

Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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Trade With Red China

A report of the McCarthy subcommittee on permanent investigations says that shipping by U. S. allies to Red China was 12 times greater the first quarter of this year than in the same period of 1952. It criticizes our State Department for failing to stop this trade and denounces the British firms in Hong Kong who persist in trading with the Red aggressor. Western Germany is also listed as having brought its trade with China this year to record heights.

What the news reports hardly make clear is that not all trade with Red China is banned, only that in strategic materials. The committee report quotes Secretary Dulles as saying it is "not now feasible" to stop all allied trade with China. What the State Department has been doing is to put an end to shipments of materials which would help China carry on the war in Korea. Britain says its trade with China is in non-strategic goods. The press summaries of the report do not state to what extent the trade with China has violated the embargo. As a matter of fact the representatives of Britain, France and the United States at their recent conference reaffirmed their present policies toward Red China "in existing circumstances and pending further consultation." This means extension of the embargo and presumably no admission of Red China to U.N. If and when a truce is signed this policy would be subject to re-examination.

Anyone familiar with the China coast and the proximity of Hong Kong and the Portuguese Macao knows the ease with which smuggling is carried on. Oriental traders are not those to spurn a dollar; and it is no doubt true that there is considerable shipping of strategic materials to China from countries on this side of the Iron Curtain. By this time, however, it should be through irregular channels and not with any official countenance.

What the United States must realize though is that other countries must trade to live. We limit by tariffs the volume of trade with our own country. Europe naturally turns to areas where historically it has conducted much of its trading. France and the Soviet Union recently concluded a trade agreement. If Europe can build up its trade it will be less dependent on the United States for special aid. Our policy will be to discourage trade in strategic materials with enemy states; but if and when peace is restored in Korea and the cold war moderates in Europe we must expect the expansion of trade, and that in itself will be for the health of all nations.

Chiang Kai-shek has been giving his troops on Formosa and islands off the mainland some trial heats in the way of raids on Red-held China. Last week they staged a big one on Tungshan island and report it was a great success. They say they killed a thousand Communists and captured several hundred more. And the inhabitants gave them a cordial welcome. The fact that they withdrew throws doubt on the "success" of the venture save as a needling raid on the Reds.

Expenditures in Disease Research

A recent communication in our Safety Valve criticizing our government for putting up money to finance fights against diseases of domestic animals while neglecting diseases of humans caught the eye of Rep. Walter Norblad. From him we get the information that the federal government has spent this year on public health alone \$284 million. To that might well be added the sums spent by state and county and city departments of health.

In research the government spent \$18 million last year on cancer research, \$11 million on mental health research, \$12 million on heart disease research, and additional sums on other human ailments. A few days ago Secretary Hobby of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare dedicated a new hospital at Bethesda, Md., which will be devoted solely to research in diseases of the human body.

On top of this are the large sums expended annually by private foundations and publicly owned laboratories. In fact studies in the prevention and cure of disease share quite generously in public appropriations and private philanthropies.

Oregon Republicans are planning a "congressional dinner" in Portland for Aug. 8th, with the plates \$100 per, the excess over the meal cost going into the party treasury. Present will be all the Republican delegation in Congress, and the speaker will be the party national chairman, Leonard W. Hall. Most of the party rallies are attended by political candidates, present or prospective; and we wonder how many of them will pungle up the \$100 to hear a party chairman.

Douglas McKay is a descendant of the McKays of very early Oregon history, but now he has been "adopted" as a member of a tribe which long preceded the whites in these parts. He is now "Mountain Chief" of the Blackfeet tribe in Montana, and his wife, Mabel, is "Wolverine Woman." We are glad the Blackfeet are giving names instead of lifting scalps nowadays. They had an evil reputation in the days when Doug's forebears were buying the fur trade of the Northwest.

Oliver Mansfield, the FBI's representative in Salem for several years, listened closely, saw much, said nothing. As a capable agent of a capable organization, his unsung work is being rewarded with promotion to Washington, D. C. Those who have worked with him in difficult times will wish him well, confident in his quiet judgment and certain of his future success.

Eight states paid over half of the income taxes collected in the last fiscal year by the federal government. California, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas paid \$40,165,535,000 out of the total of \$69,595,916,000. Oregon paid \$471,709,073 which is just about as much as the state spends for all purposes in a biennium.

