

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"

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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Ducking Out on McCarthy

Even republicans are running out on Sen. Joe McCarthy. Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, quite a constant critic of the administration, criticizes McCarthy's methods, though he holds the objective of the Wisconsin senator praiseworthy. And under no inhibitions of club courtesy Governors Warren and Duff, national figures among the governors, disowned McCarthy's tactics. Duff declared it unwise to make "random, blanket charges without specific data to back them up." Warren commented that he had lost prestige throughout the world because of the goings-on in Washington. He favored a bipartisan inquiry to get at the truth.

McCarthy meantime throws out fresh blasts at Acheson and the state department, showing "prizefighter's shiftness on his feet. After his accusations on Lattimore fizzled he dragged out the Amerasia case, where the finger was pointed more particularly at the justice department. So investigators are sniffing on that old trail to see where it leads to.

The net result is not to purge our government of reds—they have already been cleaned out of key positions; but to confuse and distract the public and divert public officials from more important business. McCarthy originally was just being loose-lipped with his Lincoln day speeches. When senators called for proof he responded with more and wilder charges none of which he has substantiated. It's time for a summer recess at least on the sound and fury.

Adults Go to School

During the school year one going by school buildings at night and seeing lights blazing may conclude the janitors are very wasteful of electricity. The probability is however that it is not some function of the regular school it is classes in adult education which are "burning, midnight oil." Last year 42 classes were instructed for those below college level and 24 for those of college level. Enrollment is reported at \$96 in the former, and increase of 56 per cent for the year. This does not include classes in vocational agriculture conducted under the GI training program.

A wide range of instruction is offered from Accounting to Woodworking. In the below-college group most of the courses are of a practical nature: auto mechanics, dressmaking, metal craft, practical nursing, typing. For the college group courses offered included educational and general psychology, contemporary problems, history of Pacific northwest.

The purposes of the students are vocational or educational. Those in trades want to prepare themselves more thoroughly, likewise many who are teachers take courses for credits as do others wanting to complete work for a college degree. But many of the courses are avocational, study and work to enable one to follow some hobby.

The college courses are offered by the extension division of the state system of higher education. The lower level courses are given by adult education department of the Salem public schools. Costs are borne by tuition, by receipts

from the veterans' administration and from certain state funds.

The adult education program makes education available to many who missed out on instruction which now they need or want. It has equipped hundreds to improve their work and raise their status in an occupation. The school plant in use in evening hours is not wasting electricity. It is yielding dividends to the community through use.

Trading Jewels for Men

For the release of Robert A. Vogeler, an American businessman, and his associate Edgar Sanders, Hungary is trying hard bargaining. The men who were telephone company executives were convicted on the usual charges of spying and sentenced to long prison terms. Hungary's terms for their release are the return of Hungarian crown jewels, including the historic crown of St. Stephen, Hungary's first king, release of war reparations from Germany and permission to reopen consulates in the United States.

Singular that so much attachment hold with the present Hungarian government to the old crown. The communists have no truck with monarchy, but even Russia holds onto the jewels of the tsars. That the return of the crown of St. Stephen which was stolen by the nazi and now is held by the allies in west Germany is desired by the Hungarians shows they respect it as a symbol of history. Such inconsistency is not new with Hungary. Between the wars it was listed as a monarchy but actually ruled by Admiral Horthy, so it was described as a monarchy without a king ruled by an admiral without a navy.

Relics and art works and historic instruments ought to be returned to the country of their origin. Venice got back the horses of St. Marks after Napoleon had filched them. So it would seem that Hungary should get back its royal jewelry. And Vogeler and Sanders ought to be released to return to their own countries. This country shipped Gubitchev, Miss Coplon's copy, back to Russia. The Hungarians should let this pair go.

The estimate for the Oregon wheat crop shows a probable decrease of seven per cent over 1949, which was not a banner year either. The drop is largely due to reduced acreage although the spring was very dry and some injury resulted. The crop in the Pacific northwest is expected to be a little larger than in 1949. Meantime northwest mills are in trouble for lack of markets. Their export business is sharply curtailed and high freight rates pinch them out of distant domestic markets.

