The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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"We Must Abolish the USA"

Is the many-headed movement for peace through world government "a well-meant but futile and dangerous crusade to guarantee universal peace forever?" Joseph P. Kamp emphatically says so in a new book with the hairraising and ironic title, "We Must Abolish the United States," published by his Constitutional Education League, Inc.

Endorsed in the introduction by Grace L. H. Brosseau, one-time regent of the DAR, this book will undoubtedly receive wide attention. Consideration of its source, therefore, is called

Kamp's League, like Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council, is "ostensibly respectable, well financed, and has important follow-Ers," according to an Anti-defamation League survey. The League is anti-Semitic, hypernationalist and right-wing. It issued last year an irresponsible pamphlet "exposing" communist infiltration into the YWCA - which caused some consternation locally. Kamp himself has been convicted of contempt of congress and the conviction was upheld.

Kamp's latest publication purports to reveal the hidden facts behind the crusade for world government. It contains some sound argument why world government won't work, a lot of unfounded diatribe, some out-and-out slander, many little-known "facts" about well-known people and an appendix listing the outstanding supporters of world government as "communist fronters and subversive socialists." This list includes the red-front organizations each individual is associated with by the FBI and congressional and legislative investigating committees. (Monroe Sweetland's name is on the list!)

Slyly, Kamp admits "it would be nonsense to suggest that the world government movement is communist controlled" but, says he, "the campaign for world government is as dangerous and as un-American as the communist conspiracy, and the leaders of the world evernment movement . . . are actually more dangerous than communists."

According to Kamp "all major world government movements have connecting links and ties". But that is not especially damning. The motive of all these major groups is a world order free from the threat of war. Many intervened with a more humane mandate. people want to get to heaven when they die, but even Christians divide into various denominations."

People do not need to get all excited about these world government crusades. They are not fronts for communism or other skulduggery. They are sincere efforts to build a better world. The Statesman sees so many practical obstacles in the way of achieving world federation that it regards the issues still as quite academic. But we have only kind words to say about the purpose of these crusaders, and admission that ultimately we should have a "parliament of man, federation of the world."

Love or Lovalty

Garry Davis, who has made a nuisance of himself in trying to become a "world citizen", wants to come back to America from Europe. It isn't a revival of loyalty to the USA, the land of his birth. It's love.

Davis wants to marry a Hollywood dancing instructor, but he tore up his passport two years ago and renounced his American citizenship. Now he'll have to become "naturalized" to get his former status renewed.

This crackpot pestered the French police with his antics, so France doubtless will be glad to have him placed on the French quota. As for

the USA maybe the dancing teacher can reeducate him in citizenship. Love may lead the way to loyalty.

" se presi B montenado.

Slow Bombers for W W III

The Oregon Journal takes The Statesman to task for criticising the reactivation of the ground observation service for aircraft detection. It cites that the airforce thinks this service is an essential part of a civil defense establishment, and says that it can't be assumed that Russia has long range jet bombers capable of speeds greater than sound. If Russia attacks the United States, slow conventional bombers would be used, says the Journal. These could be detected by ground observation.

If Russia has only B-29s to fight the United States with then there will be no war, and no need for the ground watching. These planes couldn't make it from Asia to the states. Submarines might provide landing platforms for small bombers, but only in limited numbers. Far more probable would be discharge of guided missiles which couldn't be detected by ground observation; or stopped from landing if

With due respect for the airforce, The Statesman doubts the value of ground observation and thinks its reactivation is merely an evidence of panic.

No Short Cut Deportation

The immigration bureau has had a practice of taking short cuts in some of its deportation proceedings. Inspectors who had made the investigations often served as examiners when hearings were held and prepared the reports which usually became the verdict. The supreme court has put an end to this practice. It has ruled that examiners in such proceedings may not serve also as investigating or enforcing of-

The result of the supreme court decision is to force a rollback of a lot of cases where the short cut method had been followed. It also should insure a fairer trial of those tagged for deportation. The immigration service has been in many respects a hard master as far as aliens are concerned, and has seemed to operate almost as a law unto itself. The high court has

It is by no means clear that Robert Vogeler, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment as a spy by a court in Hungary, was a victim of a frameup. For one thing our own government has not been very vocal in proclaiming his innocence. Reporters who attended the trial saw nothing to indicate torture. Certain documentary evidence was introduced which was identified by Voegler and his associate, Edgar Sanders. Vogeler also gave facts about the U.S. intelligence service in central Europe - and who questions that we do have such a service there? After all we catch Russian spies; we can't expect our own agents to escape detection - or punishment - if they are apprehended.

The 1949 housing bill was intended to take care of the low-income families. The government is to help provide them with better housing either by supplying credit or grants. This year congress is considering a measure to help the middle-income group, the ones with incomes between \$2400 and \$4700 a year. This group should be able to help themselves. Government can't be wet nurse to all the people.

