

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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An Open-Door Policy at Kaesong

A map of the area around Kaesong on Sunday's page of The Statesman carried the headline: "Where Eyes of the World Are Turned."

That's true, figuratively. Theoretically, it could be true literally.

Perhaps some day it will be. Perhaps some day events like the Kaesong talks will be as faithfully transmitted to the people as were the Kefauver hearings—by the honest eyes of television. But until that time, we depend upon newspapermen for our reports of history-in-the-making.

If precedent is followed, however, the talks will be behind closed doors. That is, the communist and UN negotiators will bargain in the traditional atmosphere of secret diplomacy while reporters wait outside for leaks and, finally, for the official version of what transpired.

But official versions by the actual participants of such meetings tend to be slanted to favor their own causes or countries. The military and the diplomats always have excuses for excluding nonparticipating witnesses, i.e. the press, from their powwows. When military security is an issue, that is understandable; but it is no issue at Kaesong. The only possible issue is face-saving, and that is trivial from the historical perspective.

The men around the conference tables in history have always known that future generations will be affected by what they do, but often these men who make history don't live to answer to it. Besides, no one seems to be able to give accurate reports of what they did. That's why we have Yaltes. The arguments about what happened between Roosevelt and Stalin in Yalta, and why, are bitter and partisan and end endless. Must the same old pattern be repeated after the Kaesong talks?

Perhaps if the Kaesong negotiators were aware of having their contemporaries looking over their shoulders in the person of reporters, they might be more careful and there might be fewer Yaltes. And if they protest that reporters would be a restraining influence, well, that might be a good thing, too. On the other hand open diplomacy as at United Nations doesn't always work, either.

Beachhead for Marines

President Truman may have another chance to "tell it to the marines." The senate has voted to fix the minimum complement of the marine corps at four divisions and four air wings, and its commandant a consultant on the joint chiefs of staff. The house armed services committee has voted to set the minimum strength for the marines at 300,000 men and to place its commandant as a member of the JSC. If legislation to this effect passes the president will have to decide what to do with it. The nagging over giving the marines a spot on the joint chiefs of staff was what touched off one of Truman's famous blow-off letters which found its way to publicity via the Congressional Record.

This legislation isn't welcomed by General Marshall, secretary of defense, who has always opposed this marine agitation. The navy will not like it because now the navy bosses the marines; and the army and airforce will not be happy because they are disposed to abolish the corps anyway. With such a beachhead in congress as the votes now indicate, it looks as though the marines once more had the situation

in hand, even though the president uses a veto ax on the legislation.

No "Funny Money" Please

The reclamation bureau has been making studies for several years of possibilities of adding to water storage in the Goose lake region of Lake county for the benefit of irrigationists. It has now made its report and offers plans for rehabilitating the private works for impounding waters which will increase the supply for watering some 10,000 acres of land.

The engineers estimate the reimbursable cost of the new work at \$2,610,000 of which the water users would repay \$1,285,000 over a 50-year term. The remainder would be financed through the Columbia basin account which would pool the power revenues from federal hydroelectric projects of the northwest.

The bureau goes far out on limb when it makes assumptions of repayment from a non-existent fund. So far congress has not ordered the pooling of funds, and the report of the water resources policy committee opposes such earmarking of revenues for specific expenditures. The bureau can't pay construction costs with "funny money."

Soft Touches for Reds

Frederick Vanderbilt Field, who previously got often in the papers but kept out of jail, found himself in both Friday. Field is the scion of the wealthy Vanderbilt family who is rated as a fellow traveler. He wouldn't tell who put up the bond for the vagrant communists convicted under the Smith act. Field himself has been a finance angel for left wing causes.

Other persons of fortune (usually inherited) have been soft touches for radicals. There was the Gariand fund used to propagate radicalism. Mrs. Blaine of a wealthy Chicago family has been Lady Bountiful for the left, as have other women of wealth.

Maybe that is just another way of demonstrating the shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves tradition of the transitoriness of wealth.

Wayward Bus

News item: "A state prison inmate escaped Saturday afternoon, apparently by leaping from a truck as it brought a work gang back from ... Polk county."

Get the picture. A truckload of convicts, returning to the pen after a day of picking cherries ... "This is where I get off," says one ... And he does ... "Apparently."

Apparently this was a case of laxness on the part of the guards. With no armed guard riding in the back of the truck with the prisoners, the temptation to make a break for freedom is obvious. The state might as well issue bus tokens to its penitentiary guests.