Vice President Richard Nixon told the Boy Scouts at the California Jamboree that he didn't get to join the Scouts as a boy because he had to work in his father's grocery. That was good training for him, however; and he's a regular Scout now because he tries to do a good turn for Eisenhower every day.

Stalin hounded Trotsky wherever he sought refuge, and finally he was polished off in Mexico. To be labeled a Trotskyite became the badge of infamy. Now Beria is undone, and presumably the convenient way of disposing of enemies will be to call them Beria-ites.

Unsung Radio Man Panned by McCarthy As 'Reward' for Aiding Anti-Communists

By STEWART ALSOP

BERLIN—This is the story of how one man served the interests of the United States—and how he was rewarded.

The man in question is Gordon Ewing, state department foreign service officer, class three. He is a youngish man, with a hesitant manner and a small mustache.

It does not often fall to class three foreign service officers to take independent decisions which might affect the course of history. But this was Gordon Ewing's peculiar lot.

At 2:30 in the afternoon of last June 16, Ewing was attending a routine administrative meeting at the headquarters of RIAS, American Radio station in Berlin, of which he is political program director. The meeting was interrupted by the incredible news that the workers in the Soviet sector of Berlin were staging a march on the Communist government buildings.

From this moment on, for 36 hours, Gordon Ewing had to take in his own responsibility a whole series of hair-raising decisions. The RIAS station is the official arm of the American government. As everyone knows, the Soviets have the physical power to take over all Berlin in a matter of hours. Overtly inspired American propaganda to rebellion by the Germans against the Soviet occupying power might give the Soviets precisely the pretext they need to move on Berlin or to make the worst possible trouble for the American government in some other way.

As the afternoon of June 16 wore on, it became clear to Ewing that what was happening in East Berlin was no flash in the pan. A full-scale riot was in progress, Communist flags were

being torn down, Communist police cars burned and wrecked. At 4:30 in the afternoon, a workers delegation from the Soviet sector appeared at the RIAS station and requested permission to broadcast an appeal for a general strike, to begin the next morning.

This was Ewing's first big decision. His superiors in Bonn and Washington did not know the situation, and there was no time to consult them anyway. A weakling might have ignored the worker's request, and continued the regularly scheduled broadcasts. A fool might have given the Soviets a valid pretext for any counter-action they wished to take. Ewing did neither. He simply included, on the regular hourly broadcast, a deadpan straight news account of the visit of the strike leaders, and of their plans for a strike.

Then came a second big decision. Dr. Eberhard Schutz, star radio commentator for RIAS, a former Communist with a passionate hatred for Communism, submitted to Ewing the text of a brilliant commentary on events in East Berlin, ending on the note, "We hope we shall have more such victories to report." Again, a timid man would have killed the Schutz commentary. Ewing pondered for a few minutes, and told Schutz to go ahead.

Ewing "broke" the regular schedule to devote all radio time to the uprisings. Towards midnight, an old friend among the American officials in Berlin telephoned Ewing and said: "Gordon, I hope you know what you're doing. You could start a war this way."

Meanwhile, all over East Germany, little groups of angry men were clustered around radios, listening as RIAS described the events of the day and the strike leaders plans for the next day. On June 17, the incredible happened. In city after city the workers rose, chased the terrified Communist functionaries out of their

offices and took over the cities.

The incredible could not have happened without the RIAS broadcasts which Ewing boldly approved. By nightfall on June 17 Soviet troops and tanks had crushed the uprisings, but at a terrible cost to the Soviet Union for which Lavrenti Beria was to pay dearly. By the morning of June 18, Gordon Ewing was tired, for he had not slept for two full days and the kind of lonely courage he had displayed is peculiarly exhausting. Before leaving his office for a rest, he glanced at the American wire service reports.

Gordon Ewing, he read, was one of the "pro-Communists" whom Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy meant to "take by the scruff of the neck." So, McCarthy hinted darkly, was Ewing's wife. In a way Ewing was not entirely surprised. McCarthy obviously meant to use the brilliant Schutz to prove his charge that RIAS was "run by Communists." As for Ewing's pretty wife, her eccentric stepfather had taken her as a child on a trip to Russia—and this was grist for the McCarthy mill. Finally, Ewing knew that a German journalist-adventurer, whom he had fired from RIAS for his inability to distinguish fact from fancy, had been pouring poison into eagerly receptive American ears.

