

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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British Labor Approves Monarchy

It seemed almost a violation of history for King George VI to read a speech from the throne announcing that "my government" would proceed with nationalizing the steel industry. Yet it wasn't. It was part of the continuity of history in Great Britain where monarchy has survived simply because it has accommodated itself to the stream of events. So it is that the Labor government not only tolerated the institution of royalty, but venerated the King as a person. That fact is brought out very clearly in the moving description of "The Accession of a Queen" in the June Harper's Magazine. Strachey himself was a member of the Labor cabinet, and as member of the Privy Council was called to the meeting of the Accession Council promptly on the death of King George "to choose and proclaim" his successor—which turned out to be, of course, the king's daughter Elizabeth.

Strachey's essay, giving intimate details of the formality in a change in sovereigns, concludes with a testimony to the virtue of monarchy in the British scheme of things. He even interjects the paragraph that "the five European countries which are now more or less welfare states, and which contain dominant or very powerful Social Democratic parties, are all monarchies." They are Britain, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Denmark. The exception is Belgium.

Strachey, whose second cousin, Lytton Strachey wrote a biography of Queen Victoria, fits the institution of monarchy into the British pattern thus:

"Monarchy is about continuity. Monarchy is based upon the simple and, if you will, primitive principles of hereditary succession. The hereditary principle, by providing a solution to the perennial problem of the succession, secures a continuity of society. In its original form of providing a man or a woman who must rule the country, simply because his or her father ruled it, the hereditary principle has been unacceptable to the British people for some three centuries. But in the subtle modern form of providing a man or a woman who shall reign, while democratically elected, and democratically dismissed, persons, rule; in this revised form of constitutional monarchy, the hereditary principle seems to us to have advantages.

"Monarchy is the flywheel of the British social mechanism. It does not provide the power; it is not the engine; it does not choose the direction; it is not the steering wheel. But it does provide stability and momentum. And those of us who, like myself and my colleagues of the Labor Party, desire to make important modifications in the nature of our social mechanism, and in the direction of its progress, should be, and in fact are, appreciative of such an institution. It is a great national advantage to possess an institution which can help to provide a sense of public stability sufficient to allow of the smooth enactment of changes as considerable as those which we made in the last six years. For the great difficulty about comparatively rapid social change is that it is only too apt to cause undue public anxiety, even when it is indispensable. In such times monarchy is a great comfort to people.

"There is a basic paradox hidden somewhere under all this. Monarchy is about continuity. Continuity is about history. But history is about change. Perhaps the continuity which monarchy is about is the continuity of change."

He doesn't recommend it for the United States, however, observing: "It is difficult to imagine anything less suited to the American ethos." Which suits us very well.

Republican Delegates Spurn Morse

The Oregon Republican delegation to the national convention accomplished its organization in Salem Saturday. Governor McKay, who was top on the totem pole of the popular vote, was elected chairman. The delegates however passed over the second man, Sen. Wayne L. Morse to name Dean Mark Hatfield of Willamette to the resolutions committee. This amounts

Russia Suffers Serious Defeat in Futile Efforts to Prevent West Europe Alliance

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Foreign News Analyst

Moscow has suffered a stunning defeat in its drive to prevent a West European alliance.

There is little doubt the Russians made France a prime target in the strategy mapped to beat down the Western coalition. The blunders of the Communists in France, probably under direct prodding from the Cominform, thus have been costly to the Kremlin.

There were two major blunders recently:

1. The mass demonstration called for the arrival of Gen. Matthew Ridgway as Allied commander. There was a note of desperation in this. The Communists brought out underground troops and secret army cadres in what looked like a probing test of public response. The public response went the other way. The demonstration was a flop.

2. The one-day strike demonstration of Wednesday. The arrest of Jacques Duclos gave the party a dilemma. The Communist secretary was arrested in the anti-Ridgway riots, and the Communists could not take it silently. The strike was called, and turned into a dismal flop.

These are serious defeats for Moscow. They not only help solidify the anti-Communist elements in multi-party France, but they serve to increase the irritation of France's Communists with Moscow direction.

Berlot Frachon heads the biggest French labor organization, the CGT—General Confederation of Labor—and is high in the councils of the Communist party.

He knows Frenchmen better than the Cominform or Moscow. He knew the French worker, a rugged individualist at heart, would balk at political strikes.

