

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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For as Long as Man Can Foresee

The original parchments upon which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are written will be preserved "for as long as man can foresee" in time- and weather- proof glass "sandwiches", the Library of Congress has announced.

These precious documents will be locked in hermetically-sealed glass and metal cases filled with helium on Constitution Day next month, there to remain. The nation is fortunate, indeed, to have these manuscripts in the original after nearly two centuries of exposure to wars, time and weather, and we congratulate the scientists who found a way to arrest further deterioration of the brittle skins which bear the words of these great charters of freedom.

But the parchments are only symbols, though symbols of transcendent importance, symbols whose physical preservation is, at least, praiseworthy.

What is of greater moment, however, in this 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration, is that these symbols continue to be the symbols we live by. Freedom is more perishable than paper; it cannot be hermetically sealed to keep; it must be lived to endure. The truths that Thomas Jefferson and his 55 co-signers regarded as self-evident are not so regarded by the enemies of our republic. The rights of men, God-given, are inalienable, but we exercise those rights only by the sufferance of our fellow-men; the rights are ours but their practice and employment can be neglected or stopped by ourselves or by others. Our government, instituted to secure these rights, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, can deteriorate, can misuse those powers, can be abolished or destroyed, with or without the consent of the governed.

The Library of Congress, as custodian of the documents, has done its job well. As custodians of the principles inscribed thereon, we are all charged with the duty of ensuring that the fragile, crackling, age-browned parchments never become mere museum pieces, that the glass cases never become airtight coffins.

Mankind, given to dreams, has left behind much testimony to the glory and scope of his dreaming. The museums, and the history books, are full of dead symbols of his visions, and empty shells of his hopes, shards of his stone tablets and fragments of his manuscripts. Their makers thought they would endure forever, but the great civilizations of the past, when men knew a measure of liberty and made good use of the knowledge given them, went down before man's ignorance and stupidity and evil. Our civilization, based on our concept of man's inalienable rights, is an old, old dream come true—but this, too, may pass.

That it may not, that it may live and prosper and better "for as long as man can foresee," for as long as the original documents in their marvelous cases, Americans today, as did those brave men 175 years ago, must "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, mutually pledge each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor."

Git Along Little Doggies, You-all

When it's round-up time in Alabam' and cotton-picking time in Californ'-I-A, pardner, the yere ill ole country of ours has sure 'nuf had some changes made. Hodding Carter in the August issue of Nation's Business calls it the "potentially most enriching and salutary development in the history of American agriculture."

The Mississippi Delta is the nation's new cattle country; western ranchers with their cowboys, ponies and round-up dogs are moving into the deep south vacated by King Cotton. Not only that, there are now Wisconsin-type cheese factories down on the old plantation, and Iowa corn is knee-high to the magnolias in the Carolinas, and the Kentucky colonels are mixing their mint juleps in the old Arizona range country.

California and Arizona are producing more cotton per acre than Georgia and Alabama, while in the south beef cattle have increased seven per cent and declined by two per cent in the western states. The number of dairy cattle has decreased also in the north central states, including Wisconsin, and increased in the south Atlantic and south central states. Grain elevators are going up in the Mississippi valley, sheep herds are wandering over old rebel territory, Arkansas hillbillies have gone into large-scale

chicken-ranching in the Delta, and Louisiana cajuns are raising rice on the black clay buck-shot along Old Man River.

What has switched the cotton-worm land of the south into new and fertile production? Times, indeed, have changed. The new day was hastened by the original federal farm program back in the early thirties, when a premium was put on soil conservation, new crops and healthy agricultural practices. A great deal of credit goes to the new breed of farmers, developed in the agricultural colleges and more receptive to experimental practices than their hidebound fathers. The demands of a wartime economy are influential, too.

But Hodding Carter ascribes the new trends chiefly to "the state extension services, the scattered agricultural experimental stations, and the patient, sweating, dedicated county agents . . . all heartening examples of federal-state cooperation with the individual on a voluntary basis. . . . So it is that historical patterns are being overturned, and that the transition will be hastened by education and by defense needs—a transition that is both inevitable and, for the land and most men, promising."

It is a transition that has brought new problems, however, mainly the mounting problem of human displacement. It's easier to effect an agricultural revolution than to make room for those who are uprooted by the changes. Carter points out, and he means the thousands of displaced negroes.

