

Eugene Register-Guard

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHER—Alton F. Baker

EDITOR—William M. Tugman

MANAGING EDITOR—Alton F. Baker Jr.

SERVICES — Full Associated Press, United Press, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair and helpful in the development of constructive community policy. A newspaper is A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY. Entered at the Post Office at Eugene, Oregon, as second-class matter.

10A EUGENE, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1954

Should Be Local Option on All Racing

In a recent letter to the Methodist Church of Corvallis, Dr. Frank R. Menne, chairman of the Oregon State Racing Commission stated the opinion that, if an applicant for a dog-track-pari-mutuel-betting met all requirements, the Commission might be COMPELLED to issue a license, by court action, if need be.

The Corvallis people were disturbed about prospective dog racing at or near Eugene, feeling that it would effect Benton county adversely. Copies of the Menne letter were made public in Eugene by Commissioner Jack Beck who lives here. It is our guess that the publication of the Menne letter is a high sign to all interested parties as to what to expect, and that brings up these questions:

Is Dr. Menne correct in his interpretation of the law, and if so, what's to be done about it?

In our opinion Dr. Menne is correct. The Commission MAY require the applicant to have a recommendation from the city council, if the track is within a city; or from the county commissioners, if outside the city (ORS 462.055) but the Commission is not bound. Dr. Menne has stated that no decisions will be made affecting Eugene or Lane county unless or until a public hearing has been held here, but that is a courtesy, not a requirement, and merely for "letting off steam."

It is never possible to predict how a court would rule, but in any situation where there is no specific instruction or prohibition, it is a good guess that the courts would hold that if an applicant

has qualified, the Commission must grant his permit.

(Dr. Menne calls attention to the 1952 vote of the people refusing to outlaw racing and betting and an expression of the popular will on questions of "the expediency, morality and economics of conducting pari-mutuel wagering," leaving the commission only administrative functions.)

So what? To those who wish to PREVENT dog racing and pari-mutuel betting in this community, we can suggest only one practical plan of action—preparation of a bill for the 1955 legislature to require LOCAL OPTION on all racing applications, same as is provided (although little used) for liquor controversies.

"Could such a bill be passed at Salem?"

It might be a tough battle, but we do not see how legislators could deny home rule in such matters since it is cherished in nearly every other field of action.

(Upstate would have to be ready with some answers for Portlanders who would argue that the upstaters are perfectly willing to share the "wages of sin" without accepting any of the burdens. Answer would be that Portland could vote racing out and become lily white also and we'd all be "poor but honest" together—in projects subsidized by racing loot.)

This is rather blunt advice! In December, we understand, the Racing Commission will receive applications for the 1954 season. There will be at least two outfits after the business—the Greyhound, Inc., which figured in the news early this summer and the Kemp outfit which operates in Portland.

Somebody's going to get a license. There's no way to stop it under present law. So . . . a word to the wise is at least realistic.

Lady Solon Starts Probe Into Senate Kitchens

It has long been a standing jest in Washington that if a Senator or Congressman wants to get rid of a boresome visitor, the surest way is to invite him to dinner in either the Senate or the House restaurant. In the closing days of the 83rd Congress, Maine's Margaret Smith introduced S Res 215 calling for a special committee to investigate the Senate's setup—

" . . . for the purpose of ascertaining whether such kitchens and restaurants are being operated in a manner which best serves the needs of the Senate and its employees."

Hallelujah! In the Statesman (Salem) Charlie Sprague takes off with some quips:

The committee is enjoined to see whether the food and service match the charges; whether the proper standards of cleanliness are observed; whether the costs are excessive, etc. The committee is to report by Feb. 15 next, and is given power of subpoena; also an appropriation to finance its work.

Some housewives over the country may wonder why Mrs. Smith doesn't put on a housedress and march into the kitchen and see for herself whether cockroaches abound, whether the refrigerator has been defrosted lately, and whether the cooks are using up the leftovers. She might also suggest to the agriculture committee that it send over some of its farm surplus for senator disposal.

One thing sure—Mrs. Smith will see to it that Joe McCarthy is NOT on this investigating committee. So the country probably will never know whether the soup is borsch

and tea is steeped in a samovar. The committee is to be bi- or multi-partisan: Five members, with not more than three from one party. The Independent Party will not dominate this committee but it might get a place on it. Its lone member called his kick downstairs, to Public Works and District of Columbia committees, "garbage can" assignments, so a place on Maggie's committee would seem to be in order.

Well, it's a project; and it was just like a woman to suggest it.

If we remember correctly, the House had some kind of reform movement in its kitchens a few years ago. It certainly was needed. In our experience the worst meal of all time was one we had thrown at us in the House restaurant one night when we were visiting a session with the late Jim Mott. The Senate restaurant in the capitol was never quite so bad but it was nothing to brag about. The cafeterias in the Senate and House office buildings were preferable but usually inadequate even for clerical employees.