As long ago as January, Frachon resisted the Moscow directive that the political strike technique—mass worker demonstrations for political purposes—become the major French party effort. He was overruled by Auguste LeClerc, youthful, tough heir-apparent to the party leadership in France.

A political strike was called in February, tied to an anti-Fascist anniversary. It flopped as Frachon predicted it would. Frenchmen will strike wholeheartedly for bigger pay or better conditions or if their feelings have been upset by management, but they do not like to strike for political reasons. Such strikes get them nothing but loss of pay.

Despite failure after failure, Moscow persisted in the political strike attack, building toward the time when there would be a showdown battle between the Kremlin and the West over ratification of the European alliance agreements.

France was to be the keystone of the attack. If chaotic conditions in France defeated the European defense agreements, the Western defense scheme would fall apart and Moscow, offering unity to Germany on Red terms, would dominate Europe economically.

A grave threat from the left still exists in France, but the firm stand of Premier Antoine Pinay's government in the recent showdowns has lessened it considerably and pushed success of Western defense plans a step closer to realization.

There is no blinking the fact that the Communist party in France is strongly and tightly organized. The half-million Communist party members are organized down to the smallest level. But even among the card-carrying half-million, only about half are considered by competent French observers to be last-ditch, do-or-die-for-Stalin Reds who would put Moscow's welfare above everything else.

There have been indications of restlessness among the members of the French Communist party. The recent party blunders, traceable to the Cominform, are apt to bring even more such restlessness.

Moscow may now change tactics. It may order the French Communists, while keeping up their "unity of action" campaign among the union workers on the surface, to step up sabotage, to infiltrate the army with a disobedience drive, and to set in operation a secret network of guerrilla-like units for stab attacks against the regime.

The Russians will continue to play on two major themes, interwoven like a Bach fugue. One is peace, and the other fear. France will be played against the Germans and the Germans against France.

Much depends upon the West German performance. If the Germans give evidence of going ahead sincerely with the program for making themselves part of the common defense, the effect on France can be profound. What the French need now, more than anything else, is confidence in their neighbors, their allies and themselves.

Comes the Dawn

In addition to hayfever, sunburn and athlete's foot the summer season also brings out warm weather fashions. An advance on this summer's styles shows that women will be haltered, open-toed, shorted and open-mouthed. Men, in general, will again be broke this year. While the wife ankles along this summer in open-toed wedgies and off-the-budget blouse, her mate will pad alongside in open-soled sneakers and off-the-shoulder sweatshirt. Small children will again wear sunbuns, bee stings, scratches, bruises, loud noises—and little else.



For morning wear most husbands will select a perspiration soaked shirt, a nasty disposition and several opinions about the weather. For afternoon they will wear a how-long-can-this-heat-last expression, a thirsty look, several jokes about the heat, yawns and a tired walk. For evening they will choose an undershirt, bare feet, a cooling drink, and the air of men who sacrifice all for their daily bread—or at their wives' nagging they might, for a short time, sport a lawnmower, a garden hose or even a hoe.

A touch of humor will again be provided this summer by women's hats. Another gay note will be struck by handbags, which the girls will again sling over their shoulders and into the faces of other pedestrians. Formal dresses will probably be more informal than ever, and, as usual, there won't be much slack to slacks. Summer dresses will not be as high this year as their prices—but almost. Parents will wear their usual summer-time worried expressions as they take their siblings to the beach, mountains and on picnics.

Lawns and gardens will be garbed in their usual summer greenery. Some lawns, however, will range in warm colors from a delicate tan to a deep brown. Most trees will wear green again this year, while summer flowers will come out in their usual array of rainbow colors. Summer skies will probably choose blue, with occasional white spots. Trees and lawns will wear dogs and children and most dogs will wear lazy dispositions and short pants.

