

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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.

## British Quakers See Russia

A few weeks ago a deputation of British Quakers journeyed to the Soviet Union where they spent a fortnight interviewing officials and others, and seeing a portion of Russia. Their purpose was the familiar one of the Society of Friends: to bear their testimony for peace and to urge greater efforts to close the breach between east and west. They were permitted to travel to different cities—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev—and were of course shown many of the communist undertakings: collective farms, ornate stations of the underground railway in Moscow, new apartment houses, kindergartens, etc. From these observations Gerald Bailey, one of the party, drew certain conclusions which he set down in an article in the current issue of The Nation:

"These varied excursions, if the word is appropriate, made us appreciate the immense stake which for domestic reasons the Soviet Union has in the avoidance of world war. To say this is not to approve its external policies or to minimize the perhaps decisive contributions which the Soviet government has made to the insuring of peace. It is simply to recognize that the Russians are faced with the modernization of a still largely primitive country covering the biggest single land mass in the world, task as yet, that they have an intense desire to complete it, and that a new war would set the job back for decades if not indefinitely."

Bailey recognizes that decisions in Russia rest with the men of the Politburo: "But even they, bearing as they do the responsibility for an unprecedented social experiment, may well prefer to discharge it free from the threat or actuality of war."

His conclusion seems logical. One may brush aside the peace doves of the communists, and the peace parades and petitions and the peace talks of Russian leaders as part of communist propaganda. One also may accept the thesis that Stalin and his associates in the Kremlin are coldly realistic and ready to launch a war if they thought it would pay off. But if they are realistic they also must assess the cost to Russia in human slaughter, in wreckage of cities and industries, in invitation to internal revolution and defection of satellites and in the serious threat to the whole Marxian dream. In brief Russia has a real stake in peace, as do western Europe and the United States.

The course for the United States and the west is to build up military strength so Russia will know it cannot just pick a ripe apple off the tree. At the same time the west must avoid badgering and threatening Russia to a point where it will feel the best defense is attack.

Bailey offers two admonitions to the west: "We of the west should guard against self-righteousness where our own peaceful intentions are concerned and should above all take care not to fall into the precise errors we attribute to the Russians."

"Lastly, may I also stress the vital importance of rejecting the temptation to adopt an attitude of complete skepticism with respect to even the more favorable actions and assertions of the Russians."

Much of our own talk and writing is provocative and contemptuous of Russia; and we seem unwilling to credit any sincerity to Russia's overtures for peace. The Russians are difficult to understand and almost impossible to live

with! But better the cold war than a hot one; and better a cold war that moderates into peace than fuses into war. Why can't the west stage a genuine peace offensive and convince Russia of its sincerity?

## Report on Chiang's Army

Those who have reproved our government and the U.N. for not employing troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by turning them loose on the mainland of China to divert the reds from Korea ought to read the dispatch from Taipei, Formosa by Albert Ravenholt, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. Of the reputed 650,000 soldiers ground forces contain only 120,000 "potential" combat effective. The remaining strength, reports Ravenholt "is composed of overaged, disease-afflicted soldiers and supernumerary officers." There are 1600 generals and more admirals than combat ships in action. There is a lack of equipment in the hands of troops who can use it.

The deficiencies in supply are due in large measure to gross inefficiency: "Equipment and drugs, badly needed by troops in training, have remained in warehouses for months."

The nationalists have followed the old Russian practice of attaching political officers to military units—two to a company, who report on the activities of officers and men—a sure means of breaking military authority and morale.

This report confirms the view that putting Chiang's troops ashore on the mainland would result in their slaughter and expose Formosa to easy conquest. Those who think that they can rout the Chinese reds by use of the nationalist armies are indulging in wishful thinking.

## Attack on the Press in Louisiana

If it were not so shocking it actually would be laughable, this indictment of newspapermen in Lake Charles, La. on charges of defamation of character of three night club owners who had been convicted of gambling and certain public officials. If ever there was a brazen attack on press freedom this would seem to be it. If gamblers in cahoots with public officials can muzzle the press by threats or by process of indictment then they really can take over the country.

