

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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Ill Fate for Nazi Widows

Life must be lived out, even when one plunges from the heights to the depths of society. That is what the widows of the Nazi leaders are doing now, most of them in poverty and in utter obscurity. Gone are the pomp and panoply of power. The dozen years of prominence in the heyday of Adolf Hitler must seem to them a dream, an illusion of the imagination.

A writer in New York Times Magazine lists the women who fell with Hitler's and the Third Reich's fall. Hitler's own wife and former mistress, Eva Braun, perished with him at the reich-chancellery bunker. Hitler's sister, Paula Hitler-Wolf, who had lived in Vienna, now lives near Berchtesgaden, supported by public assistance. His brother Alois, lives under the name of Hiller, a recluse in Hamburg.

The most famous of the women of the Nazis was Frau Emmy Goering, wife of Hermann Goering, long No. 2 man in the hierarchy. She had been an actress in Berlin, a woman of style and personality. She lives with a daughter in an apartment in Munich, so far unable to recover any of her property confiscated by the postwar government. She goes out rarely, admits no strangers to her apartment.

Also living in Munich is Frau Margarethe Himmler, widow of the man who was chief of the Gestapo. She gets a small pension and her daughter works as a seamstress. She avoids contacts with the outside world. Only widow to live in comfort is Frau von Ribbentrop, whose champagne-salesman husband rose to become Hitler's foreign minister. Through her own family connections she has some income and lives with a brother and sister-in-law in an apartment in a city in the Ruhr.

Frau Hess is not a widow. Her husband, Rudolf, is one of the condemned Nazis in the Spandau prison. She made up a book of letters from Hess in Spandau and is said to be working on another. She lives in rented quarters in the Alpine town of Garmisch. Kipling wrote, "The captains and the kings depart." They do, but sometimes their widows do not follow for years and years. When the captains depart in defeat and disgrace as did the Nazis life holds little for their relicts.

We have long known that weather changes affect prices of farm products, but the Albany Democrat-Herald traces their influence farther. It relates that last winter's frost in Georgia ruined its big peach crop. This helped lift the price of fresh fruits some nine per cent. That tilted the food price index seven-tenths of one per cent, and that in turn boosted the cost of living index by three-tenths of one per cent. This was just enough to give a wage boost to about 850,000 automobile workers whose wage contract has an escalator clause tied to the cost of living. Thus we see the leverage of that frost in Georgia. On reflection though we should not be surprised: "For want of a nail . . . the kingdom was lost."

State Ranks in Lumber Production

California has passed Washington as a lumber producing state. For 1953 the cut in California was 5,109,000 thousand board feet, and in Washington 3,752,000 MBF, according to statistics compiled by American Forest Products Industries. Oregon is way out in front with 8,423,000 MBF. Idaho was the only other western state with over a million MBF (1,101,000) but several southern states are in the list: Georgia, 2,240,000; North Carolina, 1,797,000; Alabama, 1,470,000; Virginia, 1,140,000.

The total lumber cut in 1953 was 36,742,000, so Oregon furnished between 20 and 25 per cent of the nation's lumber in 1953. The country is not producing as much lumber as it did half a century ago: the cut in 1909 was 44,509,000 MBF. Timber resources have dwindled and substitutes are used more freely in construction work. The peak in lumber consumption on a per capita basis was in 1924—504 bd. ft. Now it stands at 246 bd. ft. The world average though is only 72 bd. ft. Lumbering is still big business in America and in Oregon THE big business.

Deal for Highway Link

A meeting at timber root level at Sisters of folk from Linn, Lane and Deschutes counties resulted in an agreement as to the building of the Clear lake road connecting the South Santiam and McKenzie highways. The deal agreed on is for the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads to build the 20-mile link, and for the state to add it to the state secondary system so the state will maintain it. This suits Linn county which didn't want to be saddled with the burden.

Just how the state highway commission will view the matter is another question. However, it is an important piece of road, giving access to an interesting section (Fish lake, Clear lake and falls of upper McKenzie), and giving folk at Eugene and vicinity a convenient route to Eastern Oregon when the McKenzie is closed, as well as ready access to the ski bowl at Hoodoo butte. For what it is worth we give the deal our blessing—but still hope the Eugene Water and Electric board isn't allowed to vandalize Clear lake and the upper McKenzie with its Beaver Marsh project.

