

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Nations Want to Join U.N.

For all its fine phrases and high resolves the United Nations organization is still a political body. The USA has played politics using bait or pressures to line up delegates on its side; and Russia has used what devices it could to win its point. Always it can rely on its satellites, and usually the United States can control a parcel of votes from Latin America.

Last week the USA lost out in its opposition to the "package" deal by which five Soviet satellites would be admitted to U.N. along with nine other countries. The five are: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Outer Mongolia. The four were established nations prior to World War II, but have been under Russian domination since liberation. Outer Mongolia is a vast province in Central Asia which Russia broke off from its former loose connection with China and set up as an "independent" country.

The nine whose admission has been favored by the United States were: the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Finland, Portugal, Austria, Ceylon, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Libya and Nepal. The attitude of the United States was that each nation should be considered on its merits and not wrapped up in a package. The vote in the Political Committee was 21 for and 12 against with 25 abstentions.

The Committee vote is not decisive however. A two-thirds vote in the General Assembly is required, and then one of the Big Five in the Security Council might interpose a veto.

Sixty nations now compose United Nations. It is rather significant that with all the turmoil among nations there still is desire among non-members to join and pressure to bring them into the organization. So the U.N. is by no means a dead body. With a few important successes its prestige again will rise.

The Schools Deserve the Plaudits

Marion and Polk Counties have a sincere, thoughtful and very realistic group of principals and teachers, both in public and parochial schools, and the manner of their approach to The Oregon Statesman-KSLM Spelling Contest is proof of that statement.

Right now, the contest is nearing its half-way period in the 7th and 8th grades of 84 schools, and participating educators are taking stock as to just what is happening.

In nearly all discussions, there is total agreement on two contentions—(1) the element of competition is healthy both for its own sake and for the effect it has on progress in spelling; (2) the school winners will benefit particularly through their opportunities to compete in the limelight before an audience.

Most, too, agree that the poorer spellers also benefit by the attention which is focused on the subject and the enthusiasm engendered therefor.

The sponsors have always contended that, no matter the effort and expense put forth otherwise, the success or failure of the program, so far as its value to pupils generally is concerned, rests entirely with the principals and teachers themselves. The sponsors provide only the vehicle. The principals and teachers provide the forward motion.

We are glad so many schools are taking part, and we are appreciative of the work which educators put forth to make the program a success.

Truman Decides Against Running Again; To Throw Weight Behind Gov. Stevenson

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON, President Truman has at length made up his mind not to run again. If unusually authoritative sources close to the White House are now to be believed.

All sorts of factors, ranging from Mrs. Truman's health to the President's own sense of having made his contribution, appear to have entered into this grave decision. But it says much about Truman that the main test, as he himself defined it, was how best to insure the continuity of a strong and constructive American foreign policy.

Men who see much of Truman say that he has become almost obsessively preoccupied with this single, dominant problem in recent months. In confiding his decision, as he has in fact done to more than one person, the President has not made it absolute. He has cited the remote possibility of the outbreak of another war or some other unforeseen but critical development requiring him to "stay on the job." But he has been definite enough to convince sound judges that he will not yield to the many and heavy ordinary pressures from party leaders and others who may want him to run again. And he has indicated that he will make his decision public and thus final in the relatively near future, within a matter of weeks.

In the circumstances, the President has inevitably devoted much time and thought to the problem of his successor, who will have, as he rightly conceives, the main responsibility of the leadership of the free world. He is determined, at all costs, to prevent the election of Sen. Robert A. Taft, whom he regards as a wholly un-reconstructed isolationist. And fond as he is of Sen. Taft's chief Republican rival, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President is also convinced that a victorious Eisenhower will bring into Congress too many Republicans of the isolationist school, causing the General's world views to be quickly rejected by his own party.

The President's first choice, unexpectedly, is said to have been Chief Justice Fred Vinson. But the Chief Justice, as previously forecast in this space, has in recent months lost whatever inclination he may once have had to descend from the bench into the rough political arena. When this disinclination was clearly signified, the President is reported to have put the other Democratic hopefuls through a sort of elimination contest.

The first and immediate casualty was Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who the President both dislikes and thinks not strong enough for the job he is now seeking. The runner-up, to whom long consideration was given, was the President's friend, Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma. Kerr had his energy and the certainty that he would be a fighting candidate on his side of the balance sheet. But against him were the fact that he is utterly unknown to the mass of voters in the great industrial states any Democrat must carry to win, and the even more damaging fact of his record on civil rights.

The elimination contest therefore resulted in the long meeting at the White House between the President and Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. Its purpose was, quite frankly, for the President to look the Governor over, and to review with him the main problems that would rise if he became the Democratic nominee. According to the same authori-

tative sources, the meeting between Truman and Stevenson was eminently satisfactory to both men. Hence, unless some unforeseeable development intervenes, the President can probably be expected not only to take himself out of the race, but also to throw the great weight of his influence behind Gov. Stevenson's candidacy.

With Stevenson thus placed in the race as the President's preferred nominee, the Kefauver candidacy, which mainly appeals to the same groups as Stevenson's would, ought to fade rather rapidly. Sen. Kerr, an active dark horse, will retain strong backing in the Midwest and in parts of the South.

It is conceivable that the President may reverse his present tendency and decide in the end, if not to support Kerr, at least to leave the race open. But even if there is an open race, Kerr is unlikely to be able to stand up against Stevenson's appeal as a moderate and sane progressive, as a brilliant administrator of a great state, and as the vote-getter who ran hundreds of thousands of votes ahead of his own ticket to carry Illinois by a margin of nearly 600,000 in 1948.

