

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Walls Coming Down

Slowly but steadily the walls of segregation on the basis of race and color are coming down. Not like the walls of Jericho, in a heap, after a prolonged march and the blowing of trumpets. But by breaches here and there until the whole structure is threatened, at least insofar as law can go.

Latest breaches were made in supreme court decisions Monday which struck down segregation in dining cars in the south and which ordered negro graduate students to be treated alike at the University of Oklahoma and negroes to be admitted to the white law school of the University of Texas. Court action in applying the law in the railroad case and the 14th amendment in the other cases is undermining the old social structure of the south which has been based on separation of the white and colored races.

Since the color line is based largely on prejudice it will not disappear merely by court edict. Railroads and universities will have to comply with the court ruling, and they probably will; but elsewhere the barriers will be kept up as long as white folk feel that way about colored.

Education both ways is still needed, of many negroes to bring them up to levels for association, and of whites to make them look behind the color of the skin to the character of the individual. And this is going to take a lot of time, though court decisions such as these do accelerate the process of ridding the country of race discrimination.

Dr. Malik on Momentous Certainties

The University of Oregon graduating class and its guests are indeed fortunate to have as speaker at the commencement next Sunday Dr. Charles Malik, envoy of Lebanon and that republic's chief delegate to United Nations.

Dr. Malik's reputation as a statesman of vision and deep comprehension of contemporary world problems is becoming more widespread as his UN speeches receive wider publication. Only last Thursday this page commented on his carefully reasoned, convincing statement on war and peace, recently published by the National Committee for Free Europe.

In its introductory note to Malik's thesis, the committee says, "Dr. Malik warns us insistently against the menace of the Soviet Union. He presents a vivid picture of this new challenge to the Western world. But at the same time he emphasizes the danger lurking within ourselves. He feels that the response of the West to the Soviet threat has until now been far too timid and uncertain."

That such American leaders as General Lucius Clay, William L. Clayton, William J. Donovan, Allen W. Dulles, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Virginia Gildersleeve, William Green, Joseph C. Grew, Herbert Lehman, Henry R. Luce, Robert P. Patterson and W. W. Waymack are among committee members who deemed it a privilege to publish Dr. Malik's statement is recommendation enough. But the great thoughts expressed in this man's calm and reasonable voice stand alone; their intrinsic truth is their own commendation.

We hope therefore that whatever Dr. Malik has to say about "The Certainties of the Mo-

New Tensions Caused by Sudden Realization That West Remains Woefully Weak Militarily

By Joseph Alsop
PARIS—There is one single, simple explanation of the sudden growth of tension, the seemingly unaccountable attack of nerves that is overtaking the western world. We are imperceptibly passing into another period of acute crisis, comparable in some ways to the crisis period that produced the Marshall Plan.

One cause of this new crisis is the tempo of Soviet rearmament. At London, it can now be disclosed, Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson gave the solemn opinion that the Kremlin's war preparations would at least reach a preliminary climax in 1953-54.

Acheson's time estimate was accepted by his fellow foreign ministers, despite some wishful tendencies in certain quarters. The time schedule for the western defense effort under the Atlantic Pact was thus defined and established.

The other cause of the crisis is the sudden realization of the present weakness of the West. During the past two and a half years, western unions and anti-communist organizations have been formed; imposing headquarters have been established; reams of top secret paper have been turned out by platoons of inter-allied brass. Most people were lulled by all this activity.

Then, at the Hague, at Brussels and at London, the bleak reality was progressively unveiled. The governments of the Atlantic nations suddenly woke up to the fact that in an emergency, they would have almost nothing to throw into the breach except the platoons of brass and the reams of top secret paper—and a damn good thing too."

The contrast between Western weakness and rapid Soviet war preparation has in turn produced the new crisis, which is essential-

ly a crisis of will and leadership in the West.

War Not Imminent
Immediate war, it must be understood, is not the danger. It will be three years after all, before the Soviet rearmament program is completed. For the present, our atomic weapons and strategic aviation, our troops in Germany and other factors still continue to serve as decisive deterrents to Soviet aggression. The danger is, rather, in the future, when the existing deterrents will cease to operate because of the great growth of Soviet armed strength.

What must be done, therefore, is to build up balanced and solid Western forces. Only then can we continue to deter the Kremlin from military adventures, after the Russian war program has come to fruition. This job must be begun now if the needed weapons and men are to be ready in time. But doing this job with 1953-54 as the target date will require greatly increased national expenditures and other political-ly uncomfortable sacrifices.

The crisis is rendered more agonizing, both by the inevitable difficulty of preventive action in democracies, and the scope of the job to be done. For example, the Soviets will have both a strategic air force and a respectable stock of atomic weapons by 1953-54. Yet Western Europe is now virtually without any effective air defense whatever.