Britain Has Housing Problems

The United States isn't the only country worried with housing problems particularly about cities. The London Economist asks if Britain is not already "one vast suburb." Mathematically, no, for 90 per cent of its land surface is given to agriculture, forestry, moors and mountains. But explosion to the suburbs is creating serious problems there. Britain is torn between the concepts of concentrating the housing and spreading it out with families getting a garden plot along with living quarters. The housing administration proposes green belts to "prevent the further unrestricted sprawl of the great cities." The Economist itself laments:

"In half the counties, at least, the old enemy, ribbon development, is once more on the gallop, disguised now as a 'sporadic infilling'—a phrase which would justify a row of houses from London to Newcastle."

Short of land as Britain is the living space for its people is bound to be cramped, which is all the more reason for intelligent planning of housing location and development. The movie "war" between Indians and paleface U.S. cavalrymen along highway 30 near LaGrande ground to a halt because tourists were spoiling the scene. Too many of them, and the squeals of their children were getting onto the soundtrack. The latter, however, should make the show more realistic.

Meeting of United Nations Disarmament Commission to Test Value of Geneva Talks

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON—The practical value of the Geneva Conference is now to be tested for the first time, at the meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission on Aug. 29. The best guide to the test is an incident that took place here in Washington shortly before the President left for the Summit.

In those pre-Geneva weeks, no subject divided the highest echelon of policy-makers more violently than the subject of disarmament. Having been named as the President's disarmament specialist, the always ambitious Harold Stassen was now, in effect, running for high office on a disarmament platform. Stassen therefore favored bold action on disarmament at Geneva. For obvious reasons, he was also supported by the President's psychological warfare adviser, Nelson Rockefeller.

In all three armed services, in contrast, the mere idea of a serious discussion of disarmament caused the liveliest alarm. The Pentagon was unanimous in not wanting to offer the rather hastily considered disarmament plan then being pressed by Stassen, and unanimous, too, in not wanting to offer any plan at all.

At the State Department, meanwhile, Secretary John Foster Dulles maintained the highly skeptical attitude that marked his whole approach to the summit conference. As the summit meeting grew nearer and nearer, the President's hopeful enthusiasm grew warmer and warmer. But Dulles never wavered, especially on the question of disarmament, from his view—point that tangible results were not to be expected.

Such, then, were the approaches to the problem at the crucial pre-summit meeting which the President called to work out an American disarmament policy. In its first stages, this historic discussion of disarmament threatened to deteriorate into a name-calling match. The Stas-

sen-Rockefeller approach and the Pentagon approach were diametrically opposed, and the strongest emotions were felt on both sides.

Secretary of State Dulles acted as the great reconciler. He used the rather simple expedient of shoving the real issue under the rug, or at least off the conference table. He said, in effect:

"We know we are not going to attempt any disarmament without adequate safeguards. Therefore it is not worth arguing about what kind of disarmament we are going to accept and support, until we are sure that the other side will accept the right kind of inspection. Let's concentrate, then, on inspection and safeguards, and let's forget about disarmament until we have passed the inspection and safeguard hurdles."

This shrewd intervention by Dulles brought agreement out of the intra-governmental wrangle which might otherwise have continued indefinitely. Thus the way was opened to the moral victory achieved by the President's famous proposal of mutual aerial inspection.

But one vital point must now be grasped above all others. What the President talked about at Geneva was not disarmament at all. It was inspection. What the newspapers have excitedly described, in their advance notices of Gov. Stassen's program for the U. N. Disarmament meeting on Aug. 29, is not disarmament either. It is still inspection. Disarmament is the end. Inspection and safeguards are the means by which the end is first made possible and then insured.

Moreover, there are still the same wide differences of view about disarmament among the policy-makers as there were before Geneva. So far as can be discovered, therefore, American post-Geneva policy is only a refined and elaborated version of American pre-Geneva policy. A detailed program of inspection and safeguards has been prepared for presentation on Aug. 29. It will combine the two features: the mutual aerial inspection proposed by the President, plus fixed ground inspection teams stationed at key rail junctions and

other points where preparations for aggression may be observed, to reduce the possibility of surprise attack.