Congress is passing another bill to extend time for completion of assessment work on mining claims. Miners get more petting from congress in the way of concessions than most other group; but most of the claims are worthless anyhow. They are just a focus for miners' dreams of riches.

Schuman Plan Developments Watched For Digression from Original Pool Interpretation

By J. M. Roberts, Jr. AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Behind-the-scenes observers were watching closely last night to see if there might be a fly in the Schuman plan ointment. From the beginning the French foreign minister's idea for a pooling of Western Europe's coal and steel industries has been interpreted as designed to cover production, sale, distribution and development. His original statement, among other things, referred specifically to development of joint exports.

The plan was accepted everywhere, except in Britain, as a great idea for composition of the ancient troubles between France and Germany, for the advancement of Europe's economic unity, and for control of the sinews of war.

The idea was directed primarily at France and Germany, but other nations were asked to join in, and Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Italy agreed to join in negotiations. Britain refused, although her government is still reported to be hoping to play some part despite the recent fulminations over socialist dogma by the committee of the labor party.

And thereby hangs the question of whether France is prepared to go ahead, on as broad a basis as originally indicated, without Britain. Whether France now feels that control of German production must become a part of the program in balance with cooperation. And whether the Germans will suspect that within a pool composed of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, German interests will find themselves in a minority.

Schuman is quoted as saying Sunday that the plan covers only production, not trade and utilization, which is to say distribution. And that Germany will not be absorbed from the production ceiling already fixed by the occupation powers.

compromise fears about the effect of international control on their own trade. His Tuesday address at the opening of the pool negotiations refers again to the establishment of a general European market, which does involve distribution, trade practices, etc., as well as production.

If the so-called pool should turn out to be merely a matter of production controls, then the cooperative angle would be lost in the shuffle. The idea would be not greatly different from the early post-war French proposals for international control of German industry. That would not

create either the economic or political background for European unity, nor remove the German claims to the Saar which the Schuman plan has been hailed as doing.

Schuman has given every evidence of sincerity in his desire to make a cooperative move, not a power move. But even such a man is subject to the facts of national pressures and international conflicting interests. His apparently conflicting statements recently have caused a close watch to be set for the details of the French plan, which are expected soon.

Hollywood on Parade

HOLLYWOOD — If you were cataloguing Hollywood beauties, you'd file Beverly Tyler under the "Cutie Pies, Sparking Blue Eyes and Auburn Hair" section. But, my, such a change! I can remember when Beverly, as a mere child of 19, was bubbly, bouncy, and busting out with the excitement of young stardom. Now a grown-up lady of 22, she's positively languid.

The new Bev is campaigning to convince Hollywood that kid stuff is behind her and she's ready for adult roles. Curled up in an easy chair, as cuddly-looking as a kitten, she explained her problem. Hollywood is a hard town to become grown-up in. "Everybody in the business still sees me as a little girl," she complained. "I think 'The Fireball' will convince them I'm grown up. I look older in it."

In that recently completed picture, Miss Tyler plays a professional roller-skater. Mickey Rooney runs away from an orphanage, bitter because his short stature hampers him in competitive sports. Bev befriends him, teaches him to skate, and helps him become champ. Romance blossoms, natch.

A friend's suggestion pushed Miss Tyler into the movies. Born in Scranton, Pa., where she sang in the First Methodist Church choir, she was a New York radio actress at 13. One day she and Patty Chapman, another "Aunt Jenny" cast member, were walking down the street with Beverly's parents. They passed the Loew building.

Patty told Beverly she ought to go upstairs and ask for an M-G-M screen test. Beverly and her mother went up. Beverly sang and played the piano for the test director. He brought in other executives. Finally one of them asked her mother, "Would you accompany your daughter to Hollywood?"

Bev arrived here when she was 14. She had drama, French, diction, dancing, and singing lessons and went to the studio school for four years before the studio put her into ingenue roles. Last year, after seven and a half years' association, she and the studio made a friendly parting. Since then she has starred in a western, "Palomino," her first color film, besides the skating picture.

