

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Published every morning. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441. Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.

The 'Inscrutable' Oriental

Editor's note: This is the second of three condensations of noteworthy articles from the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for July, entitled "Lessons From Asia." The first dealt with lessons the U.S. has learned in Korea.)

Americans tend to be indignant at each new indication that Asiatics distrust, dislike and misunderstand us. We try to help them (so we think) and they call us dirty names. We want them to be friends, and they hold hands with the Russians instead. Thus the popular conception of the Oriental as inscrutable grows.

Actually, as two articles by Yale philosopher F. S. C. Northrup and Far East expert Vera Michels Dean show, Asiatic attitudes toward the U.S. are both comprehensible and plausible. That our understanding of these attitudes is prerequisite to successful dealing with Asia should be obvious.

The first thing to remember when we talk about Asiatics is that about 85 per cent of the population is illiterate and provincial and ill-informed. Then we must realize that there is no such thing as love among nations. Cooperation, if mutually beneficial, but no love. A great power is seldom loved, and we shouldn't care. The British didn't, and that was their "great strength," says Mrs. Dean—a debatable point in view of Britain's present situation.

We also have to consider that Asiatics have different criteria for proper moral conduct. Nehru said U.S. intervention was immoral. He meant that we didn't try mediation and compromise before we used force. Whereas we hold the just and fair way to settle a dispute is by bringing it under general rule, thereby making all men equal under the law, the Hindu and Confucian has little regard for determinate principles, evidence, codes or precedents. The traditional way is to settle out of court, to "get together with your adversary."

(This may explain Nehru, but it doesn't explain Grandhi's passive resistance, or the "saving face" idea, about which we have heard so much.)

The main bar to good relations between the U.S. and Asia is the imperialism of the past. Most leaders there came to power on the thesis that the ills of their countries were due to foreign interference. As politicians, they cannot afford to become Uncle Sam's bedfellows.

This experience with imperialism is the one common denominator of Asiatics. It is the reason the people distrust any nation that tries to preserve remnants of colonialism, and tend to throw off any leaders (Chiang Kai-shek, Bao Dai, Syngman Rhee) who rely on the U.S. to stay in power. In fact, many Asiatics feel that but for U.S. aid Chiang would still be in power today. They don't believe us when we tell them we are taking action in Asia for their own good, because in the past Western imperialists have used the same line as a guise for exploitation.

Americans can't understand why Asiatics should be so fearful of the U.S. as an "aggressively militaristic and imperialistic" nation, and yet appear complacent about Russia. This is because Asiatics have been more or less co-existing with Russia in Asia since the 18th century, and Russia has not proved itself a colonial power in the sense Britain was. It is not true that

Roosevelt somehow "made" Russia an Asiatic power at Yalta; she already was.

Furthermore, Asiatics don't consider Russia and communism synonymous, as we tend to do. There are few doctrinaire communists in Asia, except on the highest levels. Most Asiatics are interested in communist economy—how it can speed development of backward areas. They want a rapid change in their impoverished way of life, and they are impressed when the communists tell them how they taught the poor Russian peasant how to read, how to expand his agrarian production, and so on.

Asiatics are cool to U.S. boasting about our advanced technology—the cars, refrigerators and TV sets in homes of American workers. This is completely out of range for the illiterate and unskilled masses of Asia.

If we have to have propaganda, and Mrs. Dean doubts its value, we should not emphasize our wealth (which begets only envy and the gimmies) but our social program. Asiatics are more interested in our social security system, our TVA, our various New Deal and Fair Deal measures, than they are in the gadget output of our capitalist economy.

Nothing can work so much against the U.S. in Asia as any indication of discrimination on the ground of color. We have to get used to the idea that in Asia we are the minority group.

The communists beat us to the punch when they first recognized the movements for national independence, and used them for their own purposes. If the U.S. would counter this communist snipe, we must help the nationalist movements even if they contain communist elements. The dilemma this poses sticks us like a sore thumb, but to try to oppose the nationalist movements is to try to swim against the tide.

Shift in Milk Control

In 1931 the legislature merged a group of agricultural agencies into the state department of agriculture with a director appointed by the governor. A state board was created with advisory powers only, save that it did have authority to set dates for the state fair. For a long time board members complained that the body had so little real authority.

The last legislature took away the one real power it did have, to set dates for the fair, when it created a separate governing board for the fair. But it did drop into the lap the prize package of state government—administration of the state milk control law. This is a prime headache, which has been passed around, but still a pain to whoever has responsibility for it.

Originally milk control was administered by a board of three with a full-time administrator. In 1943 the board was abolished and the job given the director of agriculture. In 1949 the director was relieved of the duty which was given to an administrator named by the board. The 1951 session put the whole load on the board though it can appoint its executive.

