

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Jean Monnet and Integration of Europe

Postwar French politics is kaleidoscopic; yet while the picture changes quickly the characters remain the same, and the background is always France. Gone or at the rear are the prewar leaders. Laval paid the penalty for his treason; Marshal Petain awaits death in confinement; Louis Blum is dead; Edward Herriot, Reynaud and Deladier still live, the last without influence. And Charles deGaulle who kept the torch of French freedom burning in dark hours is scarcely a pivotal figure now, though he waits in the wings ready to perform the role of the man on horseback.

George Bidault, Robert Schuman, Henri Queuille, these have had turns at the premiership, Bidault now for the second time. It is a government of the center, anti-communist, anti-rightist. Unstable itself, it is secure chiefly because of fear of the greater disaster that would follow a fall to one extreme or the other.

At long last this government of France seems to have found itself. Instead of remaining a weak partner, economically and politically, of the three great western powers, content merely to negative proposals or to tag along, it has made a bold step, challenging at once French chauvinism and tackling the great job of building a peaceful Europe with France as a firm foundation stone.

The core of this move is the Schuman plan for integrating the heavy industry of Germany and the Atlantic countries of western Europe. Britain withholds cooperation, but the other countries are proceeding to consolidate control of coal, steel and iron industries. The merger calls for, to quote from an article by Harold Gallender in the New York Times magazine: "an international authority with an arbitrator for direction, greater and cheaper production and high standards of living as goals, removal of all tariffs on these products between the countries in the merger, sales to all countries on an equal basis."

While the plan is tagged the Schuman plan, and Robert Schuman, the foreign minister, does deserve credit for having a large share in preparing it and particularly in presenting it skillfully to the world, the man behind Schuman in formulating the plan is Jean Monnet, director of the French economic planning commission. Here is one of the great leaders of France and of Europe. Now 62, his life has been filled with activity and great achievement in business and of government. Born at Cognac, his father a well-to-do brandy distiller, Monnet first came into prominence in World War I when he developed the Anglo-French pool for purchase of foodstuffs and supplies. For four years after the war he was deputy secretary-general of the League of Nations, working for the economic restoration of central Europe. Then came many years in business, with assignments in the United States, in China and Sweden.

During the second world war Monnet returned to Washington where he served with the British Supply Board. The Victory armament program announced by President Roosevelt in 1942 was largely the work of Jean Monnet. He became associated with the Free France cause as member of the French Committee of National Liberation. DeGaulle named him head of the national economic council. In this capacity he developed the reconstruction program for France which called for stopping inflation even with unpopular wage freeze, and facing down the

disruptive communist-inspired strikes. Monnet has stayed on under various premiers because he is truly the indispensable man in French economics. His previous experience in business management, his talent for obtaining cooperation among persons of various national attachments and his perceptive faculties of mind qualify him remarkably well for his important task. He has been able to look beyond the old French fears of Germany to see the need for consolidating western Europe for France's own security. Thus as planner of economic integration he may become an architect of a United States of Europe.

So here we have a statesman in the field of economics and politics, a practical man with a genius for developing programs and ability to carry them out. In this country we know how George Marshall and Paul G. Hoffman and W. Averell Harriman have contributed to Europe's recovery. It is well for us to become acquainted with Jean Monnet who in the face of tremendous difficulties, fiscal and political, is trying to weld together heretofore alien interests for the ultimate good of all.

Shorter Week for Railroaders

An emergency board recommends a 40-hour week for yard service workers which includes train crews and switchmen at terminals and railroad yards. These workers would receive a wage increase of 18 cents an hour in partial compensation for income lost through cut in the work-week. These changes would be effective October 1. At the same time the board turned down trainmen and conductors in their petitions for a sliding scale of pay rates and a shortening of the work day from seven and one-half to five hours.

Since non-operating employees of railroads now have a 40-hour work-week it seemed inevitable that other workers would get the same treatment where the nature of their work permitted such schedule. Operating employees on trains work under different conditions. They get their time reduced by their lay-overs between runs. The findings of this emergency board therefore seem worthy of acceptance both by railroads and employees.

The roads perforce have to accept the recommendations of boards—public opinion and the government itself would bear down on them hard if they rejected the terms proposed. The employe organizations in recent years have been inclined to reject the settlements proposed and put on pressures for further concessions. This has led to strikes and near-strikes damaging to the economy. It's time for the railroad brotherhoods and unions to be more cooperative, and not keep railway management and patrons of railroads on edge for fear of shutdowns in operations.

