

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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New Nation of Pioneers

A modern, aggressive nation in the habiliment of an ancient religion projected against a primitive background, Israel now begins its fifth year of independence with triumphs to celebrate and battles yet to win.

The fact that Israel exists at all is a continuing wonder, made up of victories over men and over nature.

The struggle to reclaim the desert to secure Lebensraum for millions of once-homeless Jews and the effort to provide a decent standard of living for them, continue too. The latter-day followers of Moses have to work very hard to realize the promise in the "promising land."

Their accomplishments in reconquering the Negeb, "whose stones are iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass," is part of a pioneer epic which historians may compare with the American conquest of the West. The young Jews from all over the world who, stripped to the waist and with rifles at their sides, lay pipes and drill wells, build roads and dams and irrigation systems and whole new towns, are pioneers. Their life is hard but they have an ideal: out of rock and sand they are building a homeland for the Jews.

(In the process, they made millions of Arabs homeless; but pioneers have a habit of doing that. The aggressive young American nation also paid little heed to the plight of the dispossessed Indians.)

The Israelis are doing more than building for themselves; they are making a tremendous impact upon the Middle East—the impact of one civilization upon another.

Israel is a modern democracy on exhibit in a medieval museum.

Its Arab neighbors watch the wasteland beginning to bloom, the new houses increase, mines and industries prospering, clinics and hospitals, schools for all, and a people governing themselves. The Arabs compare their own miserable lot with growing discontent. And the Arab rulers await uneasily the demand of their own people for some measure of what the Jews have.

Out of the discontent and jealousy and fear springs the threat to the continuing success of Israel. Since Israel's achievement cannot be ignored, the Middle Eastern status quo must go. The Arabs will have to decide whether to try to take by force what the Jews have, or to copy the Jews and make a better life for themselves by hard work and intelligent application of the economic and social ideas and the agricultural and industrial techniques demonstrated in Israel.

This is, of course, a political decision and one in which the United States is inevitably involved. We see in Israel a sort of pilot plant—a small-scale model of Western civilization successfully adapted to local needs—for the whole Middle East. Israel received from the U.S. much moral and economic support as well as political, economic and social patterns; now the U.S. stands ready to lend similar aid to the Arabs. If they choose that alternative to war and revolt, then Israel's future and that of the Middle East would be much more secure.

Collectors of campaign buttons, slogans and symbols ought to have the best time since the Year of Alliteration when "We Want Willkie."

Lack of Voice in Affairs of Germany, Japan Seen as Russians Biggest Loss in Cold War

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.

AP News Analyst

The position in which Russia now finds herself, without a voice in the affairs of her two great enemies, is a situation which has been developing since the end of World War II. Japan and most of Germany, is evidence that not all of the initiative in the cold war has been on the side of the Communists.

From one standpoint, of course, everything the Allies have done has been in the nature of a reaction to Russian policy. That is bound to be true fundamentally, since the East-West conflict originates in Russia and would not exist without her.

There are many cases, of course, where greater initiative on the part of the Allies would have prevented formation of some of the worst sores that have developed, would have scotched Russia before she became dangerous. Most of this was lack of foresight, really, rather than lack of initiative. Mistakes of judgment which lost Czechoslovakia, China, Berlin, and brought on the Korean War.

Other Russian gains in Central and Southeastern Europe were made by her armies when the defeat of Hitler was the prime world objective, and there was nothing anybody could do about them. Unless you want to argue, which you can, that American fear of cooperation with Europe's Socialists right after the war threw them into the arms of the communists and made Russia's task that much easier.

It seems such a short time since I was criticized publicly for referring to Russia as "the enemy."

Yet there is a definite pattern of Allied initiative beginning soon after the war. First it was Allied initiative which actually produced the seeming agreements which Russia broke to establish herself in world opinion as the aggressor. There is a fundamental importance in that which alone could be the sub-

ject of a long treatise.

The Allies took the initiative in trying to feed and readjust the world after the war. The United Nations, which was able a few years later to prevent Communist conquest of South Korea, is an Allied project. It took the initiative against Russian occupation of Iran.

One of the most revolutionary ideas of these times was the American decision, manifested through the Greek-Turkish aid program, to meet aggression wherever it develops. A resolution in the U. S. Senate led to Marshall aid and eventually to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and on toward the various steps of European military and economic unification which are now under way.

