

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Gromyko to London

The Communist peace dove having failed to get off the ground and the plug-ugly tactics of Paris hoodlums having drawn only cracked heads and a jailed Duclos the Soviet Union now is resorting to a reshuffle of its diplomatic deck. The ambassador to Britain has been recalled for reassignment to Washington. The ambassador to the United States, Panyushkin, is sent to China; and the top hand in the Soviet foreign office, under Vishinsky—Andrei Gromyko—is being sent as ambassador to Britain. To pull a man from the high post deputy foreign minister and send him to a foreign post might mean a form of exile, but in this case it probably means picking a top flight man for a top flight job.

Russia may see a chance to drive a wedge in London against NATO. British weariness from the economic and military strain which they have born since 1938 and the open defiance of the rearming program of both the Conservative and the late Labor governments by Aneurin Bevan may prompt the feeling in Moscow that they have a chance of success in breaking up the western alliance by penetration in London.

We doubt their success. The British are weary, but not so weary as to wobble on their commitments, or so gullible as to be taken in by Russian blandishments. Russia can make a deal with the West, quick time, if only it would change its tune in Berlin, in Korea and at other friction points. That is the easy way to avert a hot war and end a cold one.

The Errant Balloon

One of the navy's weather balloons apparently has gone free-lancing and is having a wonderful time for itself north along the coast. Some of the balloons, carrying more than 700 pounds of instruments, have been launched at Tillamook and normally they float from 1000 to 1500 miles, usually out of sight, to land somewhere in the Midwest. But at least one of them, launched a couple of weeks ago, seems to have defied the normal run. Now it's Vancouver, B. C., which has the craned necks.

It seems probable the new aerial "find" to the north is the same balloon which was reported over Dallas recently, then over Salem a few hours later, drifting idly at an estimated 40,000 feet. Nightfall found it still in this general area but two days later Aberdeen, Wash., reported a strange object in the sky.

Well, Vancouver needn't get excited. Those instruments have no war heads. We don't know where the balloon is going but an expert is going to have a lot of fun reading its flight-chart some day to see just what happened to send it off the usual course. At least it isn't a flying saucer, if any.

The Caste System

The undemocratic system of secret societies gets a justified slap by the state board of edu-

cation which voted to bar them at the Oregon Institute of Technology and any other two-year college the state might establish.

The societies seem well entrenched on the four year campuses of the University of Oregon and Oregon State College, and it appears doubtful the state board of higher education, as distinct from the state board of education, will follow suit for the schools under its jurisdiction. But the two-year schools are a different matter and the system there is controllable up to now.

Such societies served their purpose in the days when primarily only the so-called money-eyed class had students in colleges and universities, although even then they left their heartaches and slights. They are rightfully excluded from secondary schools by law, and there is no reason to permit their spread into new territory.

The away-from-home adjustment of embryo college students is sufficiently difficult without their facing a caste system, and that is all the societies comprise.

Salem Bank Debts Up Over 1951

Which is the healthier trend—for a city to show higher bank debts in comparison to last month or higher compared with the same month a year ago. We'd say the latter comparison was far more indicative and that Salem is in a strong position in its showing that debts of May, 1952, were 5 per cent over May of 1951 (\$62,500,000 to \$59,600,000). Eugene showed a 6.8 per cent gain in May over April but was down 3 per cent over May of 1951. Salem's was down 11 per cent compared with April, but the month-to-month comparison seems a little major importance due to temporary and variable factors.

Slowly but steadily the road blocks are being knocked out for construction of a natural gas pipeline from Canada to the Pacific Northwest. The Alberta board has authorized export of gas from the Peace River country, and the Canadian board of transport commissioners intimates it will approve the financing plan of Westcoast Transmission Co. which wants to build and operate the pipeline. Further progress seems to hinge on the determination of the gas reserves in the region. The Alberta board's permit was too limited, but the Westcoast people seem confident that reserves in the northern part of the province run into the trillions of cubic feet. Officials of the Portland Gas and Coke Co. which would be the local distributor are confident that natural gas will be made available within a year or two. Its coming will give a big boost for Northwest development.