One thing the fat cats should remember: the thin ones bury the fat ones.

EVOLUTION OF THE TWO PANTS SUIT

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers PUSHKIN, by Henri Troyat, translated from the French by



(Continued from page 1) treasurer. If this commission

fails to discharge its duty the supreme court is required to make the apportionment.

The second plan was prepared by the Young Republican organization after refusing to back up the action of its committee endorsing the other plan. This YR plan is called the "balanced apportionment" plan. Prof. A. F. Holmer of Willamette university had a great deal to do with its Under this plan the senate

would be increased from 30 to 36 members, the house staying at 60. The senate would be apportioned according to a formula, representation being related roughly to population, but not precisely. In the house each county would have one member, the remaining 24 members being apportioned on the basis of population. One county would be limited to one-fourth of the membership. The legislative assembly is directed to make the apportionment. If it fails to act the duty would fall to the secretary of state.

These are the two proposals now being presented for voter approval by initiative petitions. Neither adheres strictly to the population basis as the present constitution requires. The second however makes the greater concession to "area" in giving each county a representative and weighting" the counties for senatorial representation. For my own part I'm satisfied

with the present constitutional provision (eliminating athe white" restriction) if only the legislature would function to apply it.

Hollywood Randolph T. Weaver (Pantheon;

Alexander Pushkin, whose

"Ruslan and Ludmilla," "Boris

Godunov," "The Prisoner of the

Caucasus," "Eugene Onegin,"

"The Tales of Belkin" and other

poetry and prose paved the way

for the great Russian writers of

the 19th century, was a fabulous

character out of a fabulous land

The great-grandson . . . this book insists, I suppose by a

translator's slip, on calling him

grandson . . . of a black African

who was an intimate of Peter the

Great, and also the heir of noble

by his fiery and irresponsible

spirt. Born in Moscow in 1799,

he went to the Tsarskoe Selo Ly-

ceum founded by Alexander I;

had his first poem published at

honored for his precocious talent.

respects. Extensive reading help-

ed develop an overpowering eroticism, and at 17 he was the

boon companion of debauched

officers. When the ardent young-

ster could not win the favors of

A minor government employ-

ee, he was exciled to the pro-

vinces for liberal views. He was

a friend of the (1825) Decem-

brists, some of whom read him

avidly. While his works were

censored, he himself was under

police surveillance and control,

and the worried government for-

bade the admiring public to hon-

He was mortally wounded in

duel fought over the probable

infidelity of his beautiful, empty-

headed wife Natalie, It was the

last of scores of duels traceable

to his acute sensitivity, his sharp

tongue, or the clowning which

led him to interrupt a theatrical

performance with loud-mouthed

disapproval, or ride his horse

into a store to meet a pretty

girl. He was not so much a man

as a temperament, out of his

temperament came his poetry,

problems and perils.

or the great poet at his funeral.

ladies, he resorted to brothels.

14; and at 15 was being lavishly

But he was precocious in other

issian blood, he came directly

and time.

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD - This is going to be a bull session on a favorite topic of mine: movies. You see, I've just been polling 80 of my fellow Hollywood correspondents - oh, my aching telephone hand! - on two questions:

"What do you think was the best picture in 1949? What were the best starring and supporting performances, male and female? Conclusion: You can get as many opinions in Hollywood about the movies as you can at Santa Anita about the horses. Cried Columnist Edith Gwynn:

Undaunted, I next collared a fellow wire-service man. He said. Do you mean which do I like or which do I think are going to get the academy awards? The press may have a different viewpoint from people in the industry. Two years ago everybody would have said Rosalind Russell was going to get the Oscar; that was the indication. But Loretta Young got it." I told him I wanted his own opinion. For beststarring-actress, he said:

"I would give the Oscar to Susan Hayward, but I think Olivia de Haviland is going to get it. I thought Hayward's was the more delicately shaded per-formance (in 'My Foolish Heart'). 'The Heiress' is a period piece, a ready-made role that maybe a dozen actresses could have handled — maybe not as well as Olivia." A trade-paper

"I figure the best picture of the year is the picture that makes dough. There's not much question but what "The Paleface" took in the most money during

There was an incredibly rich Tomorrow: Winning pictures in the poll — and what the corfund of legitimate drama in Pushkin, and Troyat, who seems respondents think of them.) wisely not to overplay it, nevertheless makes the most of it.

On Parade

TWO VESTS-

'EM BULLETPROOF!