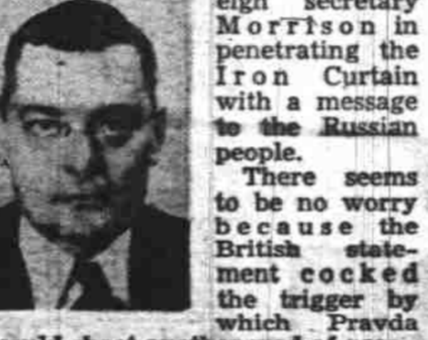
Only time will tell whether this shift will be permanent. First off the board has to consider enforcement of the new law requiring labelling of butterfat content in milk, also a petition of Furland independent distributors for a cut in price. One thing is certain, board members no longer will complain of nothing to do.

BOOMING HABERDASHERY BUSINESS



British, American Diplomats Highly Pleased Over Morrison's Article Printed in Pravda

By E. H. Roberts, Jr. Associated Press News Analyst WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—(AP)—British and American diplomats are highly pleased over the feat of British foreign secretary Morrison in penetrating the Iron Curtain with a message to the Russian people.



There seems to be no worry because the British statement cocked the trigger by which Pravda could shoot another wad of propaganda and get blanket publication throughout the free world. This very unconcern about publication of Russian propaganda is, of course, a part of the weight of fact which makes it fall flat in Britain and America. Insofar as people who love neither Britain nor Russia are concerned, the whole incident is probably a draw.

It is natural to assume that Morrison got a mixed reaction in Moscow. People there who already have perceived for themselves the truth about the Kremlin's postulations regarding liberty and democracy, people who may be nursing small fires of revolutionary intent, would naturally welcome the Morrison statement. But many Russians, even those who criticize their own government or would like to do so if they were not afraid, will resent the same criticism coming from outside.

Morrison's talk about civil liberties probably won't mean much to the Russian. People who have never seen anything but bad government are likely to believe that all governments are bad. Even if they believe their own government is a liar, they will just as quickly hand by the same token, believe that the British government is a liar. You have only to take the present American attitude toward communism, with its talk of barring communists from the press, to understand the pulling power of Pravda's reply that good people in Russia have a free press, and that freedom is denied only to enemies of the people, exploiters, rapacious landlords, and the like.

Morrison got across one beautiful piece of salesmanship. He told the Russians just what time to listen for British broadcasts. It must have irked the Russians considerably to publish that. But Pravda apparently lived up to its promise to publish the message in full, and no attempt was made to play it down. Reports from Moscow indicated an interested public and news stands sold out, but this is not unusual. There was no immediate pickup by other Moscow papers or Moscow radio, and no indication as yet that provincial papers would be told to copy Pravda, as is the custom on important matters. In east Germany Morrison got 109 words, Pravda 3,000.

The whole thing may signify only a Russian desire to prove that they can act, at times, just as well as anybody.

Deadline Extended for Prospective Enlistees

A further extension until August 31 for enlistment of youths who have taken pre-induction physical examinations was made Wednesday by the defense department. Recruiting officers in Salem said that results of the college deferment tests were now being released, with classification by selective service boards.

The U. S. navy rations, during the war of 1812, provided most minerals and vitamins now recognized as essential, but totally lacked vitamin C.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(continued from page one)

are loaded at traffic peaks. More cars mean more traffic congestion in streets and a worse parking problem down town. If more people would use buses, two problems would at least be relieved. But no one can force car owners to leave cars at home and ride the buses.

In a city the size of Salem mass transportation is essential. Thousands of persons are regular or occasional patrons of the buses. To halt their regular runs would result in serious damage to business both of retail stores and professional offices, as well as great inconvenience and added expense to the general public.

Some time ago the then Mayor Elstrom appointed a special committee to study the problem of local street transportation. That committee dealt primarily with routes and company operations. It seems to me the present situation calls for creation of a new committee under authority of the city council, the chamber of commerce and the retail trades association (one or all). Since Eugene faces a similar problem, such committee should cooperate with a similar committee in that city. A pooling of brains from the two cities ought to succeed in formulating a plan which would insure a continuation of local bus transportation.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The river had overflowed, and the streets were flooded."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "pendulum"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Asphaltum, autumn, ultimatum, interim.
4. What does the word "covetousness" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with st that means "an incentive"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "had overflowed." 2. Pronounce the first u as in use, not as in but. 3. Interim. 4. An eagerness to obtain (especially money). "An ugly covetousness took possession of him." 5. Stimulus.

Taylor Bridge Closed to Log Truck Traffic

The Marion county court Wednesday closed to logging the Taylor bridge across the Little North Fork of the Santiam, a few miles west of Taylor's Grove, and reduced the load limit on the bridge to six tons.

