

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"  
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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## Spending on Atomic Energy

The Oregonian is shocked at the proposal of the Eisenhower administration to curtail outlays in the development of atomic energy by 30 per cent under the provisions of the Truman budget. This curtailment reports the Portland paper, is to be chiefly in fields that would prove most productive for civilian benefit. Postponement of work on reactors for atom-powered aircraft carriers and aircraft "strikes at the heart of progress toward development of atomic generators for electric power." It sees curtailment of work in physics, chemistry and metallurgy, in research in colleges and universities, delays in work in biology and medicine which give great promise for good to the human race. With the stockpile of atomic weapons ample for the initial phases of a war, the Oregonian thinks it is a mistake to concentrate the spending on the military side of atomic energy, even for the purpose of balancing the national budget.

So great is the concealment from the general public of the work of the atomic energy commission that the layman is greatly handicapped in discussing its program. About all he knows is that enormous sums have been spent on producing the A-bomb and the H-bomb, that many tests have been made in the desert and on atolls in the Pacific of atomic weapons, that the destructiveness of these bombs has been greatly increased in ratio to size. He knows also that isotopes are available for use in medicine and industry and research, and that considerable experimentation has gone forward in developing reactors to generate power for civilian use. But he is quite helpless in passing judgment on the vast sums involved and their apportionment for various purposes.

Hence with all sympathy for the Oregonian's plea for swift utilization of new knowledge for promoting human welfare, and for probing the secrets of the atom to learn new methods of control for its beneficent use, we feel we have to rely on the constituted authorities to make decisions in this area of the budget. These authorities are the atomic energy commission, the President, the joint committee of the House and Senate which has kept in intimate touch with the work of the commission, and the Congress itself.

We have to realize that the administration has as its first concern the security of the nation. Involved in that is the race for pre-eminence in employment of atomic power in

the military field. We think we are ahead—and are determined to stay ahead. If the choice here is guns or butter, then for the time being guns will get the preference. At the same time there must have been terrific waste in this program. Of what practical value is the atomic cannon so heavy it cannot negotiate bad terrain? A plane is a much more flexible and dependable vehicle for delivery of an atomic missile. Scrutiny of spending is what the new administration is devoting its time to; and it may be preventing waste funds for furthering research for civilian use of atomic energy and its by-products.

In the end, as in the beginning, the people will have to rely on the President and the Congress for they are the ones responsible for selecting the most urgent needs among the many which press for early attention. The Oregonian's eloquent plea for money for developing the peacetime values of atomic power deserves thoughtful attention in Washington; but we can't gamble on security in an atomic age.

## Referral of Civil Rights Bill

A preliminary petition for referral of SB 169, the civil rights bill, has been filed with the Secretary of State. Some 23,000 valid signatures from now, the bill will be put in suspense until voted on by the people in 1954. Getting that many signers is not a simple task; but if they are obtained the issue then will be fought out before the electorate. Reliance is had on the popular expression in Portland where a municipal anti-discrimination ordinance was defeated in 1950 by a vote of 77,084 to 60,919.

This is a "free country" and there are those who want to stretch the freedom to abide freedom. As long as the democratic process is employed, one cannot well protest resort to its even use for ends one disapproves of.

The value of a civil rights law is largely educational rather than an invoking of police power. It helps to revise patterns of thinking which embrace color prejudice, bringing them more into accord with what we regard as the democratic and Christian conception of human equality under the law.

The campaign, if one is to be waged, should be fought on this level, rather than on "You wouldn't want your daughter to marry a 'negro' level. Chances are there will be plenty of klukskism turned loose; but Oregon voters are pretty sensible and able to discount appeals to raw prejudice. So if a referendum comes, let it come.

The House has been whetting its paring knives for operation on department budgets. But Wednesday it sheathed them when the appropriation for agriculture was up. Instead the House voted to increase the \$140 million allotted for soil conservation by \$55 million. Just the usual auction bid for the farm vote.

Secretary Douglas McKay may now be considered "blooded." John L. Lewis has taken him on, accusing McKay of being willing to have "the blood of coal miners on his hands" because he has recommended a new man for director of the bureau of mines, a province Lewis claims as his own.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT



"... And I'm sure the club's own delegation to London will do everything possible to make the coronation a smashing success!"

## The Safety Valve

Local Deaf Group Protest Deaf "Beggars" To The Editor

It has been brought to the attention of the writers, and members of the Salem Chapter of the Oregon Association of the Deaf, that certain out-of-the-state deaf persons have come into the community to peddle cheap trinkets. This is out and out begging because stressing their deafness, they are demanding donations that are far in excess of the true value of the articles offered for "sale."