Other ideas are also in the air. Stassen has been talking of an arms freeze at existing levels. This the Pentagon hates, even though an arms freeze might be better than Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's system of gradual but continuous defense cuts.

Stassen has also concluded, quite rightly, that there is little use any longer trying to control nuclear weapons. Partly this is because they are now too easy to make. Partly it is because no amount of inspection could insure the destruction of the other side's existing stocks. And partly it is because nuclear weapons control would hamper civilian atomic development.

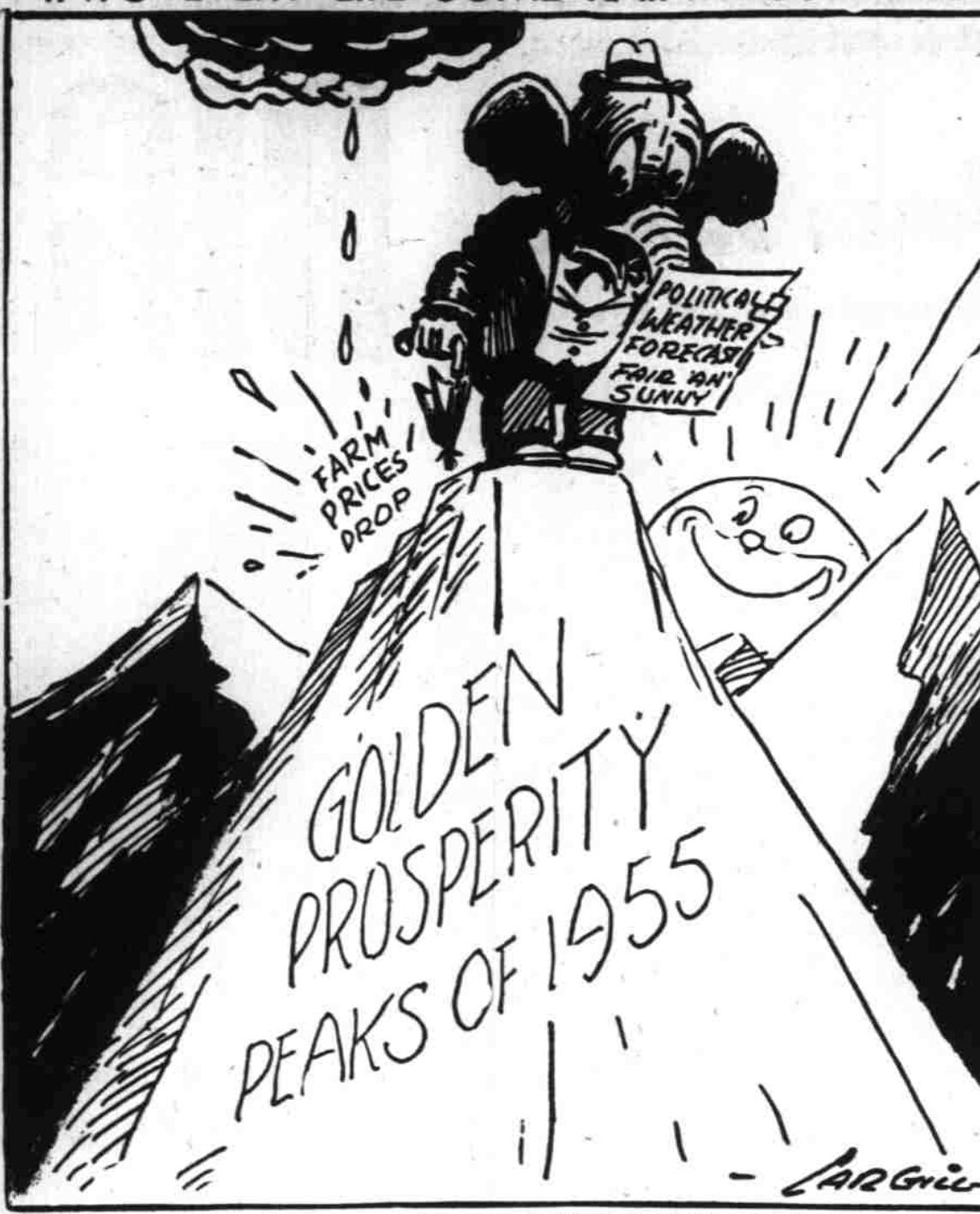
But with nuclear weapons control held to be impossible, Stassen naturally inclines toward limitation of the means of delivering nuclear weapons. That will mean sacrificing the Strategic Air Command, the only real remaining element of American offensive power. And before anything of that sort is attempted, both the Pentagon and the American public will have a good deal to say about it.