There is simply nothing here, worth mentioning, beyond the air warning net and fighter squadrons in the British Isles.

Thus all of Western Europe must now be covered with a great radar screen. Several scores of additional fighter squadrons, at the very least, must be provided for the Continent. Massive quantities of anti-aircraft weapons, both cannons and the new guided missiles, must be made ready. And great numbers of bases and emplacements must be constructed for all these weapons, and many thousands of men must be recruited and train-

ed to use them.

Again, since all France's professional army is pinned down in Indo-China, there are no combat-worthy ground forces in Western Europe except the two British and two American divisions in Germany, a Belgian division and other bits and pieces. Incidentally enough, in fact, the Swiss and Yugoslav armies are by far the most powerful in Europe today. Meanwhile the Atlantic nations need somewhere between 30 and 40 divisions in Europe—the estimates vary.

Thus equipment for somewhere between 26 and 36 additional divisions must now be found; manpower again must be recruited and trained, and the novel, flexible ground defenses in depth, that can cut the guts out of Soviet tank strength, must also be built up. Finally, an energetic effort is needed to solve the submarine problem at sea, and forward bases are urgently required to get maximum deterrent effect from our strategic aviation.

Three points must be emphasized in conclusion. The foregoing is an entirely defensive and pacific program. For aggression against the Soviet Union, at least five times the forces above crudely listed would be required. Second, while the cost will be great, it will not be unbearable. Additional outlays of from three and a half to five billion dollars a year by the Atlantic community as a whole should be sufficient, if there are simultaneous economies by suppressing non-essentials. Third, if the job is done, there will be no great reason for alarm.

This is the essential point. The Soviet war will not be a great danger, if it is confronted by solid defenses. But it will be hideously dangerous of great Soviet power is confronted by a virtual military vacuum. We still have time, as Stanley Baldwin had in 1935, to determine which of these two conditions shall arise in the future. If the leaders of the Western world now once more make Baldwin's choice, one must conclude that the West does not deserve to survive. Nor will it survive.

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Skinny Men 'Skinned' by Airline Policy

By Henry McLemore
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., June 5—The chances are that I have written about this before.

The chances are that when you have written a column for twenty years, as I have, there's almost no subject you haven't touched and retouched upon. After all, there are just so many things to write about. When you touch on animal, mineral and vegetable you have come close to touching all.

Yet I'm not alone in this return to old column haunts. Washington correspondents write about Truman practically every day. Heaven knows how many stories the Alsop brothers have written about the problem of Indo-China. Cooking editors hammer away day-in and day-out on food, radio editors seldom write about anything but radio, and those few columnists who make a living writing about bullfighting are pretty steadily pounding out words on bullfighting.

...
The subject I am coming back to is weight on airplanes. This is of particular interest to me at the moment because I'll soon be taking off on an airplane, and my instructions from the airline company read that I'll be limited to 66 pounds of baggage. That's all right, if everyone weighed the same, but what about fat men, real fat men? I'm fat myself, but not real fat. But there'll be passengers on my plane who are. I'll probably weigh in at Idlewild at around 162, but there will be at least ten men on the plane with me who'll tip the scales at 215 or more.