It was Russia who followed the Allies in setting up gov-

ernments for East and West Germany. Russia reacted to Allied victories in Korea with an appeal for truce. Russia is reacting with great vigor against the incorporation of West Germany into the European defense community and the new partnership of Japan with the West.

Russia reacts defensively against the Allied trade blockade. Russia has not dared intervene in Iran during that country's virtual break with the Allied world, something she most assuredly would have done five or six years ago.

The world didn't realize 10 years ago this summer that Midway, Alamein and Stalingrad had decided World War II. It may be that Russia is now permanently on the defense. Certainly she no longer holds all the initiative.

Congressional Quiz

Q—What were the provisions of the Japanese peace treaty?

A—The treaty would formally end the war and recognize Japanese sovereignty. It records Japan's intention to apply for U. N. membership and live peacefully according to U. N. principles, states that Japan renounces title to Korea, Formosa and other islands, and obligates Japan to pay reparations in surplus assets such as excess labor and unused plant capacity. Approval by only one more nation was needed after the U. S. Senate voted for ratification of the treaty March 20.

Q—My husband, who is a veteran, wants to buy a house with a VA loan guarantee, but he can't find a lender. What can he do?

A—A 1950 law lets the Veterans Administration make direct home and farm loans to the approximately 30 per cent of the ex-servicemen living in areas where private lending at four per cent is unavailable. Although \$150 million originally authorized for direct loans has been used up, a bill to add another \$125 million was passed by the

House Feb. 19. Individual loans are limited to \$10,000. The "direct loan" area comprises nearly 90 per cent of the U. S.

Q—Do ex-Presidents or their wives receive pensions or retirement pay?

A—Neither ex-Presidents nor ex-Vice-Presidents receive retirement pay or pensions by virtue of their White House service. But Congress has made it a practice to grant their widows something extra to live on—\$5,000 a year for life to a President's widow and \$3,000 for a vice-president's widow. Current recipients are Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Coolidge, \$5,000 each, and Mrs. Marshall, a widow of a former vice president, \$3,000. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declined the pension.

Q—How many former members of Congress are now drawing retirement pay?

A—Sixty-six. Retirement pay for former legislators began with passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. (Copyright 1952, Congressional Quarterly)

IT FOLLOWED HER TO SCHOOL ONE DAY



Comes the Dawn

Well, another great change has come about in the American way of life. The Salem Branch of the First National Bank of Portland announces it is replacing its old wooden, scratchy,



leaky pens with brand new ball-point pens—no leak, blot or scratch. This historical change might well rank with other important events—such as one-way streets, poodle hair-dos, drive-in movies, odorless dogs and penicillin cigarettes. Like the old farmer who cursed his horse for years and then cried when she was replaced by the auto, bank customers don't know whether to be happy or sad. Mgr. Arthur Atherton says he thinks the new pens are here to stay.

Those old-type pens were wonderful, though, for disguising your handwriting if you wanted to forge a check to tide you over until payday. Without half trying you could scratch and scribble your name in such a way that not even Hearst's of the Deathquad could trace it to you. And the needle sharp points on those pens were perfect for puncturing code messages into your deposit slips. And we have passed many happy hours in bank lobbies writing with those leaky pens—watching all the zeros and "e's" and "a's" fill up with ink until the whole thing was a delightfully unrecognizable blob.

And without even half trying you could end up with a fistful of ink. Most banks used washable ink. But one had its inkwells loaded with indelible ink and after one visit we went around for weeks looking like a man who had walked on his hands through a wine press. If you were a fast scribbler those old scratchy pens used to throw ink like a wet found shedding water. Many's the time we've stepped out of the bank and thought it must be dusk although we were pretty sure it was still midday. The trouble, of course, was ink-clouded glasses.

From an occasionally reliable source we have the story of one man who owed a bank money, so he made out his statements in red ink. One day after a heady, 10-minute bout with one of those ink-fingling scratchers he resembled a man who had the measles and whose blood transfusion had backed over his shirt-front. When he stepped over to the teller's window the woman there locked the cash drawer and quietly fainted away.

But with these new, smooth-action pens. How will tellers react when customers suddenly begin to sign their checks in a legible manner? Picture the teller who for years thought a customer's name was "Fmzh"—and now finds it is really "Smith." Or the loan manager who consistently called an account (to his face, yet) "Mr. Frizzenhausen," only to find out he should have been saying, "Mr. Anderson." School principals who write a poor hand could always blame it on those balky old pens. But now, with good pens, their childish scrawl is there for all to see. The next step, obviously, will be typewriters for bank customers.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lighty



"I'm all settled in my easy chair with my pipe and paper, dear!... there must be SOMETHING you want me to do now!..."