The indictments will not stick. Any convictions that might be obtained in the apparently graft-ridden parish would be squashed on appeal. But the audacity of the attack on a free and responsible press is alarming.

Leo Friedlander, New York sculptor who did some of the statuary at the Oregon state capitol, was sculptor for two of the four statues which are to stand on granite bases at the entrance to Arlington Memorial bridge, just behind the Lincoln memorial in Washington. They are massive equestrian statues, done in bronze. Friedlander's subjects are Valor and Sacrifice. The two others by James Earle Fraser are Harvest and Music, the latter tying in with the Watergate nearby where summer concerts are held. The statues are, to be unveiled and dedicated in October, although there is some criticism against placing them near the Lincoln memorial on the ground that their modern form and glitter will detract from the subdued classic beauty of the memorial.

## Marshal Tito's Aims Declared in Line with Laborites' Socialism Program in England

By Marguerite Higgins

BRNO, Yugoslavia, Aug. 29—During an hour-and-a-half talk with Marshal Tito in his fifteenth century castle here, I asked the Yugoslav ruler to what degree Yugoslavia felt itself free to follow doctrinaire communist pattern. "Yugoslavia," Marshal Tito replied, "will not be bound by doctrinaire approach. We will proceed by trial and error, seeking the most efficient way. But we will keep always within the framework of our basic principles."

And these principles? According to Tito, they call for the abolition of a society in which the minority of the rich can profit at the expense of the many and the creation instead of a state which will assure that the economy is operated to benefit the majority.

"The majority of workers?" I asked. "No," said Tito, "the majority of people." Now any person with even the slightest acquaintance with the communist dogma based on their great god Marx and developed by disciples Lenin and Stalin will realize how heretical Tito's position is. Principles of trial and error (with the inherent denial that there is absolute truth in human affairs) is a mortal blow at the heart of the communist system based on the "infallibility" of Stalin's version of the scientific state.

Tito seems to believe in his heresy sufficiently to have taken a number of concrete steps toward liberalization of the Yugoslav economy. The new developments caused one important western diplomat to observe: "The riddle of Yugoslav stems from the difference between the official designation of the state as communist—a term which brings to mind the Soviet system—and the practical steps Tito is being forced to take to improve the economic position of his

country. Tito may insist on calling his country communist in order to appease the orthodox who at this moment are essential to his regime's continuance in power. But in actuality if he fulfills present plans, he will be marching, at least to a degree, in the direction of what we in the west describe as British-style social democracy. As Tito's economic ties with the west increase, it may give this trend new impetus."

Recent changes in Yugoslavia are particularly dramatic because of the break with the Kremlin. Tito was one of the most ruthless of the eastern European dictators in imposing Stalin-type methods. Then in 1948 the Yugoslav Marshal decided Soviet-style exploitation would mean the end of Yugoslavia's national independence and was in turn excommunicated by Stalin.

But even though the satellite nations slammed down an economic boycott, Tito's communist-bred suspicions kept him at first aloof from the west. The urgency of the common danger from the east has helped to change that. So did the fact that orthodox communist economics brought Yugoslavia close to bankruptcy.

The recent liberalization of the Yugoslav economy includes reduction in the number of crops forcibly collected from the peasants; a decentralization program which will constitute "widespread" disengagement of excess bureaucrats; the inauguration of financial reform, ending the multi-price system (due in October); a new incentive system. For instance, salesmen of state-manufactured goods will in many cases no longer get straight salaries but will be put on commissions.

There are other differences that may seem small to persons who have never experienced Stalinist-type police terror, but do a lot here to make life easier. In the past six months most Yugoslav citizens have markedly lost their fear of being seen with

foreigners. This has been especially true since American food deliveries got going in February. Tourist visas are easily available. Political arrests are decreasing. A new law has been passed decreeing that persons arrested must be informed of accusations against them within three months.