Motorists will favor dark glasses—these again will be worn on cloudy days and left at home in the bureau drawer on bright, sunny drives. Other popular items will be bottles of sun-tan lotion, which are broken or spilled before anybody gets a chance to use them and picnics, which are usually planned for the few rainy days in summer. New in summer fashions this year will be campaign buttons and jokes about Taft, Eisenhower and Kefauver. Some last summer's Truman jokes will be patched up and reused this year. A fishing pole clutched tightly in the right hand is expected to go over big with lots of men and boys. Most women, however, will prefer to clutch spoonfuls of fattening desserts, canasta hands and road maps.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page 1)

half later. Savonarola and his party were caught in the political cross-currents of the times, in the rivalry of the city-states of Italy and the ambition of the French Charles VIII. Political partisans and opponents within the church appealed to Pope Alexander VI, one of the Borgia family, who issued a writ of excommunication. Savonarola and his two Dominican associates were seized and jailed. He was put to the rack and forced to confess. The judgment was death for the three and the sentence was executed on May 23, 1498.

The wheel of history turns, sometimes fast, sometimes slowly. On the quincentennial of Fra Girolamo's birth Mayor Giorgio La Pira of Florence publicly apologized to the monastery of San Marco for the execution of the three Dominicans. And the chapel of Palazzo Vecchio from which they had been barred by the Medici family was opened and the Dominicans of San Marco again were permitted to enter.

Savonarola has been hailed as the "forerunner of the Reformation." It is true that he denounced the corruption which had been permitted to grow up within the Roman Catholic Church, but he was always loyal to its doctrine. He was a passionate reformer, but like many reformers he suffered from the excesses of his own zeal. His experiment in a theocracy in Florence failed. In the political reorganization which followed, a man of far different character took an office as First Secretary of the Signoria. He was Machiavelli, the efficient bureaucrat, whose later work, "The Prince," for which Cesare Borgia was the model, brought him a fame far different from that of Savonarola. In his turn Machiavelli lost his job when his patrons fell from power.

History has reversed the judgment on Savonarola. On the death march that May day in 1498 children lurked under the narrow causeway and prodded the feet of the condemned men as they advanced to the gibbets. On the anniversary in 1952 little girls, guided by nuns, scattered flowers in the Piazza where once the scaffold stood. And friars of the Dominican order entered again the chapel of Palazzo Vecchio.

James Loder in General Motors Training Program

FLINT, Mich.—James C. Loder of Loder Bros. (Oldsmobiles), Salem, Ore., is attending the General Motors dealership management training program here. He is one of 25 men chosen from 18 states to participate in the current course.

More than 800 men from all parts of the United States and Canada and from many foreign countries have taken the course in the last six years.

The eight-week program is designed to provide basic training in the principles of the effective operation of a General Motors dealership and was developed by key staff and divisional men in General Motors automotive distribution.

City Employees Cannot Quit Pension Plan

Petition to withdraw from the state public employees' retirement system has been rejected for 12 city employees, according to Max Manchester, executive secretary of the retirement board.

Manchester said he was basing the decision on the fact that the 12 had passed the earliest service retirement age and may not withdraw their contributions. Withdrawal by all other city employees so they may go under federal social security will be virtually completed Monday night by the city council. Manchester, who is also executive secretary for the state's federal social security program, will be called upon for the forms necessary for the changeover.

Twelve employees who must remain under the retirement system are J. H. Moyer, William A. Wilson, Lafayette D. Bradley, Henry J. Dyke, William R. Sawyers, D. M. O'Donnell, William P. Hutton, George H. Standley, George Vanderhoof, Burl Calley, C. A. McClure and Robert Todd.

Leland Spriggs Ruled Guilty in Assault Case

Leland W. Spriggs was found guilty Saturday in Marion County District Court to a charge of assault and battery. He is to be sentenced Monday.

Spriggs is one of six included in a District Court warrant charging assault and battery in a Memorial Day disturbance at a North Capitol Street tavern. The only other arrest made on the warrant is Robert Keith Presnell who posted bail at the Clackamas County jail in Oregon City and will face trial in Salem at a future date.

The warrant is still in effect for the other four involved in the disturbance.

Bakers Vote Continuation Of Walkout

By the Associated Press

Pacific Northwest bakery employees voted Saturday to continue their five-week strike, rejecting an employer offer overwhelmingly in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland and by a narrow margin in Spokane.

The action dashed hopes that the walkout might be wound up and virtually threw the situation back to where it was when the strike began. At that time, the bakers said they were insisting on Sundays off. It was on that issue the latest employer offer was rejected.

The Portland offer had been for 3 cents an hour increase plus 4 cents if approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. Saturday's unanimous action in Portland was followed by a withdrawal of the employers' offer.

