

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Air Secretary Is Research Engineer

For Secretary of Defense President Eisenhower deviated from his previous pattern of turning to the field of business. He chose Donald A. Quarles, Yale graduate, an electrical engineer by profession, whose career had been spent chiefly in technical work for Bell Laboratories and Western Electric, branches of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. He has been serving as Assistant Secretary of Defense, where he was in direct charge of research for the armed forces. By coincidence U. S. News and World Report published last week an interview with Quarles on "push button" weapons of war. His replies to questions give a much better understanding of the spread of weapons research, the attainments and the limitations in this field.

As for interplanetary travel Quarles put this strictly in the realm of fancy, though travel outside the earth's atmosphere "may be within the realm of physical possibilities." He defined a guided missile as a combination of a warhead, a propulsion system to carry the warhead to an objective, a guidance system to give it direction. There are two or three dozen types of such missiles. Some, like the Nike, are for defense against aircraft. Others are from surface to surface, pilotless aircraft which may be guided quite precisely to a target. As for the intercontinental guided missile Quarles expressed the view "that it will be some time before it appears in the advanced, refined forms." The Nike is not 100 per cent effective, but "they are good enough to do the job."

Guided missiles will not make the bomber plane obsolete in the next decade. Quarles thinks that "within any future that I can foresee, these guided missiles will be auxiliary to, or supplementary to, rather than a replacement of, the present type of weaponry."

The new Secretary for Air put up a plea for more attention to the study of science in our schools, and emphasized the need for more persons with technical skills in the armed forces for the handling of the new types of weapons. He pointed out the career incentive plan the armed services offer in the hope of increasing the average length of service of men in uniform.

A reading of the U. S. News interview gives one a good impression of Mr. Quarles. He is definitely a career man in his profession who is now devoting his talents to the security of our nation. As Secretary of the Air Force he will have direct responsibility on what is now recognized as the primary branch of the service for the conduct of modern warfare.

President Eisenhower has been made an honorary member of a volunteer fire department near Gettysburg. He is well qualified since his principal chore has been to put out fires 'round the world.

Crisis at Formosa May Have Started Russ Move to Eliminate Danger of New Wars

By STEWART ALSOP
(Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of reports summing up Stewart Alsop's experiences in the Soviet Union, which he brought out with him from Moscow.)

LONDON — Has there been a real change in Soviet policy? Especially since Geneva, this question has been uppermost in almost everybody's mind. Some weeks spent in the Soviet Union suggest that the most obvious answer is also the most accurate — that there has been a change; that the change is perfectly real; but that it does not go deep.

This answer applied equally to Soviet foreign and domestic policy. Experienced Western observers believe that, at some point last spring, the Presidium reached a formal decision to take certain measures to reduce the danger of war.

It is very probable that the crisis in Asia first gave rise to this decision. Although there is no hard evidence to prove it, all Western observers in Moscow believe that the Soviet Union made a major effort to restrain the Chinese Communists from attacking the offshore islands last spring. At any rate, since then, it has become more and more clear that the Soviet leaders genuinely do want to reduce the risk of war and to initiate an international breathing spell.

But there is no informed Westerner in Moscow who believes that the change in Soviet foreign policy goes deeper than that. Nobody believes for a moment that the Soviet leaders are ready to make the sort of basic changes in policy which a true world settlement would involve.

change, since it implies that the Soviets will make no violent moves, like the Berlin blockade or the Korean War, to upset the status quo.

The internal change is real also, as far as it goes. One measure of the internal change is a Moscow hit play called "The Wings," by Alexander Kornichuk, a friend of Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev. In this play the heroine, whose husband was afraid to speak out for her when she was nabbed by Beria's secret police after the war, forgives him on the ground that the terror was too great to withstand. The play is, in fact, an outspoken denunciation of police terror in general.

An officially approved denunciation of police terror obviously means a perfectly real change in the Soviet system. Old Moscow hands believe that Soviet citizens now have a greater sense of personal security than at any time since the mid-'30s. But now as then, the change does not really go deep.

Fear is still there, below the surface. Russians love to talk to foreigners now, whereas a few years ago they would go to any lengths to avoid them. But a Russian is still careful never to give a foreigner his private address or his telephone number. Above all, every Russian is careful never to deviate from the official line.

Indeed, the way every Russian parrots every other Russian on all political matters was what most impressed and depressed this reporter in the Soviet Union: Nor is this endless parroting inspired only by caution, although caution obviously plays its part. This reporter is deeply convinced, after many talks with Russians, that the vast majority of them really believe in the mess of lies and half-truths which they have been fed.

This is not really so surprising. Suppose, for example, that all Americans, as soon as they begin to go to school, were told that all Russians had two heads. Suppose that any evidence to the contrary was ruthlessly suppressed; and that it was dangerous even to be suspected of thinking that some Russians might have only one head. Then most Americans would go to their graves firmly convinced that all Russians had two heads.