President Truman vetoed the basing point bill which would have permitted manufacturers to absorb freight charges in pricing policies. Since a cement case decision big business has gone on an f.o.b. factory pricing basis. This has benefited some parts of the country, injured others. The bill would have allowed companies to quote delivered prices under competitive conditions; but the president yielded to the arguments of those who were suspicious of the full restoration of "Pittsburgh plus." One effect of the new system of pricing is to encourage development of local industry, and this readjustment should be speeded up by the failure of this effort for legislative relief.

Republicans Must Score Gains in Senate This November or Loss of Control Certain in 1952

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, June 17-(AP)—One very simple fact, which has generally been overlooked, underlines the special and crucial importance to the republican party of this year's senatorial elections. Unless the republicans can come very close to winning outright control of the senate this year—a feat requiring a net gain of seven seats—they cannot possibly control the senate in 1952, whoever wins the presidency.

The absolute minimum requirement is a net gain of five republican seats. Otherwise, even if the rosiest republican dreams come true, and a republican president is elected by a thumping big majority, he will be confronted by a senate organized by hostile democrats.

It is quite easy to demonstrate that this is so. The situation is derived from the peculiarities of the American constitutional system. This year there are 23 democrats up for re-election and 13 republicans. Thus this is a reasonably good year for the republicans, even though only 10 of the democrats are considered vulnerable. But 1952 is a perfectly horrible year for the republicans as far as the senate is concerned.

In the first place, barring accidents, there will be 20 or 21 republican senators risking their seats, and only 11 or 12 democrats. (The numbers vary because Connecticut will vote this fall on the senate seat, now held by the democrat William Benton by appointment, which expires in 1952.) Moreover, not more than a couple of the democratic seats—if that—are vul-

nerable. It is only necessary to call the roll of the states in which the democrats will be running to understand just how horrible 1952 will be for the republicans. These states are: Virginia, New Mexico, Texas, Florida, West Virginia, Arizona, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Wyoming, Rhode Island and possibly Connecticut. In at least 10 of these states, the republican party is hardly more than a joke. Thus, however strong the republican candidate may be in 1952, it will require a sort of double miracle for the republicans to hold all 20 of their seats, and at the same time to pick up a couple of extra seats from the democrats. And even this double miracle would not give the republicans control of the senate, unless the republicans can make a net gain of at least five places this November.

The republican strategists are fully aware of this set of facts. They are encouraged by their readings of recent primaries, and are certainly far more cheerful than they were a couple of months ago. But when they begin to explain just how and where they might pick up the essential five-place minimum, it becomes clear that what the republicans need if they are to have any practical hope of organizing the senate after 1952, is something pretty close to a landslide in November.

The republicans confidently write "safe" on six of their thirteen states—North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire. They also put a slightly less confident plus against Ohio (Taft); Wisconsin (Wiley); Iowa (where Hickenlooper's smashing primary victory surprised even his admirers); and Missouri (where the Binaggio murder has certainly helped the unimpeachably virtuous Donnell). But they are admittedly worried about Dworshak's seat in Idaho; the pompous Caphart's in Indiana; and the able conservative Millikin's in