King Cotton gone west has been followed by the colored folks, po' whites, democrats, ham-hocks and turnip greens of the south. Fried chicken and cornpone we can assimilate; can we do the same for Dixie's human emigrants? Too often the tendency is to shrug off the problem with "Git along, little larkies." But that's no answer. They have to move somewhere, and it's here. They have to have jobs, and the west is going to have to provide them.

Harold Barnett, Umatilla county rancher and member of the state fair board, has just bought 160 acres of wheat land for \$375 an acre. The Pendleton East Oregonian says it sets a new high record for wheat land in that county. The fact that the purchaser had land adjoining this quarter section on both sides doubtless induced him to raise his offer, but still that must seem like a fantastic price to wheat land owners who recall the 50c wheat of the 1930s.

Editorial Comment

\$21,000,000 PLANES

The Air Force is paying \$21,000,000 apiece for four new eight-jet bombers. This is not what the planes will cost after they get into mass production, of course; it's the initial price, including the plant tooling-up necessary to build them. But it's another piece of evidence of the kind of bill we're going to be handed for the weapons to fight World War III.

You used to get a top-class destroyer, back in World War II, for around \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. A top-class destroyer now will cost \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000—depending upon equipment.

In World War II you could buy a top-notch Navy fighter plane—the P-51 Mustang, for instance—for \$180,000. A top-notch Navy fighter now costs \$1,000,000. In the last war an anti-aircraft rifle cost \$800 or \$900; now they run \$120,000 or so. This is by no means an inflation, to be sure. Most of it is due to the fact that the trend of warfare is—and has always been—toward increasingly big, complex, and efficient weapons. The Greek trireme, which cost \$1200, could throw a few hundred pounds of rocks and flaming pitch. The battleship Missouri, in one minute's firing of the main battery, throws enough steel to make 35 automobiles and enough copper sheathing and tubing to fit out two complete housing units. The Missouri cost over \$100,000,000.

The science of war has undergone tremendous refinement. Even leaving out of account the most talked-about developments of atomic energy and new forms of aircraft and missiles, the propulsion, the post-World War II advances have been enormous. New metals, new explosives, new optical devices, new refinements on the arts of detecting and intercepting enemy vehicles under the sea or high in the air, in clear weather or pea-soup fog—all of these have come at tremendous cost in research; all are developed and installed at tremendous outlay for the physical materials and the skilled labor involved in their production. To get back to the \$21,000,000 bombers, the bomb sight devices alone cost a quarter million dollars apiece. But if they enable this intercontinental craft to pin-point a target from 50,000 feet—and that's what is expected of them—the cost will be economical. And if, as we hope, the combination of our great wealth and great industrial and scientific know-how, as manifested in the development of these formidable new weapons, proves sufficient to head off a third great global shooting war, we shall have bought a bargain indeed.

—San Francisco Chronicle

World's Communists Ordered to Gain Control of Children's Minds at All Costs

By William L. Ryan
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—(AP)—Moscow has issued this order to communists all over the world: Organize youngsters by any means and behind any front possible in "the struggle for peace" as Pravda puts it. Translated, Pravda's phrase means the struggle to remove all obstacles to Stalinist expansion.

Pravda, which issues orders to communists, has even supplied slogans for the organizers. Sampler: "Not one soldier, not one penny for Eisenhower" — to be used in the peace offensive campaign in Britain and western Europe — and "We will never fight against the Soviet Union," a revival of the slogan of a previous peace offensive which blew up when Korea exploded on the unsuspecting world.

East Berlin circus—the massed thousands of communist youth at a "peace festival" totting banners and chanting slogans in a manner reminiscent of Hitler's days. Pravda has devoted lots of space to the festival, which should indicate to the west how important it is in Moscow's eyes. These communist youngsters, brought up as Hitler's youth were in a carefully regulated school of hatred, soon will be the backbone of Soviet power.

NO OATIS, NO OATS!



Congressional Quiz



82nd congress, members are going on record more often than in the 81st congress. The average senator went on record on 91.8 per cent of the roll-call votes during the first half of 1951. The half-year figure in 1950 was 89.2. In the house, the average for the first half of 1951 was 89.7, compared to 85.9 for the first half of 1950.

Q—I work six days a week, but I hear my Congressman works only from Tuesday through Thursday. Is that so?

A—Some critics have claimed "commuter Congressmen" have been taking "long weekends." But a Congressional Quarterly analysis shows that 80 per cent of the house members from five states near Washington voted on six of the 10 roll-call votes taken on Friday, Saturday or Monday during the first six months of 1951. During that period, however, the house did conduct most of its business on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, with 42 roll-call votes taken on those days.