A senate committee found that 88 ships have been carrying cargo to communist China. Of these 58 were registered in Panama and 22 were of British registry; six Norwegian and two Greek. There is no general embargo of trade with red China, merely one on military supplies, though the United States has stopped all trade with that country. The committee probably would find that most of the Panamanian ships are actually under U. S. ownership—perhaps they are even ships that were built by the maritime commission and later sold at low prices. Uncle Sam always seems to be a fall guy in these deals.

Peace in Korea Could Give Democrats Strong Plank for 1952 General Elections Platform

By Stewart Alsop

Obviously a settlement in Korea, if there is one, will have a profound effect on the course of next year's political battle. Unless the democratic professionals are suffering from mass self-delusion, it will greatly strengthen Harry S. Truman, making him, if he runs, a really formidable candidate. A Korean settlement will correspondingly weaken Sen. Robert A. Taft (who is rather obviously dismayed at the turn of events) and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The most intriguing question is the effect of an end to the fighting in Korea on the fortunes of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Here it is worth recalling a conversation between MacArthur and Eisenhower which took place during the latter's trip to Japan in May, 1948. Then, as now, Eisenhower was a leading presidential possibility. Questioned by MacArthur on this point, Eisenhower replied that he had no intention of running.

"That's right, Ike," said MacArthur, "just keep saying you don't want it and you'll get it." The story is interesting partly because MacArthur himself, despite disclaimers, has been acting remarkably like a presidential aspirant. It is interesting also because a Korean settlement is likely to increase the pressure on Eisenhower to run, as the men to beat Truman. It is therefore time to ask whether Eisenhower "wants it," and whether he can "get it." The answers below are subject to change, but they are the best now available.

As for the first point, his supporters at least state with a convincing assurance that, under certain conditions, Eisenhower

will definitely accept the republican nomination, if it is offered. One condition is that there should be no political strings attached. A second is that the republican platform should conform with his views on foreign policy. And a third condition is that under no circumstances will he jeopardize his role as North Atlantic treaty organization commander in order to get the nomination.

For rather obvious reasons the story has been sedulously spread abroad by democrats that Eisenhower is a democrat at heart, and is really interested in running as a democrat. But the Eisenhower republicans claim to have been reassured categorically on this point; Eisenhower will not seek or accept the democratic nomination.

The question remains whether Eisenhower can "get it"—whether the nomination of a man who has never publicly stated his political affiliation, and who is serving abroad in a wholly non-political post, can be organized. There are two main factions of Eisenhower organizers.

One faction, of course, is led by New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Dewey is less of a key figure in the Eisenhower movement than is generally supposed. Dewey is the titular leader of his party, but since his 1948 defeat he has had little national-wide influence. Moreover, Dewey is not personally close to Eisenhower, a fact underlined by his decision to go to Asia, instead of to Europe, where his candidate is.

The leader of the other, less public Eisenhower faction is Pennsylvania's Sen. James Duff, who is in regular communication with the general. There is, of course, no love lost between Dewey and Duff. They are allies in this matter, but allies by convenience and at arm's length. Duff has already enlisted former Sen. Harry Darby of Kansas in the Eisenhower cause. Darby will probably become the leading

public Eisenhower organizer, lending the desired home-state, the astute Duff is and will remain an important figure behind the scenes.

Heavy financial backing as well as shrewd political management will certainly be available for the Eisenhower movement. But the great obstacle remains—while Eisenhower is in Europe, Taft's efficient organizers are hard at work to capture the nomination in advance. Clearly, a statement from Eisenhower on his republican allegiance and availability would help, and it has been reported that Eisenhower will soon make such a statement.

Yet this is extremely unlikely, simply because Eisenhower knows that anything of the sort would almost wholly destroy his usefulness in Europe. And on this point the Eisenhower republicans have another reason for anxiety. Eisenhower is expected to return to this country as a civilian, by next March or April. Even this would be dangerously late in the day. But his backers now fear that Eisenhower, who is deeply dedicated to the goal of European defense, may delay his return even beyond next spring, in order to see the European defense project really under way. In this case the task of organizing his nomination would become truly herculean.

Yet on balance it seems clear that a Korean settlement will greatly increase the likelihood of Eisenhower's nomination, if only because it will simultaneously strengthen Truman and hurt the Taft-MacArthur wing of the republican party. A great many republican professionals are by no means eager to nominate a man whose political views are an unknown quantity. But they are even less eager to see their party go down to its sixth straight defeat.

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Tough Talk Now Might Prevent War

By William L. Ryan
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Perhaps the time has come for the United States to assume that the Russians are going to act like Russians. With this in mind—should a cease-fire be made to stop the time for the U. S. to begin talking the toughest kind of talk to Moscow.

There are all sorts of reasons for believing the Russians, from politburo to peasant, are scared. What they do now—and they most surely will have some sort of offensive improvised after Korea—will likely be prompted by that fear.