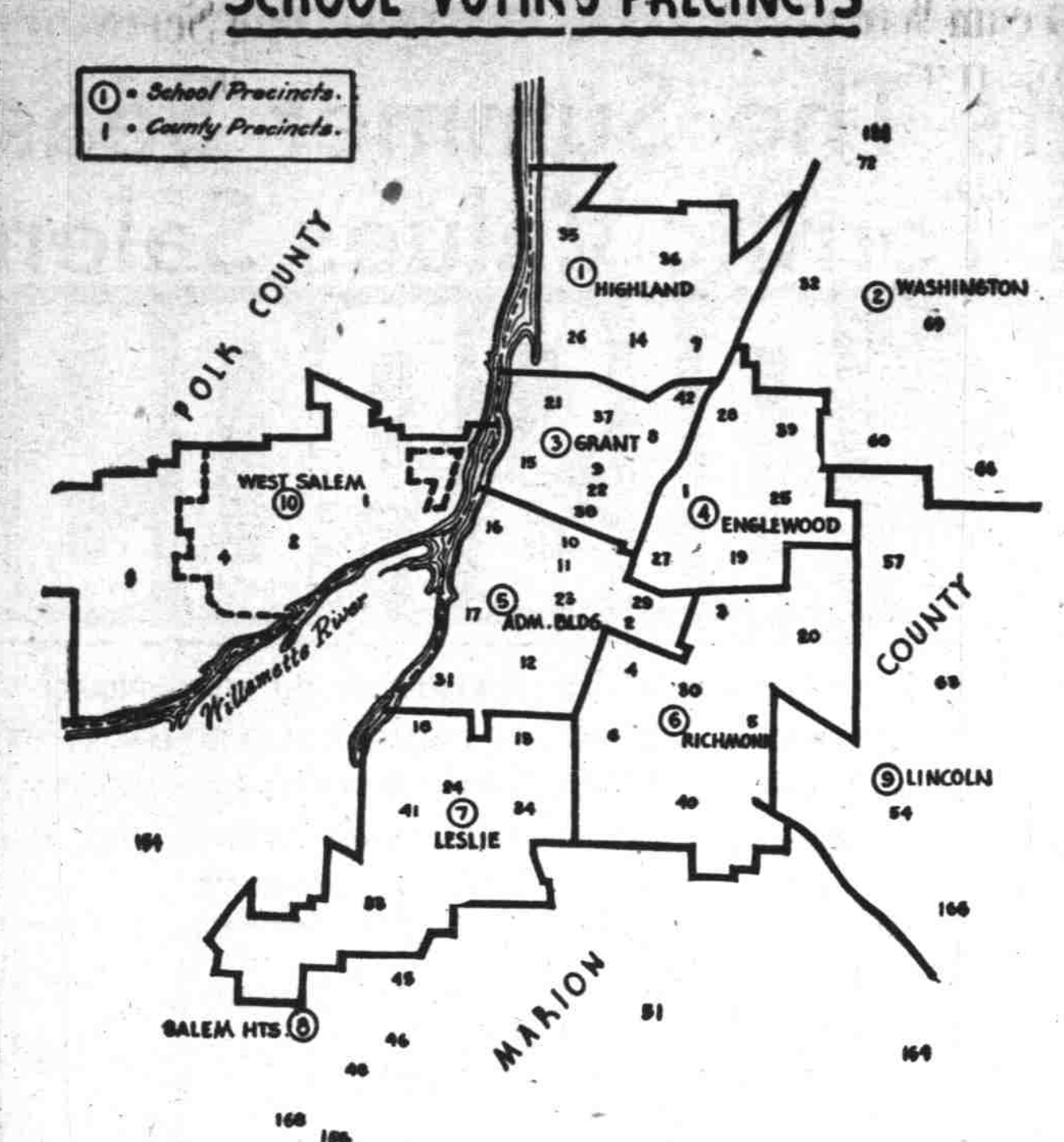
Colorado.

On the other side of the ledger, republican strategists see their best bets for taking democratic seats in the Duff-Myers battle in Pennsylvania; the Nixon-Douglas race in California; and in the contest for the Benton seat in Connecticut. They rate other "chances of winning democratic seats fair-to-good in New York, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Illinois, and they claim an outside chance for McMahon's seat in Connecticut and McCarran's in Nevada. Realistic republicans in effect concede other contests for democratic places.

A little figuring with a pencil and paper will show the nature of the republican problem. If they lose only a couple of the 13 challenged republican seats—which would be a low par for the course—they must then score a remarkable 70 per cent by capturing seven of the 10 vulnerable democratic places. Otherwise there will be no reasonable hope at all of a republican senate after the presidential election in 1952. Even if Dwight D. Eisenhower, say, sweeps the country in 1952, one of the sweetest fruits of victory will have been dashed from republican lips two years before the event.

The republicans have a chance, of course, of capturing the five essential seats—but hardly more chance than a bridge player who has bid a grand slam, for example, and needs three finesses to make it. In these circumstances there is a heavy—and entirely natural—temptation to conclude that any means justifies what seems a wholly desirable end. And this is the real danger. For a good many conservative republicans are becoming convinced that a political technique now known as McCarthyism is the only means which will gain the end, and that this is justifiable enough for the great harm which this technique can do. (Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

SCHOOL VOTING PRECINCTS



A voting arrangement the same as used June 2 will be employed for the Salem district school election Monday. Boundaries for the 16 school precincts coincide with county precinct lines but close several of the latter. School precinct numbers are circled on the map, while other numbers appearing are county precincts. The names on the map are the buildings to be used as polling places. (Story on page 1.)



(Ed's note: Following is a recorded conversation between a Father and his young son on last Father's Day.)

Son: It's nearly dinner time, Daddy. How come you sat in that chair all morning, your hair combed and you coat on? Sick again?