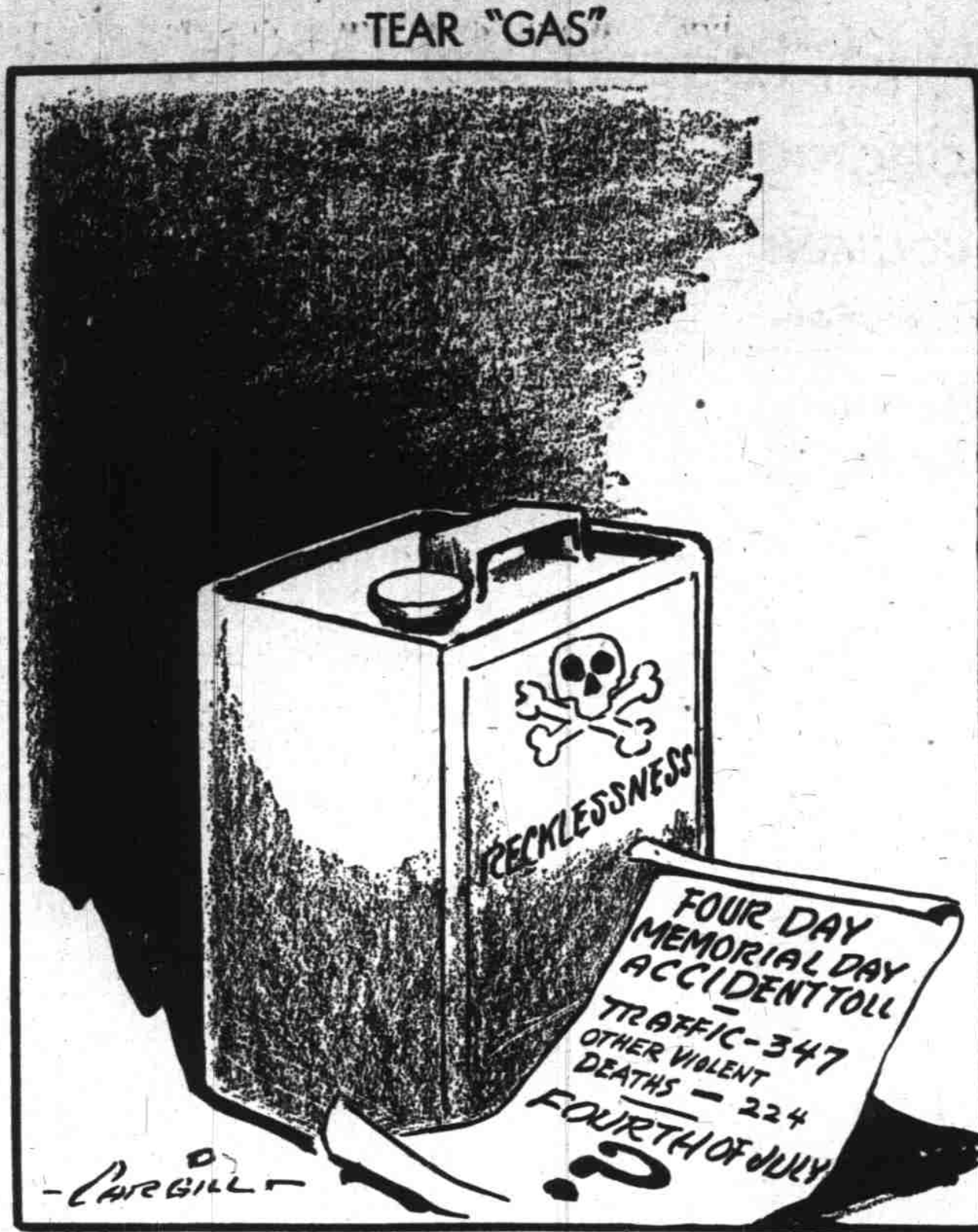
But they'll get the 66-pound luggage allowance just as I do. Why charge for shirts and no blubber? Why make a man pay for shoes, shorts, and cuff links, and let third chins ride for free?

Airline companies aren't the only companies who do not differentiate between little men, medium-sized men, and out-sized men. Consider the companies which make weighing scales. For a penny a man who weighs 300 pounds gets the same treatment as a man who has to keep his hat on to weigh as much as a sparrow. That's not fair. I'll argue that point as long as I live. A 150-pound man does not give an airplane or scales the same wear and tear as a 300-pound man.

You know what I'm tempted to do? Go to a place that makes such things and buy myself a suitcase that I can wear under my shirt, and in that suitcase put the 50 or 60 pounds of clothes I'll need on a three-month trip abroad. It'll make me look funny, but I look funny to begin with. I'll make me waddle when I walk up the steps of the plane, but at least in Cairo and Copenhagen and the other places I'm going to, I'll be neat and tidy and what passes for well-dressed in my set.

...
Not only that, I will have gained revenge on men who, knowing the foolish rules of the airlines, eat all the rich food they want to for months before they leave on a trip. I haven't been able to do that. I have been dieting ever since I planned the trip. I'm about to take. Instead of eating six baked potatoes I've limited myself to five and a half. Instead of eating two helpings of spaghetti, I cut myself down to one. Naturally, this has weakened me. I won't be able to do my best work this summer, only because the airlines refuse to change their rules and regulations governing passenger weight.

...
I repeat, it is not fair for a man who resembles a blimp to fly through the wild blue yonder at the same price as a little fellow. Big, tall, healthy, outdoorsy-looking men enjoy too many privileges on the ground to be given special consideration in the air. One of the most precious things that can come to a



Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "We discovered that there's no oranges in the bag."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "fragile"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Impassable, admissible, impressario, comprehensible.
4. What does the word "austere" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with spu that means "not genuine; false"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "that there are no oranges." 2. Pronounce fraj-il, a as in at, i as in ill unstressed.
3. Impresario. 4. Rigorous; stern; severe or strict. (Pronounce as-ter, a as in all, e as in here, accent second syllable). "They advocate an austere mode of life."
5. Spurious.