A national dog magazine says it won't support any presidential candidate who doesn't have a Fido in the family. Next we'll have a poultry publication withholding its support if the candidate's chickens don't come home to roost.

Survey of French Communists Pictures Them As Youthful, Ill-Informed and Seeking Peace

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP Foreign News Analyst

Why do five million Frenchmen vote Communist?

How does a party which stands for the most rigid regimentation attract people with a tradition of free individualism?

This is a question which has baffled many Westerners, including many of the French themselves.

Realities, a successful French magazine with a rising American readership, set about to find out the answers. With the aid of the French Institute of Public Opinion, a polling organization, the magazine carried out an extensive sampling of French voters' views.

It came up with answers which can apply just as well to Italy as to France. Here are some of the findings:

The average Communist voter is younger than those who vote for the other parties. Almost half of them are under 35 and three quarters are under 50. Like youngsters in other lands, many consider themselves idealists.

The Communist voter, with very few exceptions, owns no property, has no automobile, hires no servants. But he does have a radio. He is most likely to be a laboring man, and his wife is likely to vote Communist along with him.

The slogan of the Communist Party in France is "Bread, Peace and Liberty." It shows an acute awareness on the party's part. The survey shows that the Frenchman who votes Communist puts bread first, then peace, then liberty.

It shows, also, that many French voters have lost faith in the other parties. Most of those who vote Communist are not themselves dedicated to the party. On the contrary, many have only a fuzzy idea of what the party stands for. They have been won over by slogans and promises—promises on which the other parties have reneged.

The first concern of the man who votes Communist, the survey shows, is "improving the worker's conditions." He is deeply concerned with rising prices, with profiteering and the like. Some 76 per cent of Communist voters polled said they were certain that living conditions influenced the voters most.

The Communist voters were convinced, apparently, that the party meant what it said about peace and was essentially pacifist. The survey showed a longing by the French voter to be neutral in the event of a war.

More than half those who vote Communist apparently see the U.S. government as preparing for war, but the Communist voter would choose peace rather than side with the USSR in a war.

For all its successes in France, French Communist propaganda has not built a strong feeling of solidarity with the USSR. In fact, the indication is that Moscow often gets on the Communist voters' nerves.

The five million Frenchmen who voted Communist did so because they were looking for leaders who would improve their

lot. They are ill informed about world affairs, easily bamboozled, but they are neutralists who, surprisingly enough, believe strongly in parliamentary institutions and democratic liberties.

"It is obvious," concludes the survey, "that Communist doctrine as understood by French Communist voters is poles apart from Communist doctrine as it really is. But anyone who wants to convince the Communist voters of the fact has a hard task before him."

The answer is clear. The center parties in France, if they want to survive, must strive for the confidence of such people. They are making clear that the Communist Party is the obedient tool of Moscow. Let the other parties show the falsity of the rest of its promises just as dramatically, and millions of Frenchmen may be persuaded.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF SENATOR VANDENBURG, edited by Arthur H. Vandenberg, Jr. with the collaboration of Joe Alex Morris (Houghton Mifflin; \$5.)