FATHER: Well, frankly, son I've been waiting for someone in this family to congratulate me today. Or at least (bitterly) pat me on the head with a "well done, old fellow."

Why, Daddy?

Why? You stand there in those dirty sneakers, picking your nose and ask me why? In case your mother failed to inform you, today is Father's Day. One of the most glorious days of the year. The day when all fathers, great and small, humble and rich, famous and unknown, old and new, emerge from their self-imposed obscurity and . . .

Stop shaking me, Daddy. And stop yelling. I can hear you. Besides, you'll wake up the baby.

That's right. The little one's come first to a true father. That's the motto of us fathers. Sacrifice everything, even free speech for those we protect.

What's sacrifice, Daddy?

Glad you asked that. Sacrifice is when you throw everything you've got into something and expect nothing in return.

Like when you go fishing, huh?

Not exactly. Put it this way, son. Who does all the work around here?

Mommie.

No! I mean, when you need shoes, who buys 'em for you? Eh, boy, who buys those shoes?

Well, last time Grandma said she was tired seeing me run around in those old sandals and so she . . .

Ye-e-e-es. Just a minute till I get this coat off. Now, come closer, son. What I meant was this. Who, now think this over, just WHO is it that hands out the money around here, eh?

Uncle Clarence cause last night you borrowed a dollar from Uncle Clarence to go to the ball game and you said you were broke so there.

Now, don't talk so fast. You'll lose your gum again. After all this is Father's Day and I'm trying to tell you what us Fathers, the men of this world have been doing for our families. Stop bouncing that ball for a minute, will you, and tell me just what us men have done that's important to the world?

Well, (excitedly) you started the war and—

That isn't exactly what I—

And all the cowboys are men and shoot—

No, son, that still isn't—

—the outlaws. And Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey was men and—

WERE men, or rather, ARE men. Look. Just what do you like best about Daddy?

You're someone to play ball with. Come on, Father, I'll bat and you pitch.

O.K. But YOU pitch and I'LL bat. After all this IS Father's Day.

right ingredients—zinc, tin, anti-mony, etc. If the stereotype department must also change the flat pages of type into circular form (so that the newspaper can be printed on cylindrical presses and thus speed output), it is an especially busy place. Sometimes a composing room—waiting for correction proof on some pages and for type enough to fill others—gets all the pages ready practically at the same time. This poses a tremendous problem for the stereotypers. Each page has a "date" with the press at a certain time, yet stereotypers can't cast all the pages at once into the circular forms. It takes time for each one. It is then they battle the clock to get the casts to the press as fast as humanly possible. There is plenty of sweat in the hot lead room. Lead used for type, except the larger heads, is melted over and over to supply the linotypes and intertypes. That good story of yours in yesterday's newspaper, for instance, today is but a lead bar and by tomorrow will be another story entirely.

About Your Newspaper . . .

Chapter 17
THE STEREOTYPE ROOM
By Wendell Webb
On newspapers of all sizes, but particularly on larger ones whose circulation is too large for reliance on flat-bed presses, the stereotypers play an important role. They "cast" innumerable "mats" which comprise a newspaper's illustrations—comics, ads, some pictures. (Other pictures are printed direct from original engravings). The mats are heavy cardboard carrying the impressions of whatever item is to be reproduced in the newspapers. Hot lead poured into them makes a cast from which the illustration can be printed. The lead must be just the right temperature and contain just the

Moore, Parker Seek School Director Post

(Story also on page 1.)
In the race for a directorship on Salem district school board, to be decided at an election Monday, are M. E. (Gus) Moore and Donald L. Parker. They seek the position held the past four years by Edward Majek, not a candidate for re-election.

Both men, first-time candidates, have declared themselves in accord with present school board policy of enforcing state laws banning secret societies in high schools.

Moore, general secretary of the YMCA for the past two years, resides at route 8, box 60 (Kingwood Heights), with his wife and two children, both in West Salem school.

He is a member of First Presbyterian church and is chairman of the youth committee of Salem Kiwanis club.

Parker, resident of 1290 N. 21st st. with his wife and one child nearly school age, is an assistant attorney general assigned to the state industrial accident commission.

With Manpower Board
After attending Ontario high school, Parker resided from 1927 until World War II in Portland, where he was connected with various corporations. At the beginning of the war he was Oregon branch manager of the office of emergency management, directing establishment of war agencies in Oregon. Later he was business and budget officer for the war manpower commission and employment service in California. He has been with SIAC for the past five years.

