

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays As No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Published every morning, business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 3-3441.
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.

McKay to Face Problems

Gov. McKay, as the new secretary of the interior, will be caught in a tight political squeeze when he takes office Jan. 20, and an analysis of the predicament by The Statesman's Washington correspondent, A. Robert Smith, shows no easy "out."

The pressure will be on Republicans to cut the budget, balance it if at all possible, later to cut taxes—all to conform with recent campaign promises. This puts McKay into a special squeeze which won't be nearly so tight for other members of the Ike Administration, and here's why, as Smith outlines:

Before Eisenhower and his cabinet take over the government, President Truman will have carried out the requirements of law and presented the incoming Republican-controlled Congress with next year's federal budget. Whatever its size, it will go under the knife for major surgery by springtime.

Included in that budget will be a whopping reclamation request which, Reclamation Commissioner Mike Straus has let it be known, will probably top \$2 billion, spread over the next six years. If such gigantic figures have lost their meaning in today's fast-moving, free-spending world, that is approximately equal to what the U. S. has spent on all reclamation projects over the past half century—a period which saw construction of Grand Coulee, Shasta, Hoover and other masonry monuments to man's success in watering the dry but fertile desert.

Straus, in short, is leaving office in the grand manner, tossing a long-range irrigation program into the teeth of GOP election claims that (1) the Republicans are strong conservationists in the tradition of Teddy Roosevelt who was conservation's first champion; and (2) that they will not stop further reclamation development of the West as charged by many Democrats.

Enough Republicans will welcome the Straus program—or not dare to repudiate it—to make it difficult to handle with an economy meat axe. Sen. William Knowland of California and Rep. A. L. Miller (R-Neb.) two weeks ago told the annual convention of the National Reclamation Association that Democrats had put the brakes on irrigation work, that Republicans would have to speed it up to meet the needs. Miller is chairman of the House subcommittee on irrigation, and reclamation.

Miller and Knowland were referring to the so-called "no new starts" policy by which the Administration in recent years sought to cut non-defense spending by postponing new reclamation projects. Congress last spring broke the back of this policy by earmarking funds for half dozen new midwest and west projects.

Gov. McKay, himself, during the presidential campaign, ridiculed Democratic warnings of dire consequences to reclamation work if the GOP were voted into office. He said there would be no such slowdown.

So the fat will be in the fire when McKay takes the oath of his new office in January: Straus will have sent Congress the big program, certain Congressmen will already have hailed and welcomed it—but the harsh facts of economy are likely to force Ike to recommend against appropriating many of the items asked by the outgoing Truman administration.

McKay then will be on the spot—squeezed between his defense of Republican reclamationists and the understandable desire to bring down the cost of federal government. His predecessor, Oscar Chapman, got caught in the same pinch, resulting in the "no new starts" policy that kicked up such a howl on Capitol Hill.

About that time the new Secretary of Interior will begin looking around for another Harry Dorman, a man who can show him how to get more things done in Washington for less money just as Dorman, Oregon's director of finance, has done on the state level. Dorman himself has said "no" so far. But the pressure may be on him to assume a top budgetary post.

More Productivity Vital

An almost world-wide agrarian reform, which has whittled the holdings of huge landowners to the benefit of long-improverished peasants, has brought humanitarian results to many nations. But it also has brought the stark realization that curing the maldistribution of property is not the sole answer to hunger and want.

In many parts of the world, the division of arable land on a share-and-share-alike basis would not even leave a plot large enough for family sustenance. For instance, in Japan, Egypt, Haiti, Korea, Indonesia, Lebanon, India, China, Ceylon, Peru, Colombia and Bolivia there is less than one arable acre per person. And while land-redistribution under American occupation in Japan is generally hailed as a great factor in that nation's acceptance of democracy, critics complain that the average farm has been cut to a below-sustenance of 1.79 acres.

The final answer lies in the dim future, but the immediate need is for higher production per land unit, and certainly the collectivism of the Communism program has not met that need. The world's population has more than doubled in the last 100 years, wars notwithstanding. Population of some nations has far more than doubled—Egypt, for instance, has increased from 3,000,000 to 20,000,000. With King Farouk gone, its land is being redistributed—but there's not enough, not under present production methods.

Frank Brutto, Associated Press writer, quotes officials of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization as saying land redistribution or reform may mark the 20th century as the industrial revolution marked the 19th.