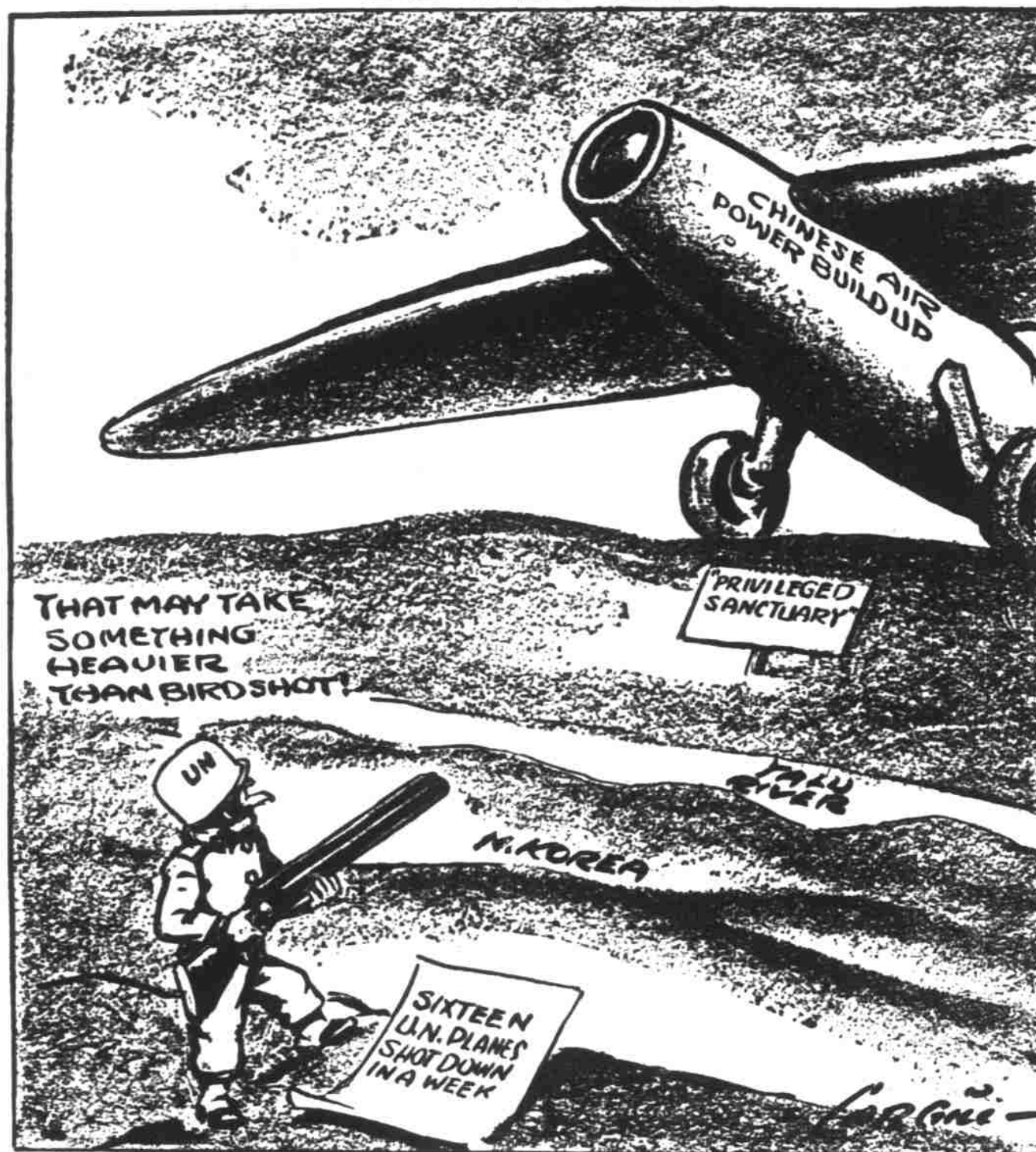
A year and three days ago, Vandenberg, Michigan's Republican senator since 1928, died, and left "papers, scrapbooks, diaries, documents" to his son. What book Vandenberg Junior might have made out of this material if the death had occurred a decade earlier it is hard to imagine, perhaps no book at all. But from the last 10 years, or since Pearl Harbor, there has been culled the persuasive record of a rugged education in politics, of lessons learned and a handsome diploma won honestly in the school of hard knocks.

In pre-war days Vandenberg opposed amendment of that Neutrality act supposed to keep war away from our shores, and he fought Lend-Lease. As late as 1943 he could declare, "If I have become an internationalist, 'then black is white.' But the man whom isolationists favored as presidential candidate in 1940 was the hope of Republican internationalists in 1948. 'The whole world changed,' and every thing in it, too," and I changed with them." So the book says.

"The hardest working week of my life" came in May, 1945, at the San Francisco conference, but he was always busy, fighting Russians on the veto, backing MacArthur but shying away sharply from MacArthur's backer Miller (1944), wrangling over atomic control, supporting Lillenthal, pushing bipartisan foreign policy, standing up for the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the NATO.