"Never married and never engaged," Beverly lives in a Beverly Hills apartment with her parents. Her father is area manager for a typewriter firm. The future? "I just want nice, mature, leading-lady roles," Beverly said, emphasizing the "mature."

THAT GUY'S AROUND AGAIN!



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

prefer to reduce its rates to a competitive level even if they brought only a meagre return lest its whole investment become a loss.

The public ownership unit has the choice of buying out its competition by negotiation or by condemnation. If it elects to do neither but to compete then it should get the fruits of its decision, to-wit competition. Otherwise you would virtually confiscate the property of the private utility.

One feature of the order of Commissioner Flagg should not be overlooked: any losses sustained by Pacific in The Dalles or by Mt. States in Springfield may not be passed on to consumers in other parts of the territory each serves. Thus ratepayers in Albany or in Pendleton will not be burdened because the company serving them makes no money at these PO points.

These competitive situations are not healthy. They are wasteful and contentious. Ratepayers may save on charges but taxpayers have to absorb tax losses, though PUD's are subject to property taxes. Where communities decree competition then they'll have to accept competition. Flagg's order merely recognizes that competition virtually suspends rate regulation in the locality affected.

Safety Valve

"Balanced" Plan Seeks Wider Representation To the Editor:

Giles French has done grave disservice to those who are seeking to assure regular legislative reapportionment in Oregon. Richly-merited was your criticism of his declaration that rural people "are smarter, wiser and better able to govern the state."

Where a person lives has no demonstrable connection with his ability to vote intelligently. When Mr. French claims it does, and ties the declaration to his support of the "balanced apportionment" plan, he misrepresents the balanced plan.

The plan for which he was speaking is not predicated on the assumption that rural people are wiser. As a city-dweller, I resent the implication. Rather, the balanced plan, which has the endorsement of the republican party among other groups, is based on the assumption that sparsely populated areas have need for more adequate representation in the state legislature than their population alone would give them.

It doesn't take 30 members of the legislature to present adequately Multnomah county's problems to the legislature. On the other hand, there should be a representative for Lake county's problems, even if this means over-representing Lake county on a population basis.

The balanced plan is so set up that population will be very nearly given direct representation. Some exception is necessary to permit representation of more sparsely settled communities of local interest. The exceptions are not based on the relative wisdom of rural people but on the wisdom of having a legislature composed of people who know the nature of the problems about which they legislate.

A. Freeman Holmer, 1990 South High street.

Comes the Dawn

Survey of salaries of municipal officials and employes in Oregon cities, recently conducted by University of Oregon, shows Salem scales ranking fairly well with other cities . . .

survey conducted by Bureau of Municipal Research and Service in cooperation with League of Oregon Cities . . . in cities with more than 5,000 population (outside Portland) Salem has highest paid city manager (\$3,000 per year more than Portland's mayor), municipal judge, city treasurer and city attorney . . . local city recorder's salary, however, topped only Astoria recorder who is also city treasurer.

Salary of Salem police chief equal to Eugene's . . . scales for local assistant police chief, captains and sergeants top list of towns over 5,000 (outside Portland) . . . maximum scale for Salem patrolmen are below only Bend, Coos Bay and Eugene . . . although increase for local police and firemen has been recommended by city budget committee, plus increase for city engineer, librarian, fire chief, police chief and assistant water manager . . . according to survey Salem fire chief's salary below that of Eugene chief . . . local hosenmen's maximum rates equal that of Pendleton, Medford, but below Eugene, The Dalles, Coos Bay, Bend, Baker, Astoria and Albany.

Salem water department manager's scale (to which the budget committee wielded the ax) is below only Medford . . . water dept. cashier rate is below Eugene and Astoria, pump station operator below at least Grants Pass and Eugene (not all figures available), water service inspector at least below Eugene and meter reader below Baker . . . Salem budget committee recommended a boost from \$1.12 to \$1.25 per hour for common labor on city crews.