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Weyerhaeuser Options Plant

SPRINGFIELD, Ore. (AP)—The Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. Saturday took a 60-day option on the government-owned alcohol-from-wood plant here.

Company officials said they would conduct experiments to determine whether alcohol or other chemicals can be produced commercially from wood waste there. The plant was built by the government in World War II to produce alcohol from wood waste.

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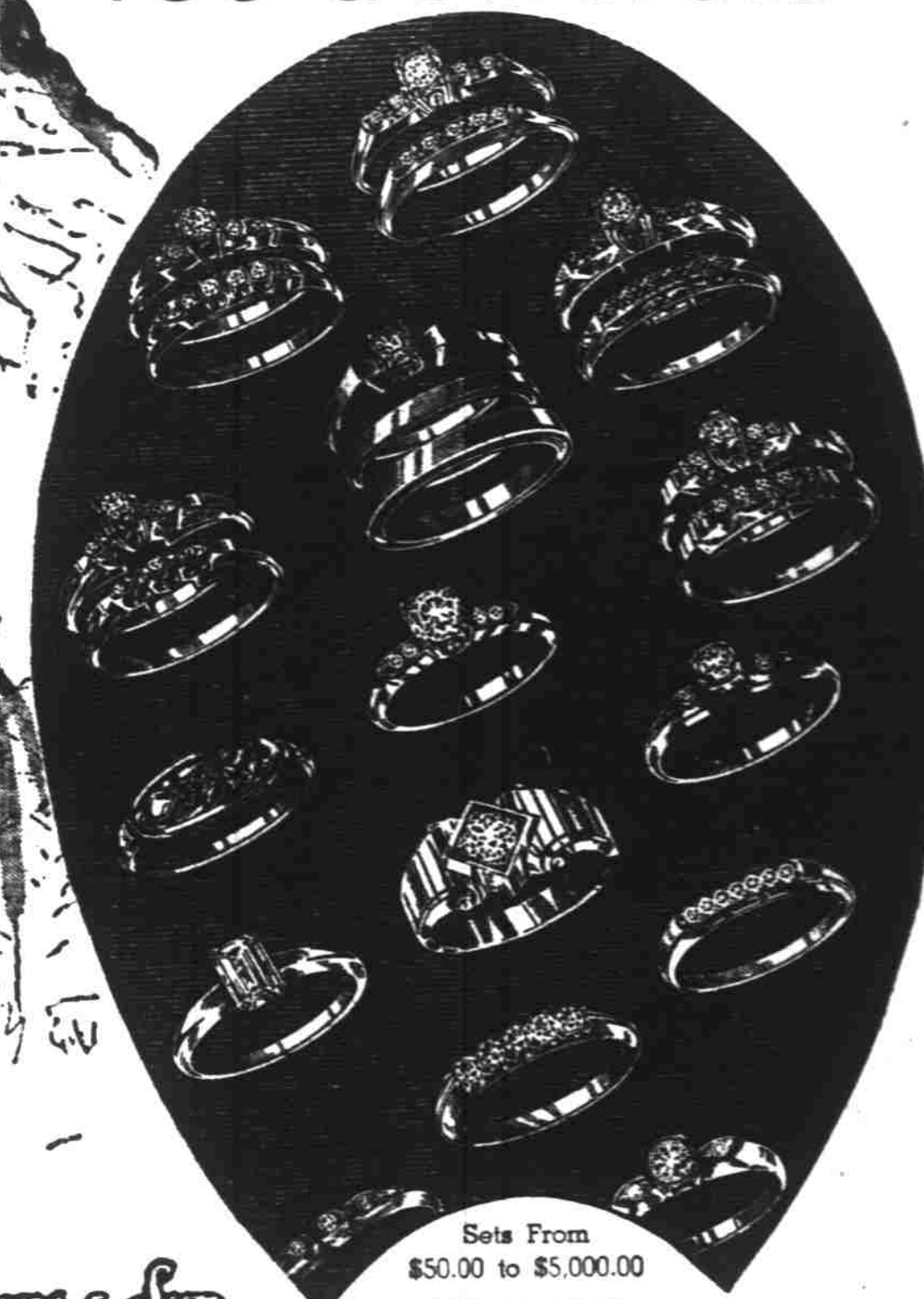


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