As this is written, Ewing exists in a sort of limbo. McCarthy had not yet made good his threat, and the State Department had not yet offered Ewing up to McCarthy as a blood sacrifice, as in the case of Charles Thayer, Theodore Kagan and other able men here in Germany. But the pattern is very familiar. It is now generally accepted practice here, for example, to encourage any disgruntled foreigner to blacken the reputation of any American officials. Surely, these days, the United States has an odd way of rewarding courage and intelligence in those who serve the interests of the United States.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"In a moment, our verdict . . . but first a few words about the superior brand of justice obtainable in this courtroom . . ."

Comes the Dawn in Conrad France

When that new school in the Keizer area is completed it will be only 200 feet north of Manbrin Gardens area. You think this is a break for MG kids attending the school next fall? Well, the catch is there is not yet a road crossing that 200 foot-strip between the school and the Gardens home area. So, unless things are changed, kids will have to walk (or parent must haul 'em) out to the North River Road and then back to the new school in a roundabout way. This will mean a mile for some families to get to school, even though they'll be living only a few hundred feet away . . .

So, while the kiddies involved are playing away their vacation days, unaware of what may be in store this fall, school officials and other interested parties are scratching their heads, trying to find a way out of the problem. A road across the intervening strip would do the trick, but it's private property. The county court is sympathetic, but doesn't have money to go around buying new roads.

One of the busiest places in Salem back in the days when horsepower was counted in horses will soon be torn down. It is the old wood building at the northwest corner of S. Liberty and Ferry Sts. Recently a car park it was originally a livery stable. The Salem directory of 1871 lists it as a stable owned by J. C. Booth and E. H. Plamondon . . . Later the Boedinger family operated it for many years. Old-timers remember that, what with the place housing the town's doctors' horses and rigs, and brewery horses the Liberty Stables was a busy place indeed.

Speaking of landmarks Mrs. B. O. (Agnes) Schucking, Eola florist, also is up to HER heirlooms in Salem property which made good. In this case it wasn't the land but her home which was involved. Her original girlhood home was first built on the southwest corner of Chemeketa and Liberty Sts. Same corner where couple months ago Lipman Wolfe Co. of Portland bought a new store site. Well, when Agnes was three the folks built a bigger house and moved the old house to Marion and High Sts.—way out in the country, then.

And recently the Marion-High property was bought for a Meier & Frank store development. The old house, long since gone, was on the corner now occupied by Trailway Depot. And of course nothing remains of the fine old Gilbert (Agnes' folks) home at the Chemeketa corner, also the big wood boardwalk which lined the street there and was in itself something pretty classy . . .

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

the counties of Oregon and to bring assessments up more nearly to prevailing values. Gallo-way, Wharton, McClean and now Stewart are the commissioners who have pressed this program, with considerable success. But assessors run into trouble with their reforms, as has been observed in Lane, Clackamas and Multnomah counties. The problem is to bring up values in an orderly manner which will not bear unfairly on property owners in one section or of one class. There is still a lot of work to be done.

Giles French, member of several former interim committees, has been gunning for abolishment of the personal property tax. The case against it is exceedingly strong. Like the excess profits tax it has few defenders. The stumbling block is to provide a substitute source of revenue. Many counties derive a considerable part of their income from personal property tax receipts. Without them or a substitute the local would roll off onto real property.

Over the last quarter century these legislative interim committees have accomplished a great deal. The Oregon system of taxation is largely a product of their efforts. The grist of income tax bills adopted in the 1953 session came from the 1951-52 interim committee. With such seasoned students of taxation in Oregon on this committee it is safe to say that its findings will be quite sensible. In defining "true cash value" the committee will be wise enough to temper the ideal with the practical. There is no necessity for a tax revolution. What is needed is steady progress toward well recognized goals of spreading equitably the burdens which rest on owners of prop-

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

July 21, 1943
Albert L. Girod, owner of a large farm near Salem, has resigned as USDA war board fieldman, to join the new Washington county flax growers processing plant near Hillsboro.

Two hundred persons in Astoria were left homeless in a \$100,000 fire which complicated Astoria's acute war housing shortage.

25 Years Ago

July 21, 1928
Yankees make record jaunt around world. John Henry Mears and B. D. Collier completed the globe circuit in 23 days.

The new First Presbyterian Church has been completed and is in readiness for ceremonies. The new \$125,000 edifice is Colonial in design.

The Oregon magazine, published by Murray Wade, has in the current issue illustrations and descriptions of the operation of the Western Paper Converting Company.

40 Years Ago

July 21, 1913
Miss Dorothy Steusloff received a broken arm and her parents and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Steusloff and Mrs. suffered severe bruises and cuts when their automobile turned over near Jefferson.