But the central fact of this account, it seems to me, is the history of a man's mind changed by the force of circumstances. It was no easier for him than for millions of other Americans to abandon the isolation position; indeed it was less easy since he had to account to constituents, and one or two letters trying to explain his shift, which even bothered him, show an open, frank, unprejudiced power of reasoning, perhaps not deep, perhaps not brilliant, yet not devious, admirably straightforward, not subject to unsavory influence. And it was not so far from brilliant either, when he could state a conclusion with a vivid phrase like this: "We cannot escape from our prestige nor from its hazard." Though he was a minority member, Vandenberg eventually played a majority role, and this intelligently edited book shows why.

THE YALU PERIL



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

about ten million votes short: "Perhaps as many as six million potential Democrats and four million Republicans weren't sufficiently interested in their candidates to go to the polls." He thinks with new faces in the campaign a greater turnout of voters may be expected, and adds: "Democrats, on the basis of recent experience, of course would expect a larger percentage of this larger turnout."

Bean admits that "some unsuspected development beyond the control of politicians," may swing the electoral decision. He cites the "surprise victory" of Truman in 1948 and attributes this, as The Statesman has in previous comments, to the Democratic surge in the Midwest. A big corn crop, declining prices, lack of storage for obtaining CCC loans—all skillfully exploited by Secretary Brannan and President Truman resulted in Truman's winning enough of the corn belt states to provide him with a majority in the electoral college.

I think that Bean is putting too much emphasis on past performance and ignoring the groundswell of opposition to the present administration. Also he doesn't allow enough weight to the independent vote. This vote may be registered for one or the other of the two big parties, but is by no means regular in party loyalty. Moreover, candidate personality has great importance, and should have more this year because of use of television.

Republicans can win the election this year—but I don't think they can win with Taft, short of what Bean mentions in his closing sentence:

"The 1952 results, for all any of us may see in historical analysis, emerging polls and personal judgment, also could turn on some unsuspected, man-made or natural miracle."

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"... Is bargain possible only under glorious leader, comrade customer ... was owned by old lady who got liquidated! ..."

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Please pass the paper to me and I shall return same promptly."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "gainsay"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Quarter, quartet, quaranteen, quarrelsome.
4. What does the word "jurisdiction" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with exe that means "to free from blame"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "and I shall return it promptly." 2. Accent on second syllable preferred. 3. Quarantine. 4. Right or power to exercise judicial authority. "The case was transferred to the jurisdiction of a higher court." 5. Exonerate.

Pair Drowned While Trying to Save Coyotes

WORLAND, Wyo. (AP)—Two persons drowned in Boyes reservoir near Shoshoni, Wyo., Sunday while attempting to rescue four coyote cubs marooned on a ledge near shore.

Drowned were Wayne Cahill, 40, an electrician at Boyes Dam, and Mrs. James Coburn, of Rock Springs.

Rescued were Bud Sears, Rock Springs; Bob Dodson, Boyes Dam; Gary Cahill, 12, son of one of the victims, and James Coburn.

Hugh Adams, operator of a trailer court at Shoshoni where all were staying, said the six embarked in a 14-foot boat they borrowed after sighting the marooned coyotes.

Shortly after the party departed a wind came up and Adams and two other men jumped in a pickup truck to investigate from the shore.

At the bottom of a 30-foot cliff they spotted the capsized boat with its occupants struggling in the water. By the time they were able to reach the water's edge, however, Cahill and Mrs. Coburn had disappeared.

The coyote cubs were swept downstream and drowned.

Salem School District Vote This Afternoon

Salem school district voters will cast ballots today on a proposal to raise a \$4,280,000 bond issue for construction of a new high school, adjacent to Leslie Junior High School.

Voting will be at 11 school buildings throughout the district between 2 and 8 p.m. Any registered voter who has lived in the district six months may vote.

Also before voters will be election of a director for the school board. Mrs. David Wright, present chairman of the board and a member for many years, is the only candidate on the ballot.

Under the plan developed by the school administration and a district board and approved by a citizens committee, the new high school would serve the south Salem area. About 1,000 students would be enrolled in the new high school and some 450 students in the junior high school.

Presence of a second high school is planned to eliminate any crowded conditions now existing in the junior high schools until about 1959, when new junior highs would be needed and both high schools would be filling up.