The deaf people of Salem are proud of their record as hard working and respectable citizens. They pay their taxes,

spend their money in town, obey all laws, and are contributing to, and sharing in, the benefits of the city.

These peddlers, or beggars in disguise, hand out cheap articles and, with the plea that deafness prevents their finding suitable work, ask people to donate sums far in excess of the real worth of the trinket to be "sold." The deaf people of Salem are proud that this argument is false. The deaf can, and do, find gainful employment.

The City of Salem requires peddlers to have a license. Ask to see this Salem license before any money is handed out. Should the peddle be without the

## By Lichy Trade Hopes Prompt Red Peace Moves

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
AP Foreign News Analyst

The liberation of Bill Oatis, like the many other Communist gestures since the arrival of Georgi Malenkov on the world scene, seems tied up with a desperate determination to open up East-West trade.

The entire peace offensive—dating back long before the death of Stalin—apparently has been aimed at the trade goal. It is succeeding. Daily, dispatches from abroad tell of increased pressure for trading back and forth across the Iron Curtain.

There are a number of good reasons for this offensive. In the first place, the merciless exploitation of the captive European countries of the East has brought the civilian economies of the area to a dangerously low level.

Associated Press Correspondent Dan de Luce, who got to Warsaw Saturday amid this new wave of Communist gestures, confirmed Western suspicions. The astronomical prices for consumer goods, far beyond the reach of the highest wages, underscores the severe shortages of everyday necessities brought about by the swift tempo of industrialization imposed by the Soviet Union to further its own plans.

Reports from inside the USSR

have indicated that much of the goods going into the consumer economy have been coming from countries like Czechoslovakia and Poland, while the USSR points its whole program toward heavy industry—toward building the industrial base to guarantee Soviet security at home and to permit Moscow to engage in maneuvers which eventually will amount to a trade war.

The death of Stalin has made the peace toward such Soviet goals much swifter. But the pattern of this peace offensive dates back more than a year, back to early 1952, when Stalin hinted at the possibility of a great power meeting and told the Indian ambassador there were no outstanding problems which could not be solved.

There is a strong suggestion now, in retrospect, that this was the voice of Malenkov speaking behind scenes. Stalin was not yet buried before Malenkov and his cohorts took up the same theme. The offensive began to take shape in March, 1952, with the much-heralded international economic conference in Moscow. The campaign coincided with the American presidential campaign. The idea was to start a groundswell of pressure which now is much in evidence.

In September, 1952, the Peiping peace congress, a conference of international Communist puppets, dutifully announced itself in favor of "peaceful solution" of all conflicts, including Korea. The theme was repeated at the October Communist Party congress in Moscow, which was the occasion for a super-Comintern meeting of 115 Communist Party leaders from 45 countries to map the next steps. All through these phases of the campaign, right up to the end of 1952 and the Vienna "world peace congress," the West was slow to nibble at the bait.

But then Stalin died. This fact alone gave the Reds' world peace offensive the shot in the arm it needed. Yet, outside of Stalin's death, there has been little real change.

PANTS PROTECT DOWNFALL

VANCOUVER (AP)—A youth who wore two pairs of trousers was one of four shoplifters convicted and fined in court here. Officers explained the inner pair, with cuffs tied tight at the bottom, was used to hold stolen groceries.

## Zoning Plan Described to Exchange Club

Features of the proposed new city zoning ordinance, under preparation since 1950, were described to Salem Exchange Club Wednesday by Robert K. Powell, member of Salem Planning and Zoning Commission.

The ordinance, which it is hoped to have in effect next fall, would break residential, business and industrial zones into sub-classes; exclude residences from industrial areas, as well as vice versa; require off-street parking provisions; establish building setbacks along arterial streets.

Asked as to acceptance of the plan at recent public hearings, Powell said few people have turned out to comment except those who have complained about some features, and some areas have made hardly any comment.

Club President Peter Geiser announced that the nominating committee will comprise Tom Roberts, Irvin Bryan, Otto Wilson, L. P. Campbell and Kenneth Sherman. Robert Brownell is heading a committee to plan a club picnic, and William Phelps reported on work of a committee studying water fluoridation.

## Traffic Death Brings Suit For \$15,000

Death of Emmitt Hoyt Henry of Salem in a truck-motorcycle collision April 23 is the subject of a \$15,000 damage suit filed Wednesday in Marion County Circuit Court.

The suit was brought by Joan Emaline Henry, administratrix of the 22-year-old Henry's estate, against George and Anna A. Cadwell, owners of Cadwell Oil Co., and Raymond Caldwell, driver of the truck.