Q—I read a lot this summer about price wars. Why didn't these hit our town?

A—According to a report by the senate small business committee and the joint committee on the economic report, price cutting took place in only 43 of 123 leading trading centers. Seventy per cent of the stores cutting prices were located in only three cities—New York, Detroit and Denver.

Q—Why was Frank Costello, the reputed kingpin of the nation's underworld, indicted by a federal grand jury in New York for contempt of the Senate?

A—Costello was indicted on nine counts for refusing to answer certain questions before the televised senate crime committee hearings in New York last March. He would not discuss his net worth and income taxes, and in 15 hours before the committee permitted only his hands to be televised.

Q—Does the average Congressman often put himself on record when roll-call votes are taken?

A—Yes, and in the present

Q—I have read that most foreign relations problems of the U.S. are settled by executive agreement rather than by treaty. Why?

A—A treaty has to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the senate before it becomes effective, while an executive agreement merely requires the signature of the president. Such an agreement can be made even when it might be impossible to get two-thirds of the senate to ratify a treaty. Sen. Harry P. Cain (R-Wash.) in senate debate on July 30, said, "most of the really important and fundamental foreign relations problems of recent years have been resolved by executive agreements."

(Copyright, 1951, Cong. Quar.)

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence: "As I take it, his death is daily anticipated."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "process"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Supervise, authorize, chastise, cauterize.
4. What does the word "tempestuous" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with gr that means "seriousness"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "As I understand, his death is daily expected." Anticipate usually means to look forward to with approval or enjoyment. 2. Preferred pronunciation is e as in en. 3. Authorize. 4. Stormy; turbulent. "We encountered some tempestuous weather." 5. Gravity.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



IT SEEMS TO ME

(continued from page one)

the senate. There under the cloak of constitutional immunity from responsibility he indulges in character assassination unparalleled in our history. His latest foray is to launch fresh attacks on employees of the state department. Of his list of 26 were not employed by the state department and 14 others had been cleared by its loyalty security board. He tried to tie the red label on Philip Jessup, with the present rank of ambassador-at-large, who has rendered distinguished service to this country. McCarthy's 1950 charges were shown up as utterly groundless in a long investigation but he persists in rehashing accusations and insinuations without competent supporting evidence.

Quote for the Day

Research is an organized method of finding out what you are going to do when you can't keep on doing what you are doing now. —Charles F. Kettering

Youths Arrested For Shooting Guns Inside City Limits

Three Salem youths, two 17-year-olds and one 14, were in the hands of Salem juvenile officers Sunday for shooting firearms inside the city limits. The boys readily admitted that they had been "sighting in their rifles and shooting birds" on the riverbank west of North Front street when police, called from the scene, found them coming from the brush, police said.

Real Estate Firm To Open Offices

Establishment of the real estate firm of Bowes and Wood, with offices at 224 N. High st., was announced Sunday by Alden Bowes and Lo Rayne Wood. Also associated with them will be A. C. Haag, who is retiring from his farm machinery business here and will specialize in the handling of farm and investment properties.

Salem Market Quotations

(As of late yesterday)

BUTTERFAT—Premium	73
No. 1	71
No. 2	68
WHOLESALE	74
Retail	79
EGGS (Haying)	74
(Wholesale prices range from \$ to 7 cents over buying price.)	
Large AA	40
Large A	39
Medium AA	39
Medium A	38
Small	37
POULTRY	
Leghorn hens	39
Colored hens	38
Colored fryers	39
Leghorn fryers	39
Old roosters	34
ROOSTERS	
(Valley Parking Company Quotations)	
Fat Dairy Cows	23.00 to 23.50
Cullers	18.00 to 20.00
Bulls	23.00 to 25.00
Good veal	20.00 to 24.00
Fresh lambs	20.00 to 23.00
Lambs	20.00 to 27.00

Conscientious Objector Said Courtmartialed for Refusing to Carry Rifle

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 12—(AP)—A Monmouth minister has charged that a young soldier who lists himself as a conscientious objector has been court martialed for refusing to carry a rifle at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

The Rev. C. K. Sparks, pastor of the Church of the Nazarene in Monmouth said last night the action was taken by Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, the commander, despite the recommendation of a post chaplain that the soldier be transferred to the medical corps. The minister said Gen. Sturgis' action was "unprecedented."

Mr. Sparks said the soldier, Pvt. Robert M. Wingo, 22, former Monmouth carpenter, has been found guilty at court martial of refusing to obey orders, given a dishonorable discharge and sentenced to a year at hard labor.