Isador Lubin, U. S. delegate to FAO conferences in Rome, put in plain words why the U. N. is pressing for land reform:

"Without it the lives of millions of human beings are a harsh, bleak tragedy played out between birth and death. It is the duty of the United Nations to focus the world's attention upon land practices which keep millions of farmers and farm workers laboring on an economic and social treadmill."

But before any hoped-for land Utopia can be reached, science must team with reform to make that land productive. There is no reason to expect population increase to halt, birth-control advocates to the contrary. The top soil of arable land is the key to the world's livelihood and it is not unlimited. It is mandatory that better use be made of it.

Britain's Politics Economy Hinges on U.S. Policy; Aneurin Bevan Waiting for Misstep

By JOSEPH ALSOP

LONDON—The short journey from Paris to London only emphasizes with almost frightening force, the vastness of President-elect Eisenhower's future responsibility.

Here in England, as in France, there is a highly inspiring new smell of hope in the air. Here too, the outward surface of life is again returning to normal for the first time since the war. Yet this normality is none the less deceptive. The abnormality lies in the greatness of the American role. Even the pattern of Britain's domestic politics can depend on President-elect Eisenhower, as the leaders of all British political groupings confess with surprising frankness.

The brilliant but erratic Aneurin Bevan and his followers of the extreme left are counting, some consciously, some subconsciously on American follies to give them eventual victory in the complex British political game. The British Conservatives and the moderate Labor Party majority are also counting on American wisdom to permit a healthy, continuing British recovery, in which case the Bevanite movement will wither on the vine.

In this political game over here, moreover, America has been staked on the table. Broadly speaking, the vital Anglo-American partnership will go down the drain, and the Western alliance against Soviet aggression will go with it, if Ike gives the game to Nye. Bevan's nickname is "Nye" and the phrase is borrowed from an old British friend of Eisenhower's.

The reasons for all this are fundamentally quite simple. Winston Churchill's Conservative government has now gained considerable strength, mainly by bringing the British ship onto an even economic keel. But even the astute organizer of Britain's economic recovery, Chancellor of

the Exchequer R. A. Butler, frankly admits that his handiwork is highly precarious. The merest whiff of an unfavorable breeze from the United States can once more leave the British ship wallowing, taking in water, and almost out of control.

The greatest danger lies in the simple fact that Britain has no money reserves to give protection against an American economic recession. Our slight recession of 1949 brought this country to the very brink of bankruptcy. Today, in effect, if America stops buying Jaguar sports cars, the British will have to stop buying breakfast. But there are several other ways that seemingly minor decisions or trends in America can produce almost volcanic repercussions over here. For instance, withdrawal of American "defense support aid" will force radical reconsideration of the whole British rearmament program.

Meanwhile the Churchill government's margin in the House of Commons is uncomfortably slender. Even a rather moderate setback can quickly sap the new strength and self-confidence of the Conservative Party. This fact in turn gives special importance to the bitter battle within the Labor party, between the moderates doubtfully led by the stout-hearted former Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, and the extremists led by Nye Bevan.

This battle curiously resembles the long struggle within our own Republican party, between the forces that nominated President-elect Eisenhower and the isolationist followers of Sen. Robert A. Taft.

For one thing, the Bevan foreign policy, although differently explained, is rather similar in basic motive and in practical results to the Taft brand of isolationism. For another thing, Bevan has the same kind of strength within the Labor party that Taft had within the Republican party. Taft's influence rested, essentially, on his appeal to the party organization rather than the rank and file. By the same token, Bevan's influence rests on his appeal to the "hot Gospelers" who tend to pre-

dominate in the Labor party's constituency organizations.

In recent weeks, the break between the Attlee and Bevan factions has become final. In Parliament, about two-thirds of the three hundred odd Labor members follow Attlee, who is sternly disciplining the Bevanites.

Bevan, meanwhile, is relying on "the next major crisis to cause the party to rally in new unity." His most valuable stock—is anti-Americanism. The kind of crisis he expects is a British crisis caused by a failure of American world policy. The insuing "new unity" is to make him leader of labor.

One cannot be sure, of course, whether another foreign or economic crisis will produce exactly the results that Bevan expects and his opponents fear. One can be quite sure, however, that there will be the worst kind of trouble in Britain if any veering of American policy causes a renewal of Britain's economic difficulties, or if a new version of "the next major crisis" policy is trotted out in the Far East, or if President-elect Eisenhower makes any of several other possible missteps.