Police, fire and water department employes, originally slated for no wage increase in budget this year, bargained for \$30 per month increase—finally got \$15.

One of the contestants on the "Double Or Nothing" radio show last week, who walked off with \$240 was Mrs. Richard Mathai of Bakersfield, Calif., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. I. Frantz of Salem . . . Detroit dam engineers are contemplating closing down project from July 1 to 5 to give workers nice long Fourth week end . . . antique barometer in new law office of Don Young forecasts for Attorney Young and associates golfing and fishing weather . . . checking the record other day janitor of Salem apartment remembers he had to heat building on July 3 last year . . . Al Offenstien, recently returned from vacation trip, says that huge elaborate sign near Buhl, Idaho, reads: "Watch Out For Flying Saucers and Skunks" . . . Holly Jackson, local jeweler, tumbled from his horse into creek while on trail ride near Silverton Sunday . . . Jackson took the unscheduled dive in full regalia and collected the \$5 reward posted for the past several years by Ernest Lawrence of Silverton for anyone who hits the water there.

We owe a couple thousand pardons to Agnes Schuckling . . . or maybe a proofreader does . . . anyway, she's the Queen Agnes of 1903 Cherryland and her name never was Cuning.

Literary Guidepost

By Ben Bassett ASSIGNMENT TO AUSTERITY, by Herbert and Nancie Matthews (Bobbs-Merrill; \$3)

The Labor government came to power in Britain in 1945. Herbert Matthews arrived in London almost at the same time, to head the bureau of the New York Times. In this book Matthews joins his wife, Nancie, in telling the story of Britain between that 1945 election and the 1950 election which returned Labor to power by a scanty margin.

"British socialism is in a citch now, hanging on," says Matthews. "It should by no means be counted out, although one has to recognize that something of the dynamism of revolution which characterized the crusade of 1945 had already gone out of the party."

Matthews pictures the electorate, with both the labor and conservative parties, as groping toward a middle ground where the

welfare state can function under a democratic system. He says British industry still has a "cartel mentality," while the British worker prefers to buy leisure more than anything — that is his privilege, but he may have to accept a lower standard of living as a result.

The national health plan works, Matthews finds, but the cost is prohibitive. However, it is bound to stay, even under a conservative government. Matthews says the middle class bears the brunt of sacrifice in the advance of socialism. He is none too optimistic about the final result.

Nancie Matthews, contributing alternate chapters, describes England from the house-wife's viewpoint — the difficulties of just living and feeding a family. Her comments bring British socialism down to the personal level, illuminating the political trends and personalities that her husband deals with.

Old Damascus Fascinating to U. S. Visitors

By Henry McLeMere

DAMASCUS, Syria — No matter how hard the visitor tries to project his mind back into the mists of antiquity, he can't quite make a go of it here in Damascus.

When a Damascene speaks of the flood he is not referring to recent high waters in the Barada River, which winds through the center of the city, but to the real Flood—the one which Noah and his animals rode out in the Ark. The first wall built after the Deluge was one at Damascus, ruins of which can still be seen.

Any Damascene with a shovel has only to dig in his backyard to unearth museum pieces of all types, many dating to centuries before Christ. Just to walk Damascus' thousands of narrow, cobblestoned souks, or streets, provides a tremendous lesson in history and the Bible.

A few minutes' walk from the center of town and one is at the wall where St. Paul was lowered in a basket by the Christians to escape those who planned to kill him. The very window out of which he crawled is still there, and in a fine state of preservation. The wall is so well preserved and so massive that the inside of it has been made into hundreds of apartments which the government rents to people who like living in what is literally a hole in the wall.

The house of Ananias still stands, much as it was in Christ's time, except that it is some 30 feet below the street, the city having been destroyed and rebuilt so many times since Ananias built the house. There is a small church in the biggest room of the house and an anachronism is that the flowers in the chapel are planted in Shell aviation gasoline cans. The church is used for worship every day.