In short, although Stassen may be ready to offer his own private disarmament program as well as his inspection and safeguards program, this country is not any nearer to having an agreed, nationally supported approach to disarmament. Yet we are now plunging into a disarmament conference.

This is the kind of false situation that always arises when the attempt is made to decide by fiat the highest questions of national policy. And in the present case, it is an enormously dangerous false situation; for the Soviets most particularly do not want the inspection and safeguards that Stassen is ready to talk about. And if the Soviets want anything at all, they really want the disarmament that Stassen cannot possibly talk about with the authority of a national spokesman.

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'INTO EVERY LIFE SOME RAIN MUST FALL'



Safety Valve

(Editor's Note: Letters for The Statesman's Safety Valve column are given prior consideration if they are informative and are not more than 300 words in length. Personal attacks and ridicule, as well as libel, are to be avoided, but anyone is entitled to air beliefs and opinions on any side of any question.)

Opposes Tax Increase

To the Editor:
I note 761 Salem residents had their water shut off in 1954—two per day—for non-payment of water bill, due to excessive water and sewer charges. Also, note veterans' colony residents complain they cannot afford to pay high rents, and what's all this weeping and wailing about a federal tax cut next year if everybody is millionaires. There is no need in Salem for an increase in Salem of the sewer tax from 65 to 1.00 and there never was any need for a sewer tax in the first place. I am against the increase in the sewer tax—four homes are for sale in my city block alone. When you go into a Salem real estate office, judging from their house photos, it looks like the entire city of Salem is for sale. The reason: Excessive taxation.

Ray T. Goode
Salem, Ore.
938 1/2 Jefferson St.

Would Move "Battle"

To the Editor:
"National Guard to Convert City Park to Battleground."
Is the Salem area so devoid of isolated areas that the National Guard must use a principal city park for a mock battleground? . . . "the attack is not planned for public display" . . . why hold it in Bush's Pasture Park then? Wouldn't it be better to hold such maneuvers outside of the city and away from children? War is a difficult concept for children to understand and it would seem much better not to have needless military displays and battles in city parks.

Bob Miller and Shirley Miller
1334 N. Sumner St.,
Salem, Ore.

To the Editor:
Sen. Morse is again whistling in the dark and it is becoming darker all the time. He says he can beat anyone on any ticket at any time.

I differ with The Statesman on only one point. You stated that Morse is intelligent. How can a man be termed intelligent who has so completely wrecked his own career, is wrong on every point, was the biggest detriment the Senate ever had and is the most notorious bad boy of all time?

J. M. Campbell,
Dallas, Ore.

To the Editor:

In regard to your editorial, Save the Bean Crop, you mentioned the economy of Salem and surrounding country would suffer if the bean crop did not get picked. Still you say Salem is too big to "shut up shop" for one-half day, as Silverton did. Unless I'm mistaken, doesn't Salem close up one-half

day during Fair week and have Salem day at the Fair? Why couldn't it be done for something as important as the bean crop too. People can go to the fair evenings, and still Sunday and Labor day, and still they seem willing to close up for that.

Mrs. C. H. Kuenzi
Silverton

Editor's Note: Salem stores no longer close for one-half day for the state fair.

Blaze Damages Bank at Eugene

EUGENE (UP)—Fire early Saturday damaged the employees' lunchroom in the First National Bank in Eugene's downtown area. Damage was estimated at \$10,000. Fire Chief Ed Surfas said the blaze started from a refrigerator motor which "apparently burned out. He said a heavily insulated ceiling kept the flames from spreading to the rest of the building."

Bank President Lynn McCready said bank service would not be interrupted.