The court said that the road limit on the bridge has been 10 tons. The bridge across the river has been in a weakened condition for some time, the court said, but heavy use by logging trucks has brought fear that the bridge might collapse.

The court is presently having a survey made of a new route to connect with the Mehama-Mill City highway which would eliminate the Taylor bridge.

In other business the court noted the arrival of steel to be used in the construction of a new approach to the bridge over the North Fork of the Santiam at Stayton, which will replace a recently destroyed wooden bridge.

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Signs Increasing That Communist China Will Refuse to Be Submissive to Communist Russia

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—There is, for the first time, solid evidence of serious trouble between the Soviet Union and Communist China.



The most recent signs of trouble occurred when the eighteen slogans approved by the Chinese politburo for the Chinese Army day on August 1 omitted all mention of Joseph Stalin.

This omission is universally interpreted by the experts as an open snub by the Chinese communists to the Soviet dictator and thus to the Soviet Union. Its significance is pointed up by the fact that Marshal Tito had his first warning of the impending storm when his name was omitted from slogans in the Moscow May Day celebrations. But even before this matter of the slogans, there was extraordinarily significant evidence of possible discord between the Russian and Chinese communists.

This took the form of seven long articles by leading Chinese communist party functionaries, published in July on the occasion of the party's thirtieth anniversary, and forwarded very recently to the state department by the American consulate general in Hong Kong. These documents point directly to a number of conclusions, of which the most important may be summed up as follows:

Mao Tse-tung, Chinese communist leader, considers Communist China an ally of the Soviet Union, but an independent and co-equal ally. Moreover, for from contenting himself with the

role of a mere satellite leader, Mao Tse-tung considers himself the equal, and in an ideological sense the superior, of Joseph Stalin. The possibilities of trouble with the Soviet Union in this independent stand of the Chinese Communist leader are very obvious.

Here are some, but by no means all, of the items of evidence which lead to this conclusion:

First, of these seven official articles, four make no mention of Stalin's name whatsoever. This in itself is enough to prove that Mao Tse-tung's China is no wholly-controlled satellite on the Eastern European pattern.

Second, the dedication of Mao Tse-tung has been substituted in China for the dedication of Joseph Stalin. In an article by the vice-chairman of the political department, in which Stalin's name is never used, Mao's name is used 47 times, always with the same breathless adulation that surrounds Stalin's name in the Soviet Union or the European satellites. The usual communist exhortations appear at the end of a number of these articles, but with a significant change. The punch line is not "Long Live the Glorious Stalin" but "Long Live Comrade Mao Tse-tung, organizer and leader of the Chinese peoples' revolution!"

Third, all credit for the Chinese revolution is given to Mao and the Chinese Communist party—throughout the thousands of words of text, there is just one formal and wholly parenthetical bow to the contribution of the Stalinist regime. For example, Chu Teh, army commander-in-chief and one of the original Big Three of Chinese communism, writes a history of the Chinese Communist revolution in which Stalin's name is never mentioned. The Soviet Union is referred to by Chu Teh only once, as having participated in the Moscow conference in 1945—at which time, significantly, the Kremlin had agreed to support Chiang Kai-shek.

Fourth, through every para-

The Safety Valve

Contributions to this column should be limited to 200 words. Write only on one side of paper; give name and full address. Poetry is not accepted.

Call for Me and Clean Sweep To the Editor:

We are aware that both old major political parties have attempted to get Gen. Eisenhower to allow his name to be placed on the ballot of their respective party, and the General has repeatedly said that he is not a politician and owes no allegiance to any political party.

We know that he is a true and well educated American who is always loyal to his duty and his country.

No doubt at least 75% of our people could conscientiously support him for the presidency if he is not affiliated with either of the old parties. Then why should we not lay aside our adherence to the old feuding antagonistic parties and join together behind a man whom we all admire and in whom we have explicit confidence. This new movement could be given an appropriate name at the proper time.

The party would not be founded on jealousy or a grudge as were the last two new parties, but it would be sponsored by true, unbiased Americans.

The Bull Moose party defeated William Howard Taft for a second term in the white house, but Henry Wallace's party only defeated H. A. Wallace and his running mate, Sen. Taylor.

For vice president we should also have an open minded man like Sen. Wayne Morse, who will not allow party obligations to influence his conscientious opinions. Then we should elect a congress which will not spend more than half the time filibustering, lobbying and polly-ticking.

L. W. Robertson
Box 191, Turner

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"All we can do, lady, is to estimate that the peach crop will be 18 million bushels . . . we have no way of knowing whether the good ones will be on top."

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