Thus it is surely not surprising that most Russians believe

The Bean Fields Call

The annual trek to the bean fields is underway and we were glad to note from a Statesman picture that one of Salem's newest guests, 17-year-old Sigrid Bruhl of Germany, already has been initiated in harvesting of the vital crop.

Strawberries, also vital, give our youngsters, a fine opportunity for outdoor work and extra income in the early summer. They also provide livelihood for thousands of other folk, as well as being one of the valley's major sources of agricultural revenue. We wouldn't be without them. But beans—well, they're easier on the knees and back, for one thing, and the very size of the verdant vines cuts down on the conversation and horseplay to which the open berry fields are so conducive. One can pick beans in peace and quiet.

Many a valley resident, including many to whom pay is not the major factor, thoroughly enjoyed the comparative solitude and calm of the bean harvest. One can pace oneself to the mood at hand, slow or fast. There is time for thought and reflection. There is a challenge both in the quality and the quantity of the work at hand.

There is a genuine need for bean pickers this year. A favorable season portends a record yield, for one thing, and for another the bean acreage in the valley has been sharply increased. Marion and Polk Counties alone account for more than half of the valley's production, with Linn and Yamhill also heavy contributors. Urgent calls for aid come from many quarters. Transient workers are fewer this year. If you've picked beans in an abundant field on a sunny morning you already know the pleasures inherent and need only to be reminded of the need. If you haven't, there are plenty of places, well marked, where a chance awaits. The valley needs its bean crop. Nature has done its full share. It's now up to us.

Voting Percentage Low in Oregon

The Oregon Voter calls attention to a U. S. Census Bureau report which says that Oregon's population of voting age only 64.9 per cent cast their ballots in the 1954 election for Representatives in Congress. This, remarks the Voter, "was the lowest percentage of population of voting age cast by any Northern state voting for President in the same election." The Voter is slightly mixed. There was no presidential election in 1954. The record cited, however, is certainly not one to be proud of. The Voter blames Republicans with the dereliction (so it must have been 1954 when thousands of Republicans evidently "went fishing" on election day).

The basic trouble seems to be that Oregonians are quite apathetic on politics. They live rather easy lives, rarely get worked up over elections. Our politics is tame compared with what they have in a good many other states.

Of the 1954 record the Voter says: "It should never happen again." Certainly not in 1956 if Republicans want to retire Senator Morse. If we do not improve the periodical referred to will have to consider changing its name to the Oregon Non-Voter.

In a period a little less than a year the precipitation at Bend had been only 4.76 inches. The Bulletin calls the aridity there "unprecedented," as indeed it must be. Were it not for the runoff from the mountains, throats would be parched in Central Oregon.

Stewart Alsop reports from Moscow that the new Russian bosses do not smell like dictators. Then what DO they smell like—Russians?

SUBSTITUTE WITH REFERENCES



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

until Dr. Salk himself moved to get it started again by calling on the Surgeon General to set up a committee with power to act. This was done and in two days the new safety standards were set up and the program of inoculation resumed. Time however had been lost; and of course public confidence in the vaccine was impaired.

As for the suspension announcement Mr. Engel attributes that to the demand of Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, "that there must be no more post-inoculation polio cases on the Eisenhower administration's political doorstep." The program should be

stopped unless there was an "ironclad guarantee" of no more reactions such as the Cutter vaccine had caused. (Considering the way partisans were beating the administration over the head regarding the vaccine program, this panic may be understood.)

Mr. Engel admits he writes from hindsight — which is always safer for journalists. It is nonetheless a bit presumptuous for him to say just what the Public Health Service "should have done" to avert the trouble arising from the Cutter vaccine. Experience is still the greatest teacher. This was a sad experience, the more so because public enthusiasm for the vaccine had been built up by the publicity overlay on the vaccine. However the "mess" likewise was magnified out of proportion, and Engel's article, while supplying many details of what happened and assigning responsibility for numerous shortcomings of the Public Health Service, contributes to the magnification. In the long run the period of doubt will appear as a very minor interstice in the history of the long battle against polio.

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

Aug. 14, 1945

The British news agency Reuters announced it had recorded a Swiss radio broadcast saying "Japan had accepted the capitulation offer." In an impromptu speech on the White House lawn, President Truman told a large crowd of spectators that this was a great day for democracy.

President Truman forecast that 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 men in the army would be returned to civilian life within the next 12 to 18 months.

Gov. Earl Snell issued the following statement: "Let us give profound thanks to Almighty God that this terrible and most devastating war that many and history have ever known has finally come to an end."

25 Years Ago

Aug. 14, 1920

A wounded pelican, captured at Mosquito Bar swimming resort, was on display in front of Brown's sporting goods store. It was caught by Edmund Weisner and George Coover, local youths.