Parker is a member of the Marion County Bar association and is a Mason.

ALUMINUM STRIKE ENDS
PORTLAND, June 17-(AP)—Six AFL unions ended a strike against the Reynolds Metals company aluminum plant at Troutdale Friday after a settlement was reached. Terms were not disclosed.

FOG HALTS ARTILLERY
ASTORIA, June 17-(AP)—Fog halted artillery firing at the Oregon national guard's Camp Clatsop Friday.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

imaginative reporting on the bombing of Hiroshima. Joyce Cary's "The Horse's Mouth" (Harper, \$3) is described as fiction "in the best tradition," and a Biddle has written "Main Line" which is part of the great Philadelphia tradition. If you dote on crime and like Agatha Christie's stuff here is her 50th, "A Murder Is Announced" (Dodd, Mead, \$2.50).

Two plays have been running in New York with market success: "The Cocktail Party" by T. S. Eliot and "The Lady's Not for Burning" by Christopher Fry. Both are published in book form and sustain interest well even without the trappings of the stage.

If one wants to do the mountains vicariously he should read the very stimulating book by Justice William O. Douglas, "Of Men and Mountains" (Harper, \$4). It is autobiographical and deals with his own northwest of which Douglas is both native and resident. Not new this year, but still a pretty good compilation is "The Cascades" edited by Roderrick Peattie (Vanguard, \$5).

Biographies with special appeal to music lovers are "Berlioz and the Romantic Century," by Jacques Barzun (Little, Brown, \$12.50) and "Joseph Hadyn" by Jacob Rinehart, \$5). For those with sharply different tastes may be suggested "The Marx Brothers" by Kyle Chritchton (Doubleday, \$3) or "My 66 Years in the Big Leagues" by the perennial Connie Mack (Winston, \$2.50). J. Frank Dobie, distinguished historian of the great southwest, has written "The Ben Lilly Legend" (Little, Brown, \$3.50) the biography of a famous bear-hunter whose career stretched from the days of the mountain men into this century.

The fictional exploits of hunters and heroes as done in the dime and nickel novels that preceded the cinema westerns were largely the work of the publishing house of Beadle and Adams. Its story and the part it played in promoting the literary form are told in "The House of Beadle and Adams" by Albert Johansen (University of Oklahoma Press, \$20). In the field of serious biography should be mentioned: "The Peabody Sisters of Salem" by Louise Hall Tharp (Little, Brown, \$4); "James Madison, Father of the Constitution" by Irving Brant (Bobbs, Merrill, \$6); and

"The Autobiography of Robert A. Millikan," famous scientist, (Prentice-Hall, \$4.50).

The Roosevelt shelf, FDR, keeps growing. This time John Gunther author of the "Inside" series, adds "Roosevelt in Retrospect" (Harper, \$3.75); a journalistic post-mortem on a figure whose name still provokes praise and prejudice.

If you aren't quite sure whether Hitler is dead or alive you may want to read Judge Michael A. Munson's "Ten Days to Die" (Doubleday, \$3.50). The author was a judge at the Nurnberg trials, and then took time to investigate the Hitler fadout. He leaves der Fuhrer very dead.

Fresh off the press is Stewart Holbrook's "The Yankee Exodus" (Macmillan, \$5). Holbrook is a Yankee himself, transplanted to Oregon. In this he does an excellent research on the migration of New Englanders across the continent and the influence they exerted on the emerging culture and industry and politics of the frontier.

Another book by a western author is "Them Was the Days" by Martha Ferguson McKeown (Macmillan, \$3.50), previously reviewed in The Statesman.

Book reading is not a form of punishment or a test of character. It is a source of enjoyment and an exercise for the mind. It offers profitable employment of one's time—if worthwhile books are chosen for reading. Why not make it a point to read at least one good book this summer?

Local Trip for Today: Through Wald Hills. Drive out Highway 222 to Sublimity; turn north on Stayton-Silverton road. Turn west on Oak Ridge road which brings one in past Bethel school, or else go farther north toward Silverton and turn west on Pratum road. Lovely rolling hill country.

Steelworker Group Strikes

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 17-(AP)—A strike of 800 CIO United steelworkers killed 800 other workers at the Bethlehem Steel company today and threatened to shut down the firm's sprawling Johnstown works.

The evening shift in the open hearth department walked out last night in protest against the disciplining of some fellow employes and other shifts followed suit.

The plant employs a total of 16,000.

The National Geographic society saves the highest post office in the U.S. at Trail Ridge, Colo., 11,797 feet.

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