In truth, the opportunities for disastrous error and the opportunities for solid and inspiring progress are now almost equally great. The situation in Britain is narrowly balanced. The recurrence of crisis during these post-war years has left this country without the psychological and economic and other reserves to pass through still another major crisis with comparative impunity. Yet very great things have been accomplished here. The possibilities for healthy further development are enormous and truly stirring. Despite the narrow balance, the current British situation is most hopeful. In other words, the worst can happen if President-elect Eisenhower is not wise and bold and imaginative, and the best and most enduring results can be expected if President-elect Eisenhower gives the kind of leadership the whole Western world is waiting for.

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COMMUNIST JOKE BOOK



Reds to Try To 'Join 'em Wreck 'em'

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP Foreign News Analyst

Comment in the Soviet press on the words of Stalin, just before and at the close of the recent All-Union Communist Party, has dictated another long look at the Stalin texts. Re-reading of these texts, relating them to what the Soviet press says about them, brings into glaring relief a rather frightening prospect.

Particular attention is being paid to Stalin's instructions to Communists abroad. We begin to see that when the Communists speak of a "new program" and a "new type of party" for countries outside the Soviet orbit they mean this: a join-'em-and-wreck-'em program, and a reverse attack on western constitutions and civil liberties.

This dangerous program has been shaped by a committee of high ranking Moscow leaders to guide the party internationally.

"If you wish to be patriots of your country," Stalin said to the foreign communists, "if you wish to become the leading force of the nation," the Communists in free countries must defend such things as "bourgeois-democratic freedoms" and "national independence and national sovereignty."

This program actually was cooked up quite a long time ago, but it is only now coming to the fore among the Communist parties in Western Europe and elsewhere, now that Stalin has made it official.

Pravda and Izvestia, over and over again, picture the United States as the "international gendarme depriving other nations of their liberties and independence." The comment underscores Stalin's directives to the foreign Communists.

The order is this: Identify the Communist Party with civil rights and guarantees of personal liberty. Become the champion of all individuals whose rights under free Western constitutions can be made to appear in jeopardy.

When the Communists do this, the Kremlin believes, they will maneuver civilized governments more and more into the appearance of denying such rights.

Or they will identify Western democrats with the forces aligned against constitutional freedoms. Such a program, Stalin said, would be the best way "to lighten the work of the revolutionary and democratic Communist-inclined by his definition parties." The idea is to get groups in the non-Communist countries fighting among themselves. By assuming the role of protector of civil liberties, the Communist Party hopes thus to destroy such liberties and place the blame elsewhere. This would be the program for West Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and even for Communists in the United States.

A long Pravda article a few days ago commented: "Comrade Stalin, in his historic speech to the 19th congress of the party, pointed out to Marxist-Leninist parties the true path of uniting the masses of people around the banner of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism."

"The bourgeoisie has become still more reactionary, throwing overboard the last remnants of past liberalism and the standards of bourgeois-democratic freedoms. It threw overboard the standards of national independence and national sovereignty."

"Through this is lost past connections with the people and thus weakened itself. These standards must be picked up by the

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

THE LAST RESORTS, by Cleveland Amory (Harper; \$5)

Back in the Twenties, Atwater Kent said severely to his wife Mabel: "You aren't spending enough money."

The Kents were of Bar Harbor, and also of Palm Beach where you paid \$10,000 for one white chip in a quiet card game, where a rug in a private home cost \$50,000, where a man could rent four rooms in the Everglades Club for \$3,000 a month, where one architect alone put up \$50,000 worth of swank buildings. This is a book about colossal swank, American plan, beginning at these approximate dates: Berkshires 1846, Bar Harbor 1855, Southampton, 1875, Tuxedo Park 1886, Palm Beach 1894. Husbands who find fault with wives for spending too little are going along in filmland fairylands like Palm Springs, with its 60, or is it 600, swimming pools, but Kent's remark made sense in its day.