Eric Bourne, British journalist and a veteran Balkan correspondent, told me "two young friends of mine were arrested a few weeks ago and let out in 15 days. Twelve days! Why that kind of speed is unheard of in Yugoslavia."

Concerning religion, Marshal Tito observed in the interview: "Religion is separate from the state but the members of the clergy and the congregation have the same rights and privileges as any other Yugoslav. They print their own newspapers and so forth. There are three main religious groups in Yugoslavia: Moslem, Serbian Orthodox and Catholic. We have regulated our relations with the Orthodox and Moslem groups to the satisfaction of everybody. We have not yet settled our problems with the Catholic church. But I do not think the problem is as great as the outside world pictures it. I think we can work out a satisfactory solution here, too."

I asked: "Will the time ever come in Yugoslavia when a leading editorial writer can sit down and lambast Marshal Tito for making great economic or other mistakes?"

"I should try not to make mistakes and thus not give any cause for such an article," Tito replied. "But don't misunderstand me. I don't think we are inflexible. If we make mistakes we hope to correct them quickly... Concerning the freedoms to which you refer, they are already promised by a resolution we have recently passed. But you must remember that Yugoslavia is undergoing a great revolution in which the social structure is being revamped. And for the moment certain controls must be kept."

(Copyright 1951, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

## MAN ABOUT TOWN



## Congressional Quiz

1. Q—Has the present session of Congress produced any attempt at world disarmament?  
A—Yes. Twenty Senators, led by Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) have sponsored a resolution (S. Con. Res. 42) calling for "total world disarmament." Flanders said Russian disarmament offers are misleading and would leave America weak and Russia strong.

2. Q—I know the President signed a law in July to let the U. S. government recruit Mexican farm laborers. But has Congress appropriated any money so the program can be started?  
A—Yes. Congress completed action August 13 on a bill to give the Department of Labor \$950,000 to recruit and place Mexican laborers. Of the money granted, \$750,000 was earmarked for a revolving fund to pay the costs of moving the workers from their homes to reception centers. The \$200,000 remaining is to establish the centers.

3. Q—Would the new defense housing law do anything to ease the housing shortage?  
A—Generally, the bill would apply only to "critical defense housing areas." It would drop credit restrictions on housing, provide government loan guarantees up to 90 per cent on \$5,100 for one-family units and \$15,000 for two-family units and permit federal construction if private builders are not interested. However, Rep. Howard H. Buffett (R-Neb) said the bill would result in less housing by putting "a damper on private housing."

4. Q—What state has led in getting defense contract dollars since fighting started in Korea?  
A—According to a survey by Congressional Quarterly, New York received \$3.8 billion in prime contracts awarded by the military in the 11 months ending June 1. The figure is 18.3 per cent of the total. States getting the smallest amounts—less than .05 per cent each—were Delaware, Montana, Nevada and the Dakotas.

5. Q—Does control of Congressional districts often change from one party to another?  
A—In the last four elections, party control switched in 100 districts in 25 states, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey. Party control switched once in 44 districts in 18 states, twice in 50 districts in 18 states, and three times in six districts in six states. Of the states without party turnover, 12 were solidly democratic, nine solidly republican. Tennessee kept its ratio of eight democratic and two republican, and Texas returned to the solid democratic column after seven months in 1950 when it had a GOP congressman.

6. Q—I own a small business, and I would like to know how I can go about getting a defense contract.  
A—When the newly authorized Small Defense Plants Administration gets underway, it will serve as the clearing house for government dealings with small business. Until then, you can get information from your local Chamber of Commerce or a Commerce Department field office. The Defense Department advises that if usually "is a waste of both time and money" to come to Washington.

7. Q—Problems of "small business" have been getting a lot of attention from Congress, but I would like to know just what is a "small business."  
A—As used by government agencies and as defined in a law passed by Congress in 1948, the term "small business" means independent firms employing fewer than 500 people and not dominant in their fields.

8. Q—When I'm in Washington on vacation, can I take a picture of the Senate in session?

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

assistance it is possible to have a great deal of interchange between the specialized school for the blind and the public school. Thus more children may go on through regular high school and college and trade school and equip themselves for happy and independent living.

