trial in counties.

The near-final returns in the British election give Labor a majority, but by so scant a margin that its tenure is by no means secure. Reminds one of the famous saying of King Pyrrhus of Epirus who said of the battle of Asculum, 280 B.C.—"Another such victory over the Romans and we are undone."

## Freshman Congressman Sets Pace for Honesty

By Stewart Alsop  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—It is a rare experience these days—and therefore a rather moving one—to come across a congressman upon honesty, intelligence and real courage anywhere in Washington. It is perhaps particularly rare to come across these qualities in the United States House of Representatives, on the whole not the most inspiring branch of American government. Yet all three of these qualities are to be found in the person of a certain obscure freshman representative, one Abraham A. Ribicoff.

There is no special distinction in Ribicoff's appearance or manner. He looks like what he is—a rising young lawyer—politician, intelligent, ambitious, personable, complete with neatly tailored double-breasted blue suit and a city-bred pallor. His manner reflects the rather automatic affability which most politicians instinctively adopt early in their careers as a kind of protective coloration.

Yet Ribicoff has written three communications for the education of his constituents, which a well-qualified observer has called "the ablest, the most courageous and the most literate public statements I have seen from any member of congress in ten years."

Ribicoff's personal history is a first generation American success story in a minor key. The Jewish-Polish immigrants who settled in a small Connecticut manufacturing town; the ambitious son working his way through law school; the successful law practice in Hartford; the white-necktie house in the suburbs; the regulation two children; a peculiarly American story

so familiar it hardly needs repeating. Nor is there anything unusual about the Ribicoff political career—a four-year term in the Connecticut state legislature, followed by four years as a police court judge, and finally by his election to the eighty-first congress on the democratic ticket in a close race.

Dozens of Ribicoff's colleagues could duplicate all this. Yet the fact remains that Abraham Ribicoff is full of surprises. For one thing, this freshman congressman has embarked on a quite astonishing political experiment. The nature of this experiment, which began after he toured Europe this summer as a member of the house foreign affairs committee, is very simple. It is to tell the voters in his district the unpalatable truth.

On his return Ribicoff made speeches throughout his district, and wrote numerous articles for Connecticut papers, about the real position of the United States in the world. He has now written a summing-up article, called "Europe and Illusion," which, unlike almost anything else to emerge from congress, deserves to be read in full. For one thing, Ribicoff is found to write (and he employs no ghosts) a simple but remarkably effective English prose.

"There are no breathing spaces ahead," he writes, "for this country, unless we buy the balance of power serves as a buffer between us and the world's problems." He spells out the meaning of this conclusion; it is a dangerous illusion to suppose that we can withdraw from our world responsibilities in 1952, or soon thereafter, sharply reduce taxes and live happily ever after.

On the contrary, he writes, "it looks to me more like a task of ten more years calling for an additional outlay of \$25,000,000,000. . . . The present planning of foreign aid is premising a scope that is too little and an ending that is too soon. . . . We must

look upon the cost of keeping Europe free as a cost of keeping ourselves in business. If we pull out at any time in the foreseeable future, we leave a vacuum which can only be filled by the Soviet union."

This is strong stuff in an election year. But in two chief communications to the voters of his district Ribicoff really drives the point home—that American responsibilities are neither cheap nor painless. Virtually the entire farm vote of his district consists of shade tobacco growers. At their request he has introduced an amendment to the farm bill including shade tobacco under the farm parity program. At the same time he has bluntly served notice on his farmer constituents that he will vote against the whole program, including his own amendment, simply because he considers it extravagant nonsense in these times.

He has also—astonishingly—opposed the building of a federally-financed \$132,000,000 dam in his own district. "We have fixed charges which must be met before we can even begin to discuss appropriations for such projects," he briskly informs the voters. "The security of our nation, as represented in military and foreign aid commitments, is now primary."

By all the adopted rules, putting national security before the pork barrel should spell curtains for Ribicoff. Yet there is a final surprise in his strange tale. He is now so unchallengably strong in his district that the republicans are talking of nominating him on their ticket.

Despite all the evidence to the contrary, the Ribicoff story seems to suggest that to treat the voters in this democracy like adults is actually good politics. At least a good many people more powerful and conspicuous than the freshman congressman might do well to ponder the meaning of Abraham Ribicoff's experiment.



## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

Lincoln and U. S. Grant. It became the nexus for the whole continental system of railroads, the trade, the manufacturing and financial center of the Mississippi valley then bursting forth as the granary for the world. Gustavus Swift and Philip D. Armour built its great meat packing plants. The Chicago board of trade rivaled the New York Stock Exchange in speculative interest. Tycoons like Levi Leiter manipulated markets and ran corners in grain. Playing the board of trade was a common habit of midwest merchants and well-to-do farmers.

The great flow of energy that had built the city and drawn the central prairies to it with ties tangible and intangible reached its climax in the World's Fair of 1893. The Columbian Exposition, held a year after the quadrennial of the voyage of Columbus in 1492. With characteristic expansiveness Chicago spread its pavilions, its lagoons, its plaster palaces in Jackson park. This success encouraged further effort toward rising above the odor of the stockyards, the dirt of South Clark street, the banalities of barter, and developing an indigenous culture.

The city went in for planning and the open window on Lake Michigan at Grant park is one tribute to the range of the planners' vision. The Art Institute introduced the midwest to the fine arts. Lewis Sullivan originated a new style in architecture which Frank Lloyd Wright was to extend in more radical form.

Letters flourished. In Chicago (or in nearby Indiana) lived and wrote such authors as Eugene Field, Hamlin Garland, George Ade, James Whitcomb Riley, Booth Tarkington. "The Dial" published in Chicago gained international attention as a magazine of literary criticism. Harriet Monroe founded "Poetry" as a vehicle for original verse. Frank and Charles Norris were born in Chicago (their sister Kathleen was born in San Francisco) and Frank's novel "The Day After Tomorrow" was published in Chicago. In real life, 15 things would happen, all possibly funny. People would stop me, things would be said. But they'd eliminate all the natural stuff from the picture.

"Comedians today are afraid to get mixed up. They all want to be smart guys. Red took another bite of ham and eggs and waved his fork for emphasis: "Here's the trouble with present-day comedy: Say they buy a story for Red Skelton. The writer says, 'I've never seen him in pictures.' So they run one off my picture for him. He sees what I do on the screen—and he writes the same thing. Not only that, they run some picture I did seven years ago. You change in seven years."

"That's why Edna (his ex-wife) is so great a writer for me. She's known me 18 years. Instead, they bring in some stranger." Like all good trouper, though, Red has high hopes for his forthcoming releases. Some sneak previews have pronounced "Feller Brush Man" last year's biggest movie grosser. In "Three Little Words" he's presently playing Composer Harry Ruby.

Speaking of scripts, Red said: a nascent society? Stiff and snobbish though it may have been, it certainly had more quality than the hoodlumism now euphemistically called "safe society."

## Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bunderson

When people with heart disease develop other disorders requiring surgery, the physician is faced with a difficult problem. Failure to operate may be fatal. On the other hand, it may often seem equally dangerous to carry out a major surgical operation on a patient with serious heart trouble.

Fortunately, surgeons and specialists, in the giving of anesthesia, have been able to do much to lessen the hazard in these cases, so that today, when proper precautions are exercised heart disease in itself does not necessarily mean that surgery is impossible.

It is inadvisable, however, in five types of heart condition. These are heart failure, that is, when the heart is not properly keeping up the circulation; damage to the heart muscle, which has resulted in cutting off of the blood supply to the heart muscle; the heart condition in which there are attacks of rapid heart beat; acute myocarditis which means inflammation of the heart muscle; and infection of the heart valves or lining membrane around the heart.

In those cases in which the heart is not keeping up the circulation, the doctor will want to carry out medical treatment to improve the efficiency of the heart before operation is attempted. Damage to the heart muscle, which has occurred from the cutting off of the circulation to the heart muscle, must be allowed to heal before surgery. The rapid heart-beat must be eliminated and controlled. The infection of the heart valve or lining membrane around the heart must be treated with proper drugs, such as penicillin.