Papers were filed in the circuit court to enjoin the secretary of state from placing on the ballot the workmen's compensation act.

Oregon National guardsmen of the capital city are much interested in reports from Mexico. Local army men think they may go to war before October. (They did.)

erty for the support of government.

Eddie Gilmore Reports: Stalin Learned Formula for Controlling Church in Russia

EDITOR'S NOTE — Eddie Gilmore of The Associated Press has spent 11 years in the Soviet Union. He has had ample opportunity to observe the status of religion there—specifically, to see how Communist cynicism works in dealing with the church. Here is his revealing report.

By EDDY GILMORE

PARIS (AP) — Since Stalin's death there has been no noticeable change in the Soviet government's attitude toward the church, or in the church's attitude toward the government.

There may be some chance of the former, but it's highly unlikely that the Russian orthodox church — i. Russia—is going to rebel, or press its case for independence.

Religion is deep in the hearts of millions of Soviet citizens and Stalin, during the war, discovered this. More important to him, he learned how to control it.

He set up a government agency, functioning under the Council of Ministers, of which he was chairman, to supervise the church. (Some called it the Commissariat of God.)

Sent to Prison, Exile

Large numbers of priests and prelates of the Russian orthodox church, as everyone knows, lost their lives during and after the revolution. Thousands of others were sent to prison, or to exile in Siberian villages. Many others just faded into oblivion as quickly as they could. But all did not disappear by far.

And there were the churches, everywhere. There still are. Look over the horizon of Moscow or any Soviet city and you see more spires and church steeples than anything else. But this does not mean they are operating today.

Many Churches

When I got to Russia 11 years ago, one of the most striking sights was all these churches. It looked as if the government had been unable to make up its mind what to do with them.

But this doesn't go for all of them. Large number had been pulled down. Others had been converted into living quarters for a greatly crowded people, some into movie houses, and in some villages into grain storage places, or buildings connected with machine tractor stations.

Praised Stalin

The accord was pretty solid. The patriarch praised Stalin publicly, commended Hitler, muttered the party line about the absence of a second front and pretty soon won the "Order of Lenin."

Real mob scenes took place around the churches. The first Easter they were opened under government smirks, if not smiles. Thousands got in, but many thousands just couldn't find room.

Opium of the People

I, and I'm sure other correspondents too, wrote that the shrine

Stalin decide to let the churches openly operate. It could have been the success which the Germans had in this field, particularly in the Ukraine and in Byelorussia. That's one thing the invaders seemed to do right in Russia.

Woman Approaches

I stood in front of a church in Poltova one day shortly after it was retaken by the Red army. Seeing we were foreigners, a courageous old woman came up.

"You see that church," she said. "It's open. Well, you know you opened it? The Germans. It took the Germans to get it opened, but they're letting it run now. I mean our people. They've even put in a bell."

Such incidents may have been taken to Stalin by the Security Police, or he may have felt that he could control the church quite satisfactorily, as the czars immediately before him had done.

Commissariat for God

In any case, Stalin set up the Commissariat for God. The church leaders — such as could be scraped together and given the security test — went into a meeting, and before long we had a patriarch, metropolitans, deacons and priests.

Churches lit up and operated. Lush ikons that had been stored away, heaven knows where, were produced and installed. Bells began ringing once more and the faithful flocked to their old places of worship, burning candles and saying prayers, many giving thanks to comrade Stalin for opening the churches.

Denounce U. S.

But all these fellows got up at a religious conference that we attended — a couple of summers ago and denounced, according to formula, the Western imperialists, the warmongers and the aggressive policies of the American rulers.

I should report, and quickly, that one of them whom I knew by sight and who knew me by sight, came around later and said, "I hope I do hope you understand why I had to make that speech."

The Russian people can adapt themselves to almost anything. In many a Russian home — in the days I could visit Russian homes — I found an ikon in one corner, a candle, or a low powered electric bulb burning beneath it, and a colored portrait of Stalin hanging on the center.

"There's nothing wrong with this," said a friend of mine once. "He added with a smile, 'both are allowed.'"

466 Acts of '53 Legislature Become Laws of State Today

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

Associate Press Writer

Oregon has 466 new laws today, including important civil rights, education, highway, labor and forestry legislation.

These laws, the bulk of the work of the 1953 Legislature, have gone into effect 90 days after the end of the session. There are 255 others that already are law because they contained emergency clauses.