A boy at Yale wired his mother in the Berkshires. He was bringing home 96 college friends for the weekend, and was told she already had plans of her own so he could bring only 50. A Newport hostess could serve dinner to 100 without hiring any extra help at all. Guests in one of those 100-room cottages were provided in the morning with printed programs of the day's events. In a Southampton dining room all the silver was gold. At Tuxedo Mr. Rodman Wan-

maker was Mr. Wanmaker even to his wife. At Newport, women took their parasols right into the water when they went swimming, and men in bathing suits decorously wore white straw hats. It was Palm Beach that gave us the Palm Beach suit (manufactured in Maine); Saratoga, the Saratoga trunk... and the resort of gambler Richard Canfield who gave us Canfield; and Tuxedo, the Tuxedo. The funniest pages are quotes from Joseph H. Choate, and they are hilarious: Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish runs him a close, spicy second. Those days were incredible, fantastic, fabulous. Those days were a kind of Arabian Nights, and Aladdin was no richer than Astor, Belmont, Lorillard, Morgan, Rockefeller, Armory's account of it all is vastly entertaining.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I have two other suits besides this one, incredible as this may seem."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "en route"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Dissatisfy, disseminate, disappoint, dissimulation.

4. What does the word "importunate" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with fe that means "a personal weakness"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "I have two other suits besides this one, incredible as this may seem." 2. Pronounce accent, as in ah, so as in root, accent second syllable. 3. Disappoint. 4. Troublesomely urgent; overpressing in request or demand. (Accent second syllable). "He was willing to listen to their importunate pleas." 5. Foible.

Your Health

By Dr. Herman Sundesen

AN OVERDOSE

When a person with anemia needs extra iron in his diet, the mineral is frequently supplied in tablets. These must be used with care, as all medicines should, as there is some danger of poisoning from an overdose. Of course, the iron is not the same form as we find in a nail, but in the form of sulfate of iron, known as ferrous sulfate. The tablets are chocolate coated or candy coated, and children like them. This is the danger.

In many homes where parents do not realize the possible danger these tablets are often kept out where children can easily reach them. Parents would not allow this if they knew about the effects of iron poisoning. Too many children have needlessly died from taking a large overdose of this form of iron.

After a child has taken too many of the pills, he becomes pale, vomits, and has severe pain in the abdomen. He may collapse and have a collapse of the lung. His skin may turn blue, and blood may sometimes be seen in the bowel movement.

It is not known for sure exactly how the iron causes these severe symptoms. It is believed that the drug corrodes the lining of the stomach, causing considerable shock. Symptoms of poisoning usually appear shortly after the pills are taken.

When it is discovered that a child has helped himself to this drug, it is advisable to make him vomit or to pump out his stomach. Emetics may also be taken by mouth in order to protect the stomach lining. The doctor should always be called at once so that he can carry out the necessary treatment.

With good care and nourishment, most victims of ferrous sulfate poisoning will recover.

Safety first rules are a "must" in preventing this type of poisoning. This can be done by keeping ferrous sulfate pills away from small children, and plainly marking the bottle "dangerous" if used by older children or adults.

Iron is a great benefit if taken according to the doctor's orders. In kiddies' hands, it can prove dangerous—even a killer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

V.T. Is it dangerous to have

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

resolution offered precisely that: a fresh screening of prisoners by a new commission on which Poland and Czechoslovakia would have membership. Resolute as he is in argumentation, Vishinsky seemed today to have reached the end of the road on the Korean issue.

What may be disturbing India is the report from Peiping that Chou En-lai, Red China's foreign minister, says the Soviet proposal is the only way to bring peace. That, presumably, spells the final doom of India's proposal; and it is possible that in the face of this the Indian delegation under instruction from New Delhi might withdraw or alter its proposal. Its effect, though has been felt round the world, for it has put India on record as supporting the position of the U. N. command against use of force to coerce prisoners after an armistice is signed. If the vote Monday confirms the opinions expressed in recent days in the debates here once again it will be the Soviet Union and its Communist allies standing out against the whole world on a formula for reaching an armistice. Then it will be up to the nations composing U. N. to sustain by contributions of men and materials the resistance to Red aggression in Korea.

New York, like other cities across the land, is dressing up for Christmas. In fact Christmas preliminaries pretty well telescope Thanksgiving to draw public attention. A big Christmas tree has been set up here in front of the city hall, and the big department stores are breaking out their Yuletide decorations. Macy's had its traditional parade yesterday which I missed because of a conference with the foreign minister of Ethiopia. We ended that in time, however, to get to a turkey dinner in New Jersey.

hair removed from the upper lip? I have this condition and would like it corrected.

Answer: Usually, hair on the lip can be carefully and safely removed by electrolysis. However, your physician will be the best judge to decide whether or not it is possible in your case.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"I don't insist my husband do his Christmas shopping early... I've learned that he gets more liberal as he gets more desperate..."

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