(Last time we made the grand tour with Bob Smith he took us to the cafeteria in the Supreme Court building which was the current favorite for those in the know.)

A liberal policy for congressional feeding might be just plain good business. No telling how much of our really bad legislation may have been due to billiousness.

Bethel Property Owner Wails 'Spilt Milk'

One property owner in Bethel has made a tabulation comparing school levies of Bethel No. 52 and Eugene No. 4 since 1948-49 when the Bethel consolidation took effect and the building program began. His figures indicate that he and other taxpayers out there have paid 54.7 more for their schools during the last six years than they would have by uniting with Eugene and he asks:

"Am I correct in assuming that we could have had just as good schools in Bethel at much less cost, if we had consolidated?"

We think his assumption is warranted, but nobody at this late date could say how much, because if Bethel and Eugene schools had been consolidated in 1946 when it was first suggested, the planning and construction programs for the two areas would have been entirely different.

Bethel has built excellent schools, and under the skilled direction of Tom Powers their school taxes are not now much higher than Eugene's, although Eugene has a stronger cash position. But — it should be understood that Eugene does not covet the Bethel school system or its problems.

If school consolidation with Bethel

ever comes up it will have to originate with Bethel. One time a Bethel leader boasted:

"We are going to build our schools where we want 'em and the way we want 'em and if we ever get into trouble then Eugene can bail us out."

The Bethel schools are sound. No need to bail anybody out. If the school districts should ever be merged, it would not affect the basic setup on either side. The day when major school economics might have resulted from consolidation is past.

Leading news syndicate offers feature series on how dirty the coming political campaign is likely to be. What they need is a hurricane meteorologist to determine the ration of mud to wind.

Some European astrologer predicts that if all the Russians march toward the African Congo the world will tip up so that Moscow will be the North Pole. Yeh? Now just hold that thought.

"Nation's Slip Held At Halt" says an Oregonian headline which he evidently intended as a polite though awkward way to say our economic slip has been showing.

"It's Old and Rusty but it Still Makes a Lot of Noise"



Peter Edson

Free World 'Way Ahead in Cold War Game

WASHINGTON (NEA)— In sheer bulk of numbers, the western anti-Communist powers are 'way ahead in this cold-war game of matching defections with the Communists.

Latest inning in this game is the State Department's presentation in Washington of former Russian intelligence agent Yuri A. Rastvorov, who came over to the American side in Tokyo last April. This public introduction was obviously an effort to offset some of the propaganda damage from the case of Dr. Otto John. He is the former West German intelligence chief who recently went over to the Communist side in the Russian zone of Berlin.

American officials will not give out the total number of Russians who have come over to the anti-Communist side. The number of Russian citizens who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain is kept secret, so that the Moscow government will not know how many defections have reached freedom and safety on this side.

American officials profess to have no list of former Russian officials who are now in the United States. No master catalogue has been prepared of important ex-Communists in all of the free countries.

CAREFULLY SCREENED

Where the anti-Communist countries gain their principal advantage is in the literally millions of people who have fled from Communist domination. All are carefully screened and each adds

his mite to western intelligence about communism.

The International Refugee Organization took over the task of resettling nearly 1.5 million displaced persons in 1947. In three years, IRO repatriated 69,000 and resettled 720,000 who could not be returned to countries under Communist control.

The U. S. Displaced Persons Commission and law admitted 336,000 of these refugees to America. The current Refugee Relief Act aims to bring in 209,000 more by 1956.

The Foreign Operations Administration escape program which took over where IRO and DPC left off, has had to confine its activities to refugees who have come from behind the Iron Curtain since Jan. 1, 1948. Its authority to handle new cases expired last June 30.

But over 37,000 of these refugees have been registered in Europe. Twelve thousand of them have been resettled, 8,000 in the United States. In the Far East, 26,000 escapees have been registered. Six thousand of them have been resettled, nearly all Chinese.

FOA spent about \$7.5 million on this work last year and has a budget of \$6.5 million for this year. The current rate of escapees in eastern Europe is around 200 a month. The rate has been as high as 1,000 a month, all along the Curtain from Poland through Turkey.

These figures do not include the German totals. Over 1,790,000 East Germans have escaped into West Germany to get away from communism. In addition, eight million Germans who before and during World War II lived east of the Oder-Neisse line in what is now Communist Po-

land have moved into postwar Western Germany.

The reverse crossings from West Germany into East Germany to embrace communism are comparatively negligible.

SAME STORY

The same kind of a story came out of the Korean war. In the great prisoner-of-war exchange after the cease fire was signed, 14,000 Chinese and 7,500 North Koreans chose not to return to Communist control.

On the other hand, only 430 Chinese and 600 Koreans chose to go back to Communist North Korea and Red China. Of the United Nations forces, only 21 Americans and one Britisher went Communist.