IT SEEMS TO ME

Continued from page 1)

make their way in the world. The life I have chosen as wife and mother entrains a whole caravan of complications. It involves a house in the suburbs and either household drudgery or household help—which wavers between scarcity and non-existence for most of us. It involves food and shelter . . . It involves not only the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker but countless other experts to keep my modern house with its modern "simplifications" (electricity, plumbing, refrigerator, gas-stove, oil-burner, dish-washer, radio, car, and numerous other labor-saving devices) functioning properly. It involves health . . . It involves education, spiritual, intellectual, physical . . . It involves clothes, shopping, laundry . . . It involves friends, my husband's, my children's, my own. . .

"My mind reels with it. What a circus act we women perform every day of our lives."

Mrs. Lindbergh thinks that distraction probably always will be inherent in woman's life.

"For to be a woman is to have interests and duties, raying out in all directions from the central mother-core, like spokes from the hub of a wheel. The pattern of our lives is essentially circular. We must be open to all points of the compass: husband, children, friends, home, community; stretched out, exposed, sensitive like a spider's web to each breeze that blows, to each call that comes. How difficult for us, then, to achieve a balance in the midst of these contradictory tensions, and yet how

necessary for the proper functioning of our lives."

If it is the woman's function to give, writes Mrs. Lindbergh, she must be replenished; and this is how—

"Solitude, says the moon shell. Every person, especially every woman, should be alone some time during the year, some part of each week, and each day . . . If women were convinced that a day off or an hour of solitude was a reasonable ambition, they would find a way of attaining it."

So vacations are in order, for women as well as for men . . . But how many women get real vacations when they go on family by motor car to a resort or camp? To the wife and mother falls the burden of preparation for the trip. At camp she must prepare the meals and keep the camp in order. When the trip is ended she must stow away the gear and do the laundry. A vacation, yes, but chiefly only a change of scene.

Mrs. Lindbergh, in her beautifully written book, is not launching a new feminist revolution. But what she says is rich in truth.

My last word is this. I think I was wrong in suggesting that the woman tuck "Gift from the Sea" in her handbag. She should put it in her husband's bag—and make sure that he reads it. Liberal excerpts from the book were reprinted in the Reader's Digest for May, 1955.

TO OPEN PASS ROAD

PORTLAND (AP)—The Forest Service has approved opening of the Lolo Pass road through the Portland city watershed preserve to the public Sept. 15.

Time Flies:

From The Statesman Files

10 Years Ago

Aug. 28, 1945

Promotion of Lt. Gen. Wainwright, recently liberated from a Japanese prison camp, to the rank of full general was asked in a telegram sent to Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, by Pennsylvania Congressman L. H. Gavigan.

Adoption of a constitution, modeled after that of the Portland Rose Society, was the outstanding feature of a meeting of the Salem Rose Society at the YMCA. The society already has a membership of 40.

A visitor in Salem is Lt. Elinor Warner, Army Nurse Corps, who was formerly on the staff at the Chemawa Indian School. Lt. Warner recently returned from Europe and will report for reassignment in Southern California.

25 Years Ago

Aug. 28, 1930

Fire which broke out in the Cherry City Milling Company plant on Trade street, practically destroyed the warehouse and the basement before it was extinguished. The mill was owned by Ernest Palmer of Silverton and others, among them Ross C. Bidwell. Damage was estimated around \$10,000.

Dr. B. Earle Parker, named pastor of the First Methodist Church at the annual conference in June, announced that he and his family would move this week into the parsonage just east of the church.

Excitement was high in Dallas, Texas, as preparations were rushed for a real Texas welcome to Capt. Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Belmonte, aerial conquerors of the Atlantic, who would also claim the \$25,000 prize.

40 Years Ago

Aug. 28, 1915

The First State Bank of Donald, Ore., was granted a charter by Superintendent of Banks Sargent and opened for business. The officers of the institution are Henry Zorn, president; John P. Fellers, vice-president and C. A. Adams, cashier.

A conspiracy to disrupt the National Guard of Colorado and to secure wholesale indictments of state officers and coal mine operators was charged in a report of the military court and made public by order of Gov. Douglas Carson.

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