This institute fits in with that idea, because it recognizes the importance of weaving the handicapped child into the normal life of the home and neighborhood. The natural protective instinct of the parent must be modified so the child will not become too much sheltered. The special emotional as well as physical problems arising from the child's handicap must be met. All this calls for special parental instruction which the specialists at the institute undertake to provide. Visiting among the parents attending also gives opportunity for exchange of experiences.

The blind always have touched the chords of human sympathy, but sympathy expressed in the form of charity is poor coin. Sympathy enlightened by understanding and accompanied by intelligent aid and direction is what is desired. Through the combined efforts of parents, schools and specialized institutions we are enabling the handicapped to surmount their peculiar obstacles and become a real part of family, business and social life. Walter Dry and his associates at the school deserve great credit for holding this institute which is designed to help parents and handicapped children as soon as the visual handicap is recognized.

## Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "It's just like we thought, he bought the trinkets off of a peddler."  
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "different"?  
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Hippodrome, hilarity, hipodermic, hierarchy.  
4. What does the word "interminable" mean?  
5. What is a word beginning with "ent" that means "to go or act contrary to"?  
ANSWERS  
1. Say, "It's just as we thought, he bought the trinkets from a peddler." 2. Pronounce different, three syllables, and not different. 3. Hippodermic. 4. Endless. 5. The days and weeks of waiting seemed interminable." 5. Contravenes.

## Quote for the Day

The Church of Jesus opens the door to peace which the human mind so longs to find.  
David Lawrence

## GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"I want 'em to have a thorough check-up, doctor... I don't want them to miss opening of school for anything!"

## Your Health

Acne is one of the most widespread and distressing of skin disorders. Recent studies have shown that one of the possible causes of this eruption of the skin may be a surplus of male hormones, which act to overstimulate the skin's fat glands.

These little structures, technically known as sebaceous glands, consist of a hair root, the hair itself and a fat-secreting gland. Normally, these secretions are forced along the hair and propelled to the surface. If, for any reason, the free-flow of these secretions is blocked, they act as a plug, causing irritation and the consequent overgrowth of certain skin cells. In this way, blackheads are formed and these in turn lead to pimples and the other manifestations of acne.

Some people are predisposed to this condition by a narrowing of the sebaceous gland opening, due to a tendency to excessive cell growth of the skin. The inflammation of acne usually results from the mechanical pressure of the plugged sebaceous gland and chemical changes in the blood.

The usual treatment of acne consists in the elimination from the diet of excessive carbohydrates, that is, starches and sugars, and also chocolate, iodized salt and spices. Sulphur-containing ointments and lotions are sometimes helpful.

The incision and drainage of large abscesses that may be present may be of value. Some good results have also been obtained by the administration of large doses of vitamin A. X-ray therapy, too, is sometimes used.

Recently, estrogens, which are hormones, were given to a group of men and women with severe acne lesions. These hormones are given only to those over 18 years of age, and then only when other measures have proved inadequate. It was found that one-third of the patients treated in this way improved greatly.

Style 2308  
COMMANDER  
Last  
\$20.50  
Experience ANKLE-FASHIONING and know the advantages Nunn-Bush shoes offer in greater comfort and added miles of smartness.  
Open Fridays 'Til 9 P. M.  
**The MAN'S SHOP**  
"The Store of Style, Quality and Value"  
Maxley and Huntington  
416 State Street, Salem

Two Great Names Give a Double Endorsement...  
It's the  
**DOBBS**  
at  
**THE MAN'S SHOP**

For quality of materials and workmanship, combined with unquestioned style authenticity, look for the name Dobbs in your new hat. And for correct fit—in a range of styles and brim widths that offers full freedom of choice—be sure it carries the double endorsement of Dobbs and...  
\$10.00  
Open Fridays 'Til 9 P. M.  
**The Man's Shop**  
"The Store of Style, Quality and Value"  
Maxley and Huntington  
416 State Street Salem