From almost anywhere in the city one can see the snow-capped peak of Mt. Hermon where an angel stayed Abraham from sacrificing his son. And on a nearby mountainside is the cave where Cain slew Abel. Just above the cave is a giant boulder, and legend has it that the water which gushes from it began flowing at the time of the first crime.

A lover of ancient architecture and oriental rugs could spend a month in the Grand Mosque which, during the course of time, has been a pagan temple, a synagogue, a church, and at last a mosque. The head of St. John the Baptist is buried here. The mosque is a tremendous place and the floor is completely covered with oriental rugs donated by wealthy Moslems.

The rugs are of all shapes, sizes and colors, and they are all stitched together. This precaution was taken when some of the less honest worshippers began making off with some of the loveliest rugs.

In the older sections of Damascus little has changed from Biblical days. The streets are so narrow as scarcely to allow the passage of two laden beasts of burden. Everyone wears the clothes that have been standard for centuries. Practically no western clothes are seen. Every few blocks one comes to massive gates through which can be seen huge courtyards and stone watering troughs. These are the ancient caravansaries where the caravans could have safety and lodging on their long trips across the desert.

To see the real beauty of Damascus one has to gain entrance through the innumerable small gates in the old mud and stone walls. From the outside one would guess that back of the walls were hovels. But once inside there is apt to be a lovely courtyard with apricot, plum and olive trees shading flower beds and a flowing fountain. And many of the houses are literally palaces, with floors and walls of the most delicate mosaic, and the furnishings pure treasures.

Yes, Damascus is a fascinating place to visit. Yet I don't suppose

Lyn-Lee Shop Opens Today

Salem's newest women's apparel shop, the Lyn-Lee, 149 N. High st., will open this morning.

The business will be operated by Mrs. J. L. Hardy, veteran Salem women's clothing saleswoman. Mrs. Hardy, who has lived at 1785 Norway st. for the past 12 years, worked in most of the city's leading stores before opening her own shop.

The store will feature a full line of women's lingerie, suits, dresses, hats, coats and blouses.

About Your . . . Newspaper . . .

Chapter 20 YOUR OWN NEWSPAPER

By Wendell Webb

A newspaper affects so nearly everyone that in many respects it is in the category of a public utility.

There is no limit to the demands made upon it. There is also no limit to the effort it will go to meet those demands. But it can never meet them all.

It is one of the most cursed and discussed commodities of the times.

It would be less cursed if its critics could keep in mind the fact that a newspaper does not make news. It reports it, reflects it, sometimes interprets it. But it does not make news.

To the question, "is there censorship," the answer is definitely "no."

To the question, "is there attempted censorship," the answer is "yes."

Road blocks are constantly being placed in the path of getting news. Federal agencies and boards, some of them, particularly have tried to perpetuate the "no comment" or "off the record" approach which grew up during the war. Some other agencies, federal and state, resent giving out news. And there are always a few would-be-kings in lowly places who sit on their self-styled thrones and imply that it's none of the taxpayers' business what they or their offices do.

That isn't censorship as such. But it makes more difficult the newspaper's job of giving the public what it has a right to know. Usually it does the would-be censors far more harm than good, too.

Your own newspaper wants to be of the greatest possible service to its subscriber-friends, to its city, to the area it serves. If and when it falls short, it wants to know about it. It doesn't expect kind words because it gets so few — although there are much-appreciated exceptions. But it does hope its American public will realize that a free press is truly, distinctly and all-but-exclusively American.

The End.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I differ from you in that respect; we must divide up the money equally."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "conquest"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Encumbrance, exuberance, tolerance, abhorrence.

4. What does the word "fraught" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with lu that means "profitable"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "I differ from you in that respect; we must divide (omit up) the money equally."
2. Pronounce kon-kwest, not kong-kwest. 3. Encumbrance. 4. Filled; laden. "The situation was fraught with danger." 5. Lucrative.

there is any need for you to hurry. It's hardly a fly-by-night city, and is likely to be here quite a spell longer.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Maybe we ought to take along some books to read, Gloria . . . just in case worst comes to worst . . ."