Henry died after a collision between his motorcycle and the oil truck at 260 Boone Rd.

## One of Ike's Motives in Radio, TV Talks, Tours Is to Gain Support of U.S. People

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — Probably the most interesting feature of the President's radio talk on the budget is its status as a new departure.

Other appeals to the people and appearances before the people will follow shortly. After a further appearance on television this week, there will be a swing westward, to Minnesota, North Dakota and elsewhere; and then will come an eastern trip, beginning with the Dartmouth commencement.

Those who are qualified to report on the development of Eisenhower's thinking, emphatically say that a larger purpose lies behind all these orations and excursions. Eisenhower wants to be a strong President. He is coming to realize that the source of presidential strength is the whole people of the United States. He now sees that he must mobilize his popular support, in order to exercise full authority in Congress and in his party.

This represents a change that is subtle, yet radical. There is nothing new in Eisenhower's desire not to be remembered as one of the large, unhappy company of weak American Presidents. But his ideas about how to be a strong President are plainly evolving.

When he took office, his concept of the presidency was much more passive and much less political. Confucius all but summed up the Eisenhower concept, in a famous but slightly optimistic remark, "Let the ruler desire good, and the people will be good." The numerous inquiries on Eisenhower's first hundred days sounded a bit like variations on an ancient Confucianist theme, that the Son of Heaven did not need to "decide," or to "act," or even to "move," but only to "radiate benevolence."

No one is better at radiating benevolence than Dwight D. Eisenhower. His radiations have not exactly "set in order all under heaven," as the Confucianist used to promise rather more than 2,000 years ago. Harmony with Congress has if anything diminished the President's power in Congress. Harmony in the Republican party has encouraged the anti-Eisenhower faction in the hope of taking over. In dealing with other politicians, amiability has not proved to be a universal panacea.

On the other hand, the presidential radiations have notably increased Eisenhower's already enormous popular support. The polls attest it. The President himself had the fact forcibly called to his attention on his short visit to New York, when crowds lined the evening streets waiting to see him pass, almost in the manner of crowds in the high excitement of campaign time. The good will of the people of the United States can be called into play to overcome opposition, whenever Eisenhower chooses to exploit this supreme presidential prerogative.

It is hard to say just when or how the decision that this would be useful began to take shape in the President's mind. With respect to dealing with Congress, the White House staff

This Day  
**25 Years Ago**

From Statesman Files

MAY 21, 1928

George Rossman, who headed ticket for the state supreme court at the primary election, issued a statement of thanks to the voters. Rossman had a lead of 10,000 votes over the next contestant.

Temperature in Salem dropped to 77 maximum after registering 91 yesterday and 87 the day before. Cyclone struck Echo, Oregon, and Bend hit by violent electrical storm.

Miss E. A. Frazier arrived from California to spend three months with her brother, G. D. Frazier, who is proprietor of Salem Engraving Company. has been divided for a considerable period. The policy of harmony at almost any cost, includ-

ing the cost of very grave concessions, has strong proponents such as the President's Congressional liaison, Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Parsons. But other members of the staff have challenged this policy more and more strongly and sharply.

More generally, the leading members of the Cabinet, the chiefs of the Eisenhower faction in the Republican party, and a fair number of the President's trusted private friends, have long been urging the President to talk more freely to the country. They have argued that good will was not enough—that there must be strong, plain spoken popular support for specific Eisenhower policies. That, they have said, could only be secured by "going to the people," by "taking his case to the voters."

Certain incidents have also played their role in Eisenhower's evolution. One was the tremendous New York turn-out, which moved him very deeply. Another, of a different sort, was the bad quarter-hour at the White House three weeks ago, when the \$2,500,000,000 budget cut was first presented to the Congressional leaders. The leaders' complaint about the inadequacy of the cuts, and particularly the downright angry reaction of Sen. Robert A. Taft, seemed to have suggested to the President that collaboration alone would not make him master in his own house.

If you think about it, the step is large one for persuading politicians to persuading the people, so that the people can persuade the politicians by the old familiar method of applying the heat to their backsides.

If this step is taken successfully, the significance will be very great indeed. The Eisenhower administration will be purged of its worst weakness, which has been a curious failure to realize its own power. The President will begin really to lead, instead of allowing himself to be led by those who tell him what the "country will and won't stand for." And in the immediate future, the Senators and Representatives who are preparing to defy Eisenhower on such issues as reciprocal trade, foreign aid, and the budget in general, will find the going very hard indeed.

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