AND BOTH OF

"I don't approve of that onebest anything. One picture might be perfect for one reason, anothpicture for another reason. For entertainment I'd pick 'A Letter to Three Wives.' For dramatic qualities, "Twelve O'Clock High.' But I couldn't vote in the academy awards if my life depended on it. That one-best idea wrong, unfair, unjust, ridicu-

reporter told me frankly:

the year.'

public, just how much more do you figure Russia hates us in private? About ten thousand fold, I'd say. So what do the so-called United States do? Fight night and

day among each other, group against group, bloc against bloc, majority against minority, party against party, statesman against statesman, politician against po-litician, neighbor against neigh-It seems to me, silly as I am, that now is the time, if there ever was a time, for this country

Evidence of

United States

'Unity' Small

listen to the radio is to wonder

name, for the time being, at least, would be the Disunited States of America.

Just read the headlines and the sub-heads, and listen to the radio

announcers who, truth to tell, do

little more than read the head-

lines and the sub-heads out loud.

ine Brings Showdown.'

Against FEPC.

Phone Strikes.'

Progressives."

"Miners Stiffen as Coal Fam-

"Dixie Battle Plans Drawn

New Block Hit in Talk on

"GOP Blocks Plan for Spy

What sort of reading is that for

a country which is faced with

destruction by an enemy which

makes no bones about what it

would like to do? Russia, I'm

talking about. If Russia lets us

know how much it hates us in

Ring Inquiry."
"Probers Told Reds Control

why the United

States of America is called the United

States of Ame-

At the mo-ment the states seem to be about as united

as Ingrid Berg-man and Dr. Lindstrom. A

much better

rica.

to pull together. If a coal strike affects steel and steel affects the building of the materials of preparedness against war, then there should be no coal strikes. The same goes for all the other strikes, and for all the other holdouts against unity. I have said this before but I

want to say it again. There seems to be a widespread belief in this country that there is a relatively small group of men willing and anxious to die for their country; a group who, as doughfoots, wants to freeze and shiver and get slugs in their bellies; a group who, as fliers, wants to streak to death or injury in the skies: a group who, as sailors, wants to freeze in the oceans of the

the wildest-eyed kid finds war a little too much to stand and prays to get home. But, unless this country starts working as a unit, faces the common danger with a united front, a few million poor devils are going to have to pay the price for the selfishness or stupidity or both of millions and millions of others. The next Pearl Harbor will be a dilly. Most of the major brains in the country have prophesied that. It won't be a handful of bombers

Better English By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this

sentence? "We submit the above figures.' 2. What is the correct pronun-

ciation of "delete" (to erase)? 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Farenheit, fallible, facsimile, fanciful, 4. What does the word "indict-

able" mean? 5. What is a word beginning with bi that means "addicted to

drink"? 1. Say, "We submit the above mentioned (or, foregoing) figures." 2. Pronounce de-let, both e's as in me, accent second syl-

lable. 3. Fahrenheit. 4. Capable

of being indicted, or charged with an offense. (Pronounce second syllable dite, i as in die). "He had committed an indictable offense and was brought before the jury." 5. Bibulous.

Thief May Need Loot He Swiped

CHARLOTTE, N. C.-(P)-A thief broke in a case and stole the cash register and 12 packages of head-

ache powder.

Police theorize he's already used the headache powders. The cash By Henry McLemore DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27—To read the newspapers and register contained only one dollar.

> MARION, Ill., (INS)—Mrs. J.
> H. Clarida of Marion said recently
> that her pet canary has become
> just a little too gifted. The bird
> has learned to imitate the ringing of the telephone. Mrs. Clarida'is getting tired of answering the telephone to hear nothing but, "number, please?"

Ways In Washington . .

By Jane Eads

WASHINGTON - The government is getting too big for its britches. Building in Washington has not kept pace with federal expansion. The public buildings service (PBS) says it has requests for 400,000 more square feet of office space than it can readily get its hands on. Room now must be made for 1950 census workers, the expanding public hous-ing agencies and for personnel working on the new rural telephone program of the department of agriculture.

The government now has 31,-049,804 square feet of office space within the District of Columbia and in outlying areas, housing some 182,140 federal employes. Agencies are housed in 93 permanent buildings, 52 tem-porary buildings and 58 leased buildings.

Permanent buildings include the pentagon, state, interior, labor, agriculture, treasury, com-merce, bureau of standards and others.

The leased buildings and the wartime temporary buildings are more than likely to be with us for many years to come, though local citizens have repeatedly clamored to have the ugly "tempos" demolished. "There just isn't any other place to put people," PBS officials wail.

Statistics reveal that 19,500 persons are still occupying World War I temporary buildings. From World War II Washington inherited 3,720,000 square feet of temporary space now being occupied by 26,800 workers. Government recentralization of agencies shifted to other cities during the war has already been completed, adding to the overcrowding.