The Russians, with their vast national inferiority complex, may panic more easily than we think. Today the bulk of the Russian people dreads war. They know what it is. The politburo dreads a shooting war because it is aware that it is undrained, internally and otherwise. It has made a strategic retreat in Korea—and Korea is beginning to look like a great Soviet blunder. The U.S.S.R.—and the Marxist governments before it—always feared a ring of hostility. It is a reality today. Korea, opening the eyes of the western world to Soviet designs, solidified and strengthened the opposition.

Moscow feared a rearmament west. Korea is making it a reality. Moscow dreaded a remilitarized Germany. But if western Germany is rearmed, Moscow can blame its adventure in Korea. The Soviet Union now will bring its greatest propaganda barrage to bear against German remilitarization, and in favor of the kind of treaties the Russians want in Germany and Japan. She may even make menacing gestures. The western answer can be tough talk—tough talk which can penetrate the iron curtain to the masses of people behind it. They remember that Germany alone, with a heavily armed world on its back, almost brought the great Soviet Union to its knees. Let them now ponder the prospect of a united western Europe back by American might.

But it is not only dread of the west's arms which may keep the Soviet Union in check. Russia itself is a vast complex of fear, the accumulation of decades of rule based on fear.

There is evidence in the Soviet press that the Russian worker is tired—very tired. In the ranks of the proletariat, swollen by the mass importation of country bumpkins with little aptitude or liking for industrial labor, there seems to be a slow, despairing resentment. They may have a little more materially than their fathers or grandfathers had, but they are paying a heavy price.

When a worker lately snatched from the farm fuses up an assembly line, his "nitchevo"—"so what?" no longer is a refuge. He is accused of sabotage. He loses even or he can even be sent away to a labor camp.

When this process is repeated many, many times, factories fail to meet their quotas. The industry fails to achieve goals imposed from above. With true Russian inability to find a middle course, the politburo orders a shakeup. New ministers are installed. New factory supervisors take over. New orders are published in Pravda, along with new warnings against "serious shortcomings." The whole process is repeated all over again. Today the process is being repeated more often than ever.

Not many months ago a number of ministries underwent these shakeups. New ones are in the offing now. Pravda has been lashing everything from "serious shortcomings" to "anti-state activities" in a number of industries. In particular the lumber, meat and dairy, food and fish industries and the ministry of light industry have been whipped editorially.

Note that all these industries are concerned with consumer welfare. The task asked of them is impossible. From fear, the Soviet Union is throwing everything into the yawning maw of its heavy industry—its war industry. But by succumbing to the great overriding fear the

GRIN AND BEAR IT

"TOO MUCH FAT IS UNHEALTHY!"



Rep. Scott Favors Ike for President

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, former republican national chairman, said today he favors Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as the GOP nominee for president in 1952.

Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the democratic leader in the house, said he wants President Truman to be re-nominated by the democrats and sees no reason why he wouldn't be re-elected.

The two spoke on the Georgetown University Forum broadcast over station WOL.

Quote for the Day

Nothing is so fatiguing as the eternal hanging on of an uncompleted task.—William James.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "There were a dozen oranges on the table."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "aluminum"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Sophomore, semophore, serenade, satirical.
4. What does the word "anterior" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "ac" that means "to emphasize"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "There was a dozen oranges."
2. Pronounce the first "a" as in "use," not as in "rude."
3. Semaphore.
4. Before in time; prior. "Intellect is the power anterior to all action."
5. Accent.

U.S.S.R. is creating new ones daily. The fears accumulate and multiply themselves. Perhaps in the not too distant future the peak will be reached and the dam will burst. Perhaps the politburo, more given to blunders than we have been led to suspect, is aware of this danger. Perhaps the time has come to tell Moscow we're sick and tired of their nonsense.

East, West Drop Guard to Toast 2,000 Year-Old City of Paris

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—This "ancient city of light" celebrated her 2,000th birthday and mayors of world capitals, both east and west, drank deeply to her health in champagne.

Hundreds of thousands of Parisians and visitors, among them many Americans, thronged the streets for the city-wide festivities. It was an occasion for general rejoicing in which the democratic west and the communist east dropped their quarrels, for the moment, to join in paying homage to one of the great cities of the earth.

The communist mayor of Moscow, seldom seen outside the Soviet Union, sat down at a banquet in the ancient city hall with the chief executives of such ideologically opposed capitals as Washington, London, and Belgrade.

The Soviet dignitary, M. A. Yasnov who shared a table with the mayor of Paris, Pierre De Gaulle, and the Papal Nuncio, paid tribute to the city on behalf of the Soviet capital which, he said, "knows the tradition of freedom which both France and the Parisians hold, a tradition for which they have often courageously fought."