Refugees and escapees from the Communist satellite countries of course far outnumber those from Soviet Russia proper.

This is because of tighter controls inside the Soviet and the need for crossing a satellite country in most cases, even after an escapee gets outside of Russia.

Greatest Communist defector of all is of course Tito of Yugoslavia.

Russian officials have been renouncing communism for years, however, and the public list of defections is long. It includes: Alexander Kerensky, first Bolshevik premier; Maj.-Gen. Walter Krivitsky, head of Soviet espionage, who was found murdered in Washington in 1941; writers Victor Kravchenko, Jan Valtin (Krebs), Igor Gouzenko. MVD agent Nikolai Khokhlov recently broke with the Russians in Berlin and Vladimir Petrov in Australia. All have revealed Russian espionage activities.

In The Editor's Mail Bag

SO KIND!

EUGENE—(To the Editor)—Although I am rarely in agreement with your editorials concerning national politics, I must respectfully agree with your criticism concerning the position of the "libruls" in their recent political orgy against the Communist party presumably, but actually against the civil liberties of all the American people.

After hearing the pitiful defense of Sen. Wayne Morse on Meet the Press last night, the recent congressional farce suggests tragic proportions. No one is deceived—this bill was motivated by none other than purely partisan considerations and the public be damned!

How can such potentially able leaders as Senators Humphrey, Douglas and Morse hope to seriously retain the support and sympathy of those wishing to conserve the finest aspects of our democratic society by willfully ignoring our treasured heritage of not condemning a man for what he thinks, but only for the specific acts he commits?

That such fearful response on the "libruls" part is a result of the asinine and un-American behavior of the Great Crusaders with their "Twenty Years of Treason" waxy is not to be denied, but two wrongs do not add up to a right!

This is a time in which courage, integrity and independence are imperative, and not one of those qualities is present in the Humphrey-Morse amendment!

I most emphatically do not

wish this comment to be construed as supporting your often intemperate criticisms of the good Morse has accomplished, nor in the slightest lining myself up with your ridiculous support of Senator Cordon. At the point when you begin to document Cordon's voting record and list your specific rationalizations in support of such reactionary policy, I will then begin to be able to understand your position.

It is because I feel so strongly against totalitarianism of both the left and right that I feel motivated to write this criticism. For some time I have wondered what was the actual substance of the oft-repeated cliché that ours was "a government of laws and not of men." Since, by this logic of Senator Morse, I cannot criticize the authors of this law, who is one to blame—some "omniscient presence in the sky?" A really incisive legal mind—i.e., Justice Holmes—destroyed this faction quite some time ago!

For a shame, "libruls!" You have announced that the sterling choice for the American electorate is to decide which party is really the most virulent and irresponsible in its attack upon any deviation from the norm. The "libruls" should remember there is a vast and significant difference between a compromising and compromised party!

Sincerely,

MARKO L. HAGGARD,
2260-3 Patterson Drive, Eugene.

WHAT'S COMMUNISM?

EUGENE (To the Editor)—Will you kindly explain, on your editorial page, just what communism is? We find many persons who don't understand it. We thought this might reach at least part of them. Thank you, Eudel Leigh.

ED'S NOTE: There have been several kinds of communism. The earliest Christians were communists in the sense that they believed in sharing everything. Experiments in Christian communism have occurred throughout history and Aurora, Ore., was pioneered by Christian communists.

Political communism is based on the doctrines laid down by Karl Marx as adapted by Nicolai Lenin. It calls for "dictatorship of the proletariat," seizure of the government by the workers by force. Under Stalin and Malenkov this has come to mean one-man dictatorship working through the official Communist Party which, we are told, represents only a small percentage of the people.

In our democracy, a citizen has the privilege and the duty to think; under communism he is spared all the work of thinking for himself.

Communism aspires to rule the world. Communism, Moscow-style is the implacable enemy of "democratic socialism," which stops with public ownership of industry but permits political freedom. You're welcome! Now we will get some arguments from Dave Hoover, et al.

Hal Boyle

San Francisco Has Avoided Being Swallowed by the New

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Leaves from a touring notebook:

What is the charm that makes up San Francisco?

Every great world city, like every outstanding human being, has a personality that sets it apart from others. Who could awake in Paris and confuse it with Rome? Who could mistake the fierce power of New York for the grey, durable grandeur of London? Hong Kong has allure inherent even in its name, which sounds like the bonging of temple gongs.

But what is the magic of San Francisco? One way for an outlander to learn the secret of a city is to ask the people in it why they choose to live there.

SURPRISING ANSWERS

I asked that question of a number of residents here. The answers rather surprised me. Not one mentioned specifically the things that San Francisco is most famous for — the unmatched splendor of its setting, its historic past, its variety of food, its cosmopolitan air.