The most important of the bills becoming law will do these things:

1. Expand Oregon's teacher training program by adding training of high school teachers and liberal arts courses at the colleges of education, and provide four-year liberal arts courses and teacher training at Portland State College.

2. Simplify the state tax system by putting income tax into the state general fund.

3. Make it illegal for public eating, lodging and amusement places to discriminate against minority groups.

4. Permit sale of 32 million dollars worth of highway bonds to finish the Highway Commission's five-year-emergency road building program.

5. Ban organizational picketing by labor unions.

6. Tighten the forestry laws, requiring logging operators to take stronger precautions against fire.

The session laws, containing the 724 laws passed by the legislature, go on sale Tuesday at \$6.50 per copy.

The bill providing straight \$600 personal income tax exemptions for every person goes into effect, benefiting parents of two or more children.

Permits Bridge Tolls

Another important new law will permit tolls on the Vancouver-Portland highway bridge. The toll money will be used to finance a second bridge.

Other major bills becoming law Tuesday will:

Let the governor appoint the Tax Commission.

Provide a two-year study of the use of water resources.

Require public hearings after power companies impose electric surcharges.

Permit the governor to postpone hunting seasons during periods of extreme forest fire hazard.

China Weary Of Saving Russia's Face

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.

Associated Press News Analyst

The Korean truce situation seems to be back about where it was a month ago, when observers were expecting the truce to be signed any day.

Then it was blown sky high by South Korean opposition. Now there is every indication of an early signing.

Not only were the Communists getting down to brass tacks on the last technical details, but they resumed work on a building designed to take care of more people — including reporters — than the makeshift in which negotiations have taken place.

Czech and Polish members of the proposed truce advisory commission were reported to have arrived in Peiping en route to the front.

This matched the presence in Tokyo of the truly neutral members from Sweden and Switzerland. Armistice commission members were meeting for the first time.

The new situation marked acceptance by the Reds of the fact that, no matter how much the Allies might regret the action of South Korea in liberating North Korean prisoners last month, the Communist demand that the U. N. accept responsibility for their return was absurd.

The Reds managed, however, in their statement of willingness to go ahead with the truce, to hold on to the prisoner issue for revival later at the conference on political settlements.

By securing the right to enforce the truce against South Korea, they also maneuvered themselves into a position on the record which could conceivably be used in the future as the basis for a new charge of aggression such as the bald lie that was told when North Korea launched the war in the beginning.

This seemed at most, however, to be a far-fetched contingency. That the Communists, if not checked on a world basis, will one day attempt to return to Korea is almost a foregone conclusion. But hardly on a basis of the immediate events of today.

The Allies, of course, are playing today's situation deadpan. The Communists have arrived at the trough too often without drinking. The South Koreans are still talking rough, though not nearly so roughly as before. But the Communists already have demonstrated that even a rough statement

Law Changes Status of Some Farm Work

Under a 1953 legislative act, operative Tuesday, any farmer who employs workmen, other than those regularly employed as farm help, to do logging, sawmilling or construction work on the farm, will be regarded as engaging in a hazardous occupation, the State Industrial Accident Commission reported Monday.

Farmers who now have accounts with the accident commission or file for coverage after the effective date of the law will have no protection as employers for such hazardous work until a notice of engaging in such hazardous occupation is filed by the farmer employer.

The Legislature, according to the commission, cancelled an order which provided that construction work when performed by other than regular farm labor would be considered as incidental to farming.

The commission said the new legislation will affect the operation of many farmers who have elected to come under the commission's protection and others who contemplate doing so.

can be seized as excuse for delay if they see any profit in it.

The whole situation within the Communist sphere, however, suggests that the Reds have now reached the point where they want to get it over. They've squeezed all they can out of it, and taken some knocks they didn't expect.

We can't know what they are thinking. A truce fits into the world-wide "peace offensive." It fits into a situation in which Russia and her satellite governments are trying to assuage rebellious subjects with shorter work weeks, more food, and more consumer goods.

By this token Russia is less able to contribute to the Chinese war effort right at a time when China has been ravaged by famine and flood.

But my hunch is that the more cooperative attitude at Panmunjom is also connected with a general weakening of Moscow control over the satellites due to the unstable situation in the Kremlin; that China has grown weary of attempting to rescue the Korean chestnut which Russia threw into the fire in the first place, and is taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation with other troubles.

Termites ordinarily attack only dead or dying wood.

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