IT SEEMS TO ME

statement, but so were members of the White House staff. As soon as possible another statement was issued recalling the ugly word and correcting the date. It was admitted that no ultimatum ever had been sent. Such reckless use of language is deplorable for it might lead to critical situations.

Another example: the President's response to an editor's query, to the effect that he could take over newspapers and radio stations, an extempore remark which the White House staff worked later to launder.

In 1945 when attending a Missouri fair Truman startled the country when he answered a reporter's question by saying he thought we should share our atomic secrets with other nations (Russia).

In reciting these instances of presidential indiscretion the purpose is not to abuse the President but to point out the hazards of the press conference as presently conducted. Many of the questions are "loaded;" it is easy for the President to be caught "off balance." In trying to rely on memory he may fall into bad traps. With the whole world for audience the President must weigh his words with far more care than Mr. Truman has exercised.

President Hoover had the questions typed and submitted in advance. He could throw out those he didn't care to discuss. Roosevelt had greater glibness and self-assurance and usually landed on his feet in the press dialogue and reporters preferred his system of permitting questions from the floor. But Roosevelt could be mean and hard on a reporter if he wanted to—remember his telling one reporter to put on a dunce cap? Public policy is too important in these critical times to be pronounced in response to the accident of a reporter's question, more cautious in his utterances. Either the President should be at press conferences or require advance filing of queries. The

last would erase the surprise factor and make the conference less dramatic but it would be more in keeping with the high responsibility of the office.

West Stayton Club Season Ends Tonight

Statesman News Service

WEST STAYTON—J. J. Remington, Marion County trustee officer, will be guest speaker at the final Community Club meeting of the season here Friday night.

Cub Scouts will present a skit under direction of their den mother, Mrs. Alice Hilton. Officers will be elected, reports Herman Henrikson, president.

Commencement exercises at the grade school here will be held at 8 p.m. Friday, May 23. Principal James Brents reports a class of 11 eighth graders will receive diplomas. John Curtis is valedictorian and Sandra Ruggles, salutatorian. Others graduating are John David Jordan, Lawrence Dively, Eugene Landus, John Grimes, Donna Brown, Billie Stinnett, Joyce Hofenbredl, Shirley Smith, and Mary Jane Dunham.

The maximum snowfall in the United States occurred at Tamarack, Calif., in the winter of 1906-07. One drift measured about 74 feet deep.

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Political Parade

(Editor's note: Stories in the "Political Parade" are written by or for the candidates, on invitation of The Oregon Statesman, and views expressed herein may or may not be in accordance with the opinion of this newspaper. The articles are published in the public interest, and without obligation on the part of anyone.)

Today's Subject: CLAUD W. JORGENSEN Candidate for CITY COUNCIL (Ward 3)

If time, patience, study experience and a keen desire to assist in the orderly growth of his home town are prime requisites for an alderman, Claud Walter Jorgensen is exceptionally well-fitted to be re-elected to the position of alderman from the third ward in Salem.

Ten years ago, when Mr. Jorgensen first accepted the responsibilities of a council member, the duties were much lighter—fewer traffic problems, neat little city budget, not so many meetings, inspections, investigations. Mr. Jorgensen is proud of the part he has had in the solution of the rapidly-growing problems of an equally rapidly-growing city. While he has had no power to reduce taxes he has been able to assist in seeing to it that the taxpayer received the fullest possible value for his tax money.

Mr. Jorgensen moved to Salem with his parents from Kansas when he was a small boy. His early memories include the prune ranch at Liberty, the old East School, a job as fireman out of Spokane, back to Salem and a job as plumber and steam-fitter. Later he established his own business, as heating contractor only to lay it aside while he assisted the armed services in a civilian capacity for four years during World War II. He is again actively engaged in the heating contracting business and lives with his wife in the home on North Liberty Street which he helped his parents build in 1909.

Better English by D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "We appreciate him giving us this money, and now we've got to go."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "literature"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Gondeoler, mountaineer, engineer, bandoleer.
4. What does the word "be-guile" mean?
5. What is a word beginning

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