Miss Dorothy Livesley, daughter of the T. A. Livesleys, announced the date of her marriage to Conrad W. Paulus as September 9. Chosen for the wedding party were Miss Helen Adelsperger, Miss Charlotte Zeiber and Miss Rovena Eyre, Marylee Fry, Patsy Livesley, Marilyn McCrosson and Freddy and Colin Slade.

Marshall Field, 3rd, Chicago, whose grandfather founded one of America's greatest retail mercantile enterprises, and Mrs. Dudley Coats, were married at London. Mrs. Coats was heiress to one of the greatest fortunes built by the great English thread manufacturing concern.

40 Years Ago

Aug. 14, 1915

The hop-picking machine, owned by T. A. Livesley and company, hop dealers, began work picking early hops on the large Livesley ranch near Wheatland. This machine is the second in Oregon.

With 100 convicts aboard, a special train left Salem for Gaston on the Southern Pacific. The convicts were to pull the flax in a field of 100 acres, planted by the Gaston Garden company. The State Board of Control approved the contract, as the flax is to be transported to the State penitentiary to be made into tow.

Marion county spent \$28,266.44 in improving the roads of the county during the month of July. Of this sum \$8553.80 was spent for macadamizing.

U.S. Farmers Meet Douglas On Russ Tour

TASHKENT, Uzbek U.S.S.R., (UP) — "Well, fancy meeting you here, partner."

That was the way touring American farm representatives met U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas Saturday in the market place of Tashkent.

Douglas is touring the Soviet Union, beginning here in the Central Asian republics. With him is Robert Kennedy, counsel for the Senate subcommittee on government operations.

The Supreme Court justice talked with the touring farm representatives about Tashkent cotton, irrigation and other agricultural topics.

As to the 168-degree heat here, Douglas said, "That's nothing." He had been through 135-degree heat in his travels through India and other countries before entering the Soviet Union from the south.

Douglas said he intended to visit Russia's virgin farmlands where new acreage is being put to the plow under the campaign of the Soviet party boss, Nikita Khrushchev, to raise more food.

Safety Valve

To Editor: Jefferson said the least government is the best government and J. Bracken Lee, Republican governor of Utah believes it. His announcement that he will vote against Ike if the Democrats nominate a better man such as the governor of Ohio or Senator Byrd of Virginia is exactly what all conservatives should do. Doubtless he feels that Ike has not reduced government activities and expenditures enough.

Gov. Lee has fought extravagance and waste all the way; he even dismissed the state furnished chauffeur as needless and drives the state car himself. Others named Lee have received favorable mention and Gov. Lee is good presidential timber. His actions contrast favorably with those who waste millions of public funds on projects they think will win votes.

There is small difference between Democrats and Republicans; our troubles do not come from Democrats, they come from "dealers".

J. M. Campbell, Dallas, Ore.

State Lawmakers Protest Closure Of Guard Station

WASHINGTON (UP) — Three Oregon lawmakers have protested the Coast Guard plan to close the lifeboat station at the mouth of the Siuslaw river near Florence, Ore.

Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R-Ore.) sent a sharp complaint to Vice Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, Coast Guard commandant, protesting the plan to substitute moorings and seasonal protective service for the lifeboat station.

Ellsworth's protest was quickly followed by similar protests from Democratic Sen. Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger. The Coast Guard promised to review the situation.

Lumber Firm Manager Quits

PORTLAND (UP) — Glenn E. Lee resigned as general manager of the Westfir operations of the Edward Hines Lumber Co. in Lane County, the Oregonian reported Saturday.

The newspaper said the acting manager is Joseph J. Fitzgerald, general secretary and attorney for Hines at Chicago. Howard Lemons was named to the new position of assistant general manager, and Herman Thatcher became manager of the lumber division.

Thatcher succeeds Norman Stone, who will become manager of a large lumber operation in the Philippines, the report said. Lee became general manager at Westfir last December, after heading the Hines purchasing office here for seven years.

This is a True Case History
I SAVED \$116.86 ON THE CAR I BOUGHT

Federal Timber Cutting Sets New High in Northwest

PORTLAND (UP) — Cut and sale of national forest timber in the Pacific Northwest in the fiscal year ended June 30 both were record highs. Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone reported Saturday.

The harvest was 2,633,124,000 board feet and sales totaled \$27,278,857. The cut was 218 million board feet more than in the previous 12-month period, and sales were up by \$3,311,900.

The Willamette Forest in Oregon yielded 381½ million board feet worth \$5,571,203. That was the highest of the 18 national forests.

EARLY REPUBLIC PITTSBURG, N. H. (UP) — Speaking of liberty-minded Americans... This town existed for three years during colonial times as "The Republic of Indian Stream." It had its own constitution, council, assembly and courts.

"I made over a 50% down payment on a late-model car. I was told it would cost me \$257.80 to insure the car and finance the balance of \$700.00. Lucky for me I'd talked to a State Farm agent first, because I used the Bank Plan instead and paid an insurance and financing charge of only \$140.74. I saved \$116.86." (One of many actual cases.)

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