Yasnov and 33 other mayors of world capitals, some in their robes of office, were guests of President Vincent Auriol this afternoon at a spectacular parade of bands in the Esplanade des Invalides, in front of Napoleon's tomb.

Even the sponsors of the year-long celebrations agree that the birthday is largely symbolic. No one really knows when Paris was founded. Julius Caesar was the first to record its existence—a colony of barbarian tribesmen living on the Ile de France in the center of the Seine. But he wrote about it in 53 B. C., which would make Paris 2003 years old.

Millionaire Still in Jail

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Frederick Vanderbilt Field, millionaire friend of the communist party, languished in a jail cell today, still unable to raise \$10,000 bail on his 90-day contempt of court sentence.

The 46-year-old great grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, was clapped into jail Friday after he refused to tell Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan who put up \$80,000 bond for four jail-jumping convicted communist leaders. The bond was ordered forfeited.

Field, an "angel" for numerous red activities, is secretary of the ball fund of the Civil Rights Congress, an organization tagged subversive by the U. S. attorney general.

Friends and attorneys for the wealthy Field strove diligently over the weekend to raise bail. But banks and safety deposit vaults were closed, balking their efforts. Field's wife said bail would be raised tomorrow.

Shriners Open Annual Convention in New York

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Scarlet fezzes by the thousands dotted mid-town Manhattan streets today as Shriners poured into the city from all parts of the nation for the start of their 77th annual convention.

The first day of the convention of the Ancient, Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was devoted chiefly to registration. Some 100,000 Shriners and their families—from 162 temples in every state of the union—are expected to attend the six-day meeting.

More than 1,000,000 people now live within Israel's less than 8,000 square miles of territory.

Admiral Joy To Boss Peace Parley Group

WASHINGTON, July 8 (Sun day) (AP)—Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy, 56, a veteran officer of World War two naval action in the Pacific, will boss the tricky opening phase of the main cease-fire negotiations between United Nations and communist forces.

General headquarters of the United Nations command announced Joy's appointment in Tokyo today.

A naval academy graduate, Joy started his long tour of Far Eastern duty in November, 1923, as an aide and flag secretary to the commander of the Yangtze patrol.

In 1933, he took command of his first ship, the U. S. S. Litchfield.

His first war action came in early 1942, at the battle of Bougainville, Solomon Islands.

Later, as commander of the Louisiana, he was a key figure in the occupation of Adak and Attu, two Aleutian islands. For his part in those engagements, he won the Legion of Merit with the combat "V".

In April, 1943, Joy was made head of the navy's Pacific plans division in Washington.

A year later he returned to the Pacific as commander of cruiser division 5, and saw action at Saipan, Guam and in the first battle of the Philippine sea.

Two years ago, after a tour of duty back in the states, Joy became commander of the U. S. naval forces in the Far East, a post he still holds.

Tax Increase Bid Challenged By Senator

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Senator Hoey (D-NC) today challenged the administration's contention that the \$10,000,000 tax boost it is seeking would help curb inflation.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) declared, however, that a tax increase "is one of the best ways I know to check inflation." He said the house-passed bill providing for a \$7,200,000,000 hike in levies is "violently deflationary."

Both Hoey and Johnson are members of the senate finance committee, which is in the midst of public hearings on the house measure, plus the administration's request for about a \$3,000,000,000 larger increase, and other tax proposals.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and Stabilization Director Eric Johnston all have told the senate committee a \$10,000,000,000 increase is necessary to help control inflation as well as put the defense program on a pay-as-you-go basis.

President Truman also has declared that his tax program is a key part of the anti-inflation battle.

Hoey told a reporter that such contentions leave him cold.

"I don't regard the proposed tax increases as anti-inflationary at all," he declared. "You hear a lot of talk that a tax increase would siphon off excess purchasing power. I think high prices already have drained away whatever excess there might have been."

"That certainly is particularly true in the lower and middle income brackets, where most of the purchasing power is found. In those groups people already are having a hard time making ends meet."

Hoey said there is no doubt a stiff tax increase is necessary to pay for the defense program, "but we ought to look on it as purely a revenue-raising effort and not as an inflation control move."

Among other things, the house-approved bill would increase individual income taxes 12 1/2 percent—about \$2,847,000,000 annually.

Hoey called the house bill "pretty tough all around" and voiced the hope the senate will be able to work out a somewhat smaller increase.

lined divisions of about 10,000 men as the national unit. This is nearer the 15,000 peacetime and 18,000 wartime divisional strength the Germans want.

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at Salem Federal

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