Effect of the proposed bond issue on school tax millage is estimated at an addition of 5.3 mills on 25-year bonds, or 6.4 mills on 20-year bonds.

Voting precincts today with the numbers of regular election precincts whose residents will vote there are:

- Highland School — Precincts 7, 14, 26, 35, 36.
- Washington School (3165 Lansing Ave.) — Precincts 32, 60, 66, 69, 72, 128.
- Grant School — Precincts 8, 9, 15, 21, 22, 37, 38, 42.
- Englewood School — Precincts 1, 19, 25, 27, 28, 39.
- Public School Office Building (460 N. High St.) — Precincts 2, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 23, 29, 31.
- Richmond School — Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 20, 30, 40.
- Leslie Junior High — Precincts 13, 18, 24, 33, 34, 41, 51, 154, 164.
- Salem Heights School — Precincts 45, 46, 48.
- Lincoln School (Elma and Beck Avenues) — Precincts 54, 57, 63, 166.
- Liberty School — Precincts 156, 158, 168.
- West Salem School — Polk County Precincts 3, 32, 36, 43, 44, 45.

Boy Tumbles 1,500 Feet And Lives

LAKE ARROWHEAD, Calif. (AP)—A 10-year-old boy tumbled 1,500 feet down a cliff Sunday—and lived.

Kenneth Wright Jr. of Compton, Calif., was hospitalized with a cerebral concussion, head cuts and possible internal injuries. Doctors said his condition is serious, and marveled that he suffered no broken bones.

U. S. Forest Ranger Joe Austin, who headed a party which brought the boy out of the Lake Arrowhead park area on a litter, said the cliff is not vertical and young Wright rolled and bounced much of the way.

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Senators Talk Of Penalizing Steel Industry

WASHINGTON (AP) Some Senators spoke seriously Sunday of aiming stinging slaps at the steel industry's profits, its officials' pay checks, and its workers' bargaining rights, in a new effort to get the steel strike settled.

A Senate labor-management subcommittee which Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) heads has ordered its staff to start a preliminary study of those various possible moves, and the feasibility of writing any or all of them into law.

The Senate last week rejected President Truman's appeals for a law authorizing him to seize the steel industry again, and voted to request him to employ the anti-strike injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley law instead. Truman says that course would be unfair and probably wouldn't settle the strike anyway.

Morse's Bill
Humphrey's group now has before it a bill sponsored by Sen. Morse (R-Ore.) which would authorize the President to seize defense-vital industries to avert a strike, then raise or lower the workers' pay and seize part of the owners' profits.

Morse's announced goal is to evolve a plan under which seizure could react so unpleasantly to both the workers and their bosses that both sides would exert extra effort to settle disputes through collective bargaining.

But whether Congress would okay any seizure plan unless and until Taft-Hartley failed to end the strike is questionable.

Added Proposals
One of Humphrey's subcommittee associates, declining to permit use of his name, said the group will consider proposals to add to Morse's bill:

1. Language declaring that plant owners are entitled to none, or just a fraction, of profits earned under strike-averting government seizure.

2. A section authorizing some government agency to impose pay cuts on industry officials, with a ban on bonuses or other devices to restore the money to them later.

3. A special provision weakening or outlawing labor unions' jealously-guarded right to enter industry-wide collective bargaining agreements.

AFL Building Council Backs Safety Rules

SEASIDE (AP) — The Oregon Building and Construction Trades Council, an organization of AFL unions, called for improved safety regulations at its convention here Sunday.

Meeting one day in advance of the convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the council approved a resolution asking the State Legislature to tighten up laws regarding the use of unsafe machinery and appliances.

Other approved resolutions asked:

Legislation to permit all workers to be covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Act.

Increased unemployment and disability payments and better protection for apprentices injured in accidents.

Amendment of the State Accident Insurance Act—the resolution said workers had been denied benefits because they could not prove an accident might not have happened at home instead of on the job.

Extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act to include employees of such non-profit organizations as churches, hospitals and schools.

John J. O'Neill, former council secretary, urged state-wide bargaining for all building trades and crafts.

Reports from several districts indicated that high employment in the building trades was general throughout the state.

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