During the war the securities and exchange commission was moved to Priladelphia. It was brought back about a year ago. The national park, service and bureau of Indian affairs, in Chicago; branches of the department of agriculture in Kansas, and immigration and naturalization service, in Philadelphia, have

coming over, but a terrific, allout thrust that will make frontline combatants of even babes in their cribs. In the Name of the Lord let

this country wake up, and pray while waking up that it will get leadership that will keep it awake.

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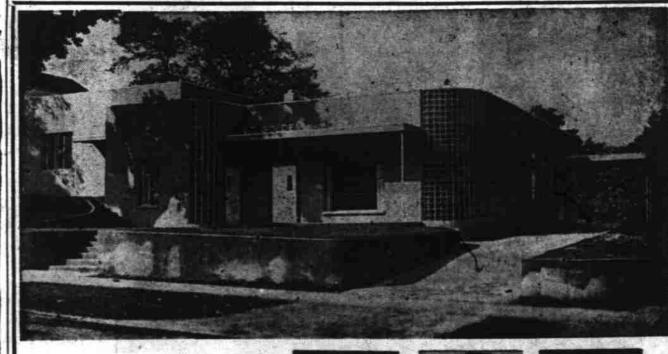
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Ability to Say 'Me Too' Helped Conservatives

By Joseph Alsop LONDON, Feb. 27 - The remarkable achievement of the British conservative party is

in the election here. Only five years ago, Britain entered a period of social change of un-precedented lepth and extension. There were many conservatives who then feared, and there were

many laborites who then hoped, that the old political pattern would be shattered forever.

Instead, the old pattern has re-asserted itself in a way that has surprised both parties. The conservatives have already scored an extraordinary comeback. The labor government's parliamentary majority is so narrow that most observers expect another general election within 12 months. In that election, if it is held, it is quite possible that the final disappearance of the liberals will give outright victory to the coa-

In a practical sense, this is the outcome that all the most longheaded tory leaders always de-sired. Devaluation of sterling has been so successful that the exchequer is positively embarrassed by the increase in its hard assets reserves. Yet the final British financial crisis is probably yet to come. The wiser tories naturally prefer the chickens to come home to roost at the end of labor's administration rather than at the beginning of their own.

In American eyes, meanwhile, the big question posed by the British election is how the conaservatives did it. After all, our own period of social change be-

gan nearly 18 years ago. All the innovations of the new deal and the war and the fair deal have been far less radical and farreaching than those that have been made here. Yet the republicans are still wandering in the political wilderness, with rather darker prospects, if anything, than in the new deal's middle

The answer clearly lies in an entirely different attitude toward the political process, which is the real mark of the British tory party. In brief, every tory chieftain from Lord Salisbury to R. A. Butler, from Anthony Eden to Oliver Lyttelton, is more or less committed to the principle of "me too."

In the whole tory shadow cabinet, only Winston Churchill has ever objected to following this political rule. With the exception of Lord Salisbury and one or two others, the tory leaders, however senior and however eminent, tend to cower when Churchill roars. Yet whenever Churchill has shown the slightest tendency to return to his tactics of the 1945 election, he has been repressed by the united opposition of his colleagues.

The platform the conservatives ran on can be simply summarized. It was: "We believe in everything labor has done except nationalization. We can do it better. And although we are not going to nationalize any new industries, we are not going to denationalize either."

This platform was roughed in as early as two years after the 1945 general election, in the first conservative program prepared by R. A. Butler. Since then, the obvious mistakes to which governments in power always become committed—as for example certain obviously extravagant and impractical aspects of the health program-have been energetical-

ly attacked. But the basic tory emphasis has always been upon preserving the gains made under the labor regime.

From what has happened here, indeed, a kind of classical strategy for conservatives quite clearly emerges. The cause of great periods of social change is always rising discontent with their share of the national product among large groups of the popu-lation. The aim of the ensuing changes is always to correct the distribution of the available cakes and ale, so that the majority will be sastisfied.

Once the majority has been satisfied, however, the way is open for the conservative party -the party opposing changecome to power again. But this is only possible when the conservative leaders frankly and convincingly accept the changes already made. Otherwise those population groups that have benefited from the changes will continue to vote with the left, in order to protect their gains from a party they regard as committed to putting the clock back.

In short, facing irreversible political facts, and being ready to say "me too" when necessary, is the essence of successful conserv-

After watching this election.

the observer inevitably thinks about the howls of nostalgia for Warren G. Harding from the dominant republican reactionaries in congress. or about Governor Thomas E. Dewey's farm speeches in 1948, which left every farmer wondering whether the whole farm benefit program was to be cast into the discard. No doubt these same republicans are now jubilating over a "trend to the right." No doubt also, in the very next breath, they will be denouncing the very political tactics that have provoked this trend in Britain.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Books? . . . what do we need books for? . . . we got a radio and television set! . . ."