At Fort Leonard Wood, Lt. John Walsh, public information officer, said officials will not make any statement on Wingo's case until late today or tomorrow.

Held as Prisoner

Mr. Sparks said young Wingo is being held prisoner in the stockade at the fort awaiting execution of the sentence and that the rigid schedule of floor scrubbing and marching "does not even allow him time to read his Bible."

The minister said he has appealed to Sen. Dirksen (R-Ill.) and the army department in Washington and that both said they will investigate.

Mr. Sparks, Wingo's minister, said in a telephone interview with an Associated Press newsmen last night:

Wingo, who was married a year ago, was drafted in February. He was sent to Fort Leonard Wood.

Attending his first lecture he heard a major say: "Boys, I'm here to make killers out of you. I want to make you the worst killers possible."

Asked for Transfer

Wingo "felt something rise up"

inside him. Upon the advice of Rev. Maurice Swisher, a post chaplain, Wingo asked for a transfer to the medical corps.

Sturgis, however, appointed a board to hear the case. The board recommended the transfer to the medical corps, but Sturgis appointed a second board. This board also made the same recommendation.

Sturgis ignored the boards' recommendations. He held that the Church of the Nazarene is not a "peace" church which preaches against the bearing of arms.

The general reassigned Wingo to his unit.

Ordered to Train

Wingo's captain ordered him out to the rifle range for training. When Wingo refused to carry a rifle he was charged with refusing to obey orders and placed in the stockade.

The Monmouth minister said "the chaplains at the fort are up in arms."

"We hold that the individual has a right to his personal opinions and convictions," Mr. Sparks said.

He added that the commanding general under army regulations accepts the recommendation of the chaplain in such matters. He said Gen. Sturgis' action was unprecedented.

Wingo's wife was not available for comment on her husband's case.

Guerrilla Action Plentiful But 'Small' in Red China

(Editor's note: The author of the following checkup on Chinese guerrilla effectiveness has been AP chief of bureau for China since the close of World War II. In a complex sphere laden with propaganda, exaggeration and rumor, he has long specialized in sifting out the facts.)

By Fred Hampson

HONG KONG, Aug. 12—(AP)—Every day reports come out of Red China that guerrillas are punching the communists groggy, especially in the south.

In the past 60 days, enough confirmation has come through to establish the truth of many raids. Even the Reds are beginning to admit some of them.

Are the guerrillas really getting strong?

Twenty stories about 20 guerrilla raids can create the impression of a vast anti-Red movement. When you add them up, however, they may come to an average of 100 men each.

Well Scattered

Twenty raids therefore might involve no more than 2,000 men scattered over four or five big provinces.

Look at it that way, and guerrilla activity seems trifling.

Well, which is it, important or trivial?

The answer, so far, is "pretty small."

Wishful thinkers may make much of the rash of outbreaks, but dispassionate evaluation shows the guerrillas, at present, are no more than an annoyance to the Reds.

They may become more than that, depending on several factors, including the Korean war, but it is a mistake now to view them as a serious threat to the communists, even to the Red provincial regimes.

Not Taken Seriously

I have talked to a number of persons from Red China, and not one takes the guerrilla movement seriously as yet. Even missionaries coming out from remote stations in the hill country say the guerrillas thus far have not been able to establish and hold a base.

The buildup of a resistance area by old nationalist regular troops under Gen. Li Mi in the southwestern province of Yunnan is the only really sizable operation that is positively known to exist.

Even this may be more in the wilds of north Burma than on Chinese soil.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists on Formosa put out hopeful reports about establishment of guerrilla control areas. As time passes and fact is winnowed from fiction, it becomes apparent that these so-called guerrilla strongholds either never existed or were speedily wiped out by the Reds.

German Reds Call for Unity

BERLIN, Aug. 12—(AP)—Communists held a new trial balloon for German unity talks Saturday, on the eve of a giant world youth "peace march" in East Berlin. They played upon German war fears.

Moscow-trained men who run East Germany's government told newsmen the United States and its North Atlantic pact partners are driving toward war and are recruiting West Germans to hold the line.

They said tragedy could be averted if twice-beat Germany only if the East and West Germans get together and, through unified action, force the big four to conclude a peace treaty.

CASUALTIES ADDED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—(AP)—The defense department today identified 95 additional battle casualties in Korea. A new list (No. 374) reported 12 killed, 62 wounded, 3 missing in action and 18 injured in combat zone accidents.

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