If the President does not change his mind, moreover, the Republican repercussions ought to be close to volcanic. The McCarthy-corporation complex of issues, with which the Republican professionals were confidently expecting to beat Truman, can hardly be used against Stevenson. The premium on a winning candidate will increase, and as a practical matter, this should aid the cause of Gen. Eisenhower and make very serious trouble for Sen. Taft.

In any case, the President's decision, if adhered to, will insure a campaign centering around the great issues, on a level worthy of this republic. It is impossible to repress admiration for the sound good sense, the humility and the honest patriotism that this reported decision implies.

New York Herald Tribune Inc. (Copyright, 1952.)

Leave the Porch Light On



Final event in the 1952 March of Dimes campaign to fight poliomyelitis will be tonight in Marion County, as some 2,000 women call for donations at homes where porch lights are on. This cartoon symbolizes the Mothers' March on Polio.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page One)

"friendly and mutually profitable relations with the Western great powers. The trouble with Governor Dewey's speech is, in my view, that it distracts attention from the real problem, which is very hard to solve, and is enormously emphatic about a remedy which is already being applied."

"That the problem is very hard to solve is only too evident when we look at the Middle East and North Africa. There is grave trouble in Iran, in Egypt and in Tunisia. In none of these countries is there any immediate threat of Communist invasion. For all of them the kind of guarantee which Governor Dewey wants is now in effect.

"Yet despite the fact that these countries are not threatened with military invasion, the Western powers are gravely threatened in all of them. Until we realize fully that in the vast area which runs from Morocco to Indonesia our problems are not primarily and principally military, we shall not even begin to solve our problems. We shall go on losing the cold war, having concentrated our energy and our resources— and our brains—on preparing for a hot war."

This is not new information, but the American mind has not fully grasped the fact of social ferment and nationalist upsurge among so-called backward peoples. They are reacting in varied ways against the dynamism and the self-interest of the West, with Communism in certain areas adding a complication. When we realize how complex the problem is we can see that it will not be resolved by the simple method of waving a sword at General Mao.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Every one of you should be careful of your clothes."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "diabetes"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Derivation, derision, derick, derogatory.
4. What does the word "sonorous" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "prec" that means "indicating something to follow"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "Every one of you should be careful of his clothes."
2. Pronounce di-a-be-tes, i as in die, a unstressed, both e's as in be, accent third syllable. 3. Derick. 4. Loud or full in sound. "A sonorous voice commanded me to enter." 5. Precursory.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"We're beginning to think of him as one of the family..."

Public Records

PROBATE COURT

Martha S. Mortensen estate: Closing order.
Gary Wayne and Thomas Edward Gleason guardianship: Guardian authorized to sell stock.
Alice H. Page conservatorship: Closing order.
Cornelius Buchanan Sr. estate: Final order.
Beulah E. Hewitt estate: Appraised at \$41,407.99.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

David Roler, 20, service man, Woodburn, and Bessie Lewis, 18, housekeeper, 1344 Lee St., Salem.

CIRCUIT COURT

Orrin A. Marshall vs Shirley T. Marshall: Complaint for divorce alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. Married July 12, 1950, at Yuma, Ariz.
Orlo H. Palmer vs Lyle Russell McKinley: Complaint seeks judgment of \$1,320 for damage allegedly sustained by auto in collision Dec. 18, 1951, on Highway 99E one-half mile north of Salem.
Dorothy Dodd vs William Dodd: Complaint for divorce alleging cruel and inhuman treatment seeks custody of two minor children, \$80 monthly support and \$70 monthly alimony.

Wilma A. Springer vs Harold H. Springer: Complaint for divorce alleging cruel and inhuman treatment seeks custody of minor child and \$40 monthly support during school vacation periods, with defendant to have custody during school term. Married Sept. 1, 1936, at Manhattan, Kan.
Robert K. Schunke vs E. L. Waldrop and others: Defendant Phoenix Indemnity Co. demurs to amended complaint on grounds that complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action and that purported cause of action against defendant has been improperly joined with action against other defendants.
State Highway Commission vs Ed Randle: Defendant demurs to complaint on ground of insufficient facts.

State Finance Co. vs Marvin E. and Marjorie J. Clark and Ben Updegraff: Default judgment of \$1,657.80 granted plaintiff against defendants Clark, with foreclosure of real property mortgage ordered.
Anna J. Grondin vs Leonard A. Grondin: Divorce decree grants plaintiff custody of two minor children and \$80 monthly support and confirms property settlement.

Dave Hoss

Interviews
Salem Boys in Europe
on

Starnes-Saw

Overseas Report
KSLM 1390
Tonight, 9:30

Pulp Workers Unaffected by WSB Order

A Wage Stabilization Board order raising pay for paper mill workers has not affected Salem workers, but a similar order may give them the pay boost soon. Announcement of the 12½-cent hourly pay rise was made in Washington, D. C., Tuesday after negotiations between an AFL union and the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers.

Since Oregon Pulp and Paper Co. is not a member of the association, its wage formula would have to figure in a separate order of the WSB, local officials said.

with prec that means "indicating something to follow?"

BOOK SCHOOL
SAN FRANCISCO (INS)—Much of the good food you find in restaurants today can be credited to a San Francisco woman who has the unusual job of teaching chefs how to cook. Mrs. Hilda Watson started a school for chefs at San Francisco's City College. She has been so successful in this venture that the school now has an international reputation.

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