Letterhead-Aches

To write a business letter
From my house, I always dread.
The search for stationery
Leaves me dizzy in the head.

It's adorned with pretty flowers
Or an aromatic vapor.
But no where in the house is just
A plain white piece of paper.

It makes me feel insipid
And like a foolish fool.
To send a business letter
With some pansies on the top.

—J. W. S.

man is the adoration of girls. Who do you think gets the most adoration? A man who weighs about 114 pounds, wears a 13 collar, and a size 7 shoe? No, and no again. Girlish sighs go mostly to men built along the lines of a redwood tree.

...
If you think there's any jealousy in the paragraph above, you would only have to look at a picture of me in a bathing suit to know there was.

(Distributed by
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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Don't tell me Junior is going through another phase"

TEAR "GAS"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

(Continued from page one)
methods. If he leaves, as he seems determined to do, he leaves the department well manned, with a good personnel and as far as the public has been able to observe, with a good morale. What disaffection there is must be minor.

As to the resolution itself the firefighters are affiliated with organized labor which has consistently opposed the manager form of government. Experience however does not support the complaint of the firemen. The manager plan gives greater efficiency in administering city business and we get more for our money. This is not taken out of the wages of employees. On the other hand better methods of administration enable the city to pay better wages.

In the case of the firemen wages have gone up under the manager plan. Here is the comparison for the last year under the old form of government and then with the current year and with the budget proposed for 1950-51:

	Year	1946-47	1949-50	1950-51
Fire chief	\$4080	\$4560	\$5000	
Battalion chief			3780	3900
Captain				
1st aid	2880	3480	3600	
Hosemen	2520	3090	3120	

In addition, by vote of the people the hours of the work week were sharply reduced. Quarters in the city hall were completely renovated. Both wages and working conditions have been improved greatly since the city went to the manager form. Undoubtedly much of this would have come anyway, but probably not as smoothly and easily.

There are far more workers who are taxpayers than city employees. They have a stake in good government and are as anxious as anyone to see that their tax dollars are wisely used. The results in Salem are obvious—we are getting more for our money than formerly. The public should not be disturbed by the volleys which "the foe are sullenly firing" at the manager plan.

Summertime Schedule in Health Office

Marion county health department will revert to summertime activity schedule this week. The schedule as released Friday includes:

Tuesday — Infant and preschool clinic and Eugene Field school in Silverton 2 to 4 p.m.

Wednesday — Child guidance clinic (by appointment only), and immunizations at Detroit grade school, 11 a.m.

Thursday — Well child conference at health department clinic (by appointment).

Friday — Adult clinic for food- and milk-handlers and beauty operators, tuberculosis testing, blood tests and immunizations.

Saturday — Immunizations for children and adults at health office, 9 to 11:30 a.m.

GUERRILLAS SET UP BASE

TAIPEI, Formosa, Tuesday, June 6—(P)—Chinese nationalist guerrillas have set up a base north of Shanghai for the first time, press dispatches asserted yesterday.

VACATION HEAVEN!

Buffy and the Louis

Almost at your finger tips
—yet another world of fun and beauty! You'll treasure always the memories of this Alpine vacation—with riding, hiking, fishing, tennis, golf, swimming, and magnificent scenery all around. Every comfort, every courtesy is yours, plus world-famous cuisine. Make Banff and Lake Louise reservations soon at your local agent or see...



About Your Newspaper

Chapter 5

A CO-OPERATIVE VENTURE

By Wendell Webb

A newspaper and its advertisers comprise, in effect, partners in a co-operative venture.

The advertisers have repeated messages for the public with which they deal. They have extra values and one day, clearance sales another, new merchandise, innovations, better services, increased facilities. They want to tell their public about it.

The newspaper provides the medium. Newspapers are great boosters for their advertisers. They work hard to assure results for them. And conversely, advertisers are great boosters for their home newspapers. They want them to dominate the field. The "keep business at home"

feeling is strong. Newspapers reciprocate by giving wide prominence to local news, although they must be well-rounded in their coverage, worldwide and national.

The advertising department is an all-important part of a newspaper. Its personnel aids advertisers in making layouts, in providing many seasonal illustrations, in constantly trying to improve the appearance of merchants' presentation—in effect, in trying to help businessmen obtain business and the public in making wise purchases.

The advertising department, so large a part of a newspaper, does not determine how much news or what kind of news goes into a newspaper. Oftentimes the volume of news is greater in a small-sized newspaper than in larger issues. The volume of news is more constant.

Without advertising, independent newspapers would cost subscribers many times what they now pay. And without advertising, subscribers would be deprived of the great field of competition which is America.