## Hollywood on Parade

By Gene Handsaker  
HOLLYWOOD—Somebody was saying the other day that movie comedies got longer and louder laughs in the old days before sound. So I put the proposition up to Red Skelton, expecting him to disagree. Blamed if he didn't agree. "We're living in a generation educated to listen," Red said. "We don't get the belly laughs now. People are afraid they're going to miss something." From there the funny man went on to air some serious complaints about comedy-making today. "Everything's got to be too neat now," he argued. "Everything has to fit. They say, 'This is the way the man wrote it.' Say they were going to shoot me walking to the commissary. In real life, 15 things would happen, all possibly funny. People would stop me, things would be said. But they'd eliminate all the natural stuff from the picture.

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## Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers  
THE THIRD KING, by Fletcher Pratt (Doubleday, \$4)

In 1340, after some years of chaos when Denmark, a sort of check-edge patch on the map, half land and half water, had been divided up under local and alien sovereignties or none at all, Valdemar IV was raised to the throne. Though Valdemar the Great and Valdemar the Victorious had been kings in fact, the third to bear their name and assume their position seemed to be coming into an empty title.

His feat in reestablishing the kingly power, and in fostering something of a spirit of democratic independence is told in this book which is in sober fact history but intensely interesting reading, too; for the facts can occasionally be anything but sober. Valdemar's love for his mistress, Tove, his sometimes ruthless warfare, the mutilation of enemies, the heads lopped off, the storming of strongpoints, the land and sea battles, the dubious loyalties and rash betrayals. There was a spate of enemies, potential and actual, and for a time the ambitious king thought of following the Vikings overseas to invade England.

In the Second Hanseatic War, the beleaguered country was deserted by its king, who left his lieutenants to wage the unequal combat and vanished behind enemy lines. But it did not seem like desertion to contemporaries, nor does it to Pratt, who thinks so highly of his Valdemar that he suggests the king was leaving the people to their own desperate devices in order to test the stability and fortitude of the country he had put together out of little pieces.

It stayed together, too. Laws began to replace personal allegiance; certain fundamental individual rights were established; and a nation appeared where before there had been only a divided kingdom.

If it was a feat for Valdemar to reduce chaos to some order, so was it for Pratt, who dealt with several Valdemars and even a Waldemar, to dig out the material and assemble it clearly, for it's all there for the careful reader. The colorful story is all the more interesting since, though six centuries old, it's news to most of us.

## Negotiators in Coal Strike to Meet Today

By Norman Walker  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(AP)—Soft coal contract talks tonight headed for their first Sunday session as government mediators pressed hard for a sudden agreement before the mine whistles blow again.

The officials drew some slight encouragement from today's long meetings—"they've talked a lot of dollars and cents all day."

But tomorrow's session beginning at 11 a.m. (EST), offered the last chance to get a quick compromise ahead of court opening Monday when the United Mine workers goes to trial on contempt charges because 372,000 miners refused to obey a federal judge's order to dig coal.

Underlining this was the rapidly mounting coal shortage crisis. Closing industries lifted joblessness in other industries to 180,000. A coal industry official said that another week of the strike would put the country in a state of "chaos."

No Indication of Move  
The White House gave no indication of a new presidential move. As the negotiations recessed, Coal talk reporters:

"We're hopeful in general . . . a little bit encouraged . . . only a little bit though."

Both Cole and Ching declined details. It was reported that the operators had held off making a specific contract offer, although Cole said the meeting was "constructive."

But Ching noted, in reply to a question: "There's still a gulf between them."

Cole and Ching were understood on this tenth day of bargaining to have asked both sides to improve their offers.

They reportedly felt that the union, if it is convicted of contempt and fined heavily, may be less inclined to do business with the coal operators.

Some officials believed that this might have no effect on getting the men back to work. They are vowing "no contract, no work."

President's Gaffer  
District UMW president gathered here unannounced today and this was taken by some as an indication of possible weekend contract developments. But other observers felt they were merely to be brought up to date on the entire situation.


With John L. Lewis absent, the tempo of the negotiations seemed to pick up under the prodding of the mediators. But nobody was willing to report progress. The UMW president was in Springfield, Ill., for a brother's funeral.

OH YEAH  
BOULDER, Colo., (INS)—The Colorado University counseling service reports that romance is far down the list of psychological difficulties troubling students. Counseling service records list choosing a major as the biggest problem, then motivation and problems of personal adjustment. Sexual difficulties comprise only a fraction of the difficulties which the counseling service tries to unsmear.

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