Here are a few replies: "Everybody is an individual out here. People still respect each other. A pedestrian even has equal rights with a motorist. Folks have more tolerance. They don't quibble over small matters."

"San Francisco has a sense of vitality and the unexpected. You don't have the feeling that everything is over and done with. Anything can happen."

A MAN'S TOWN

"Most cities have only two climates—hot and cold. Here there are seven hills and seven climates. And the climate doesn't change by the week or the month. Many days here you can drive a mile and go through at least three different climates."

Frederick Othman

So What's Wrong With Studying From Congressional Records

WASHINGTON—The literary life is not, as you might imagine, all nouns, verbs, and cocktail parties. Just ask the bug-eyed editors of Collier's Magazine. Or confer with that celebrated author, Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-N.J.). They're still shaky in the knees.

My tragic tale of the story that got printed in the wrong magazine had its beginnings last month when Colliers reported on "The Kind of Health Insurance America Needs."

Everybody agreed it was a good piece: Well-written, informative and obviously the result of extensive research.

EDITORS DELIGHTED

The editors in New York were delighted. They set it up in type and then, as per their usual custom, they sent the proofs down to Washington so the author could insert last-minute corrections.

Back in the editorial offices the editors were making up the next issue of their magazine, with Rep. Wolverton's dispatch in a prominent spot. And then it happened.

An assistant editor (you'd think he'd have had something better to do) was thumbing through the Congressional Record, Page A-5560, when he came upon a story called "The Kind of Health Insurance" etc., by a fellow named The Hon. Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey. It began: "Mr. Speaker, next to war, illness is the greatest destroyer of human and economic resources. Sickness puts more Americans in hock every year than the 1929 Wall Street crash."

The sub-editor's hair stood straight up. He showed the Congressional Record to his boss, who went, gnah! Sure enough there was Collier's article, word for word in the Congressional Record, before Collier's had a chance to print it. This brought on turmoil.

RIPPED OUT TYPE

The editors ripped the type out of their magazine and rushed in another article they'd been saving for just such an emergency. I asked 'em, why? Nobody much reads the Congressional Record, except its own proof readers, so what difference would this make to Collier's subscribers?

"And let our subscribers charge us with stealing stuff out of the Congressional Record?" one of the editors replied. I got the idea, all right. It wouldn't have been good.

So the publishers went to the author and asked him, what happened? Rep. Wolverton was contrite. He didn't personally have his piece printed in the wrong magazine. The clerk who picks up literature nightly from congressional offices for publication in the Appendix, found this manuscript on a desk in Wolverton's office. He said, "Does this go?" A secretary said, "Oh, sure."

I don't suppose, if it weren't for me, the readers of Collier's ever would have discovered what author Wolverton had to say. Me. I don't mind picking up stuff from the Congressional Record. His was the most interesting, ar-

That gives an excellent living."

A lady who moved here several years ago from New York said positively, "San Francisco is a man's town." Asked if she liked this, she demanded, "A lady wouldn't want to live in a man's town?"

To me the magic of San Francisco lies in the fact that it is able to look backward and forward at the same time.

It enjoys the present here. But at the same time it holds hand fondly back to its past. It stretches another wonderful job of balance act, to welcome the future. It is a story and progress.

Swept by a postwar boom, San Francisco has spread its tentacles of growth outward, but it has changed at its heart more than any returning here after years will find that the old San Francisco has avoided being swallowed by the new.

While it has retained its moving signboards of progress as the cable car, it hasn't been behind in the jet age.

NEW AIRPORT

Recently it dedicated its \$14 million dollar international airport terminal, serving more than 3,500,000 people in the region.

The terminal building, one of the most modern in the world, has eight levels, can accommodate 5 million passengers a year and is designed so that it can be expanded to handle 10 million. The airfield itself is one of the La Guardia and O'Hare airports combined.

Among its features are a 1,000 international rooms, a vast photo-electric view, a lounge that close resembles to subdue bright sunshine on dull days to admit more than its multi-million-dollar glamor is the fact that it has complete nurseries. Mothers and babies have been the frequent travelers of the air and San Francisco has remembered that.

Frederick Othman

So What's Wrong With Studying From Congressional Records

WASHINGTON—The literary life is not, as you might imagine, all nouns, verbs, and cocktail parties. Just ask the bug-eyed editors of Collier's Magazine. Or confer with that celebrated author, Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-N.J.). They're still shaky in the knees.

My tragic tale of the story that got printed in the wrong magazine had its beginnings last month when Colliers reported on "The Kind of Health Insurance America Needs."

Everybody agreed it was a good piece: Well-written, informative and obviously the result of extensive research.

The editors in New York were delighted. They set it up in type and then, as per their usual custom, they sent the proofs down to Washington so the author could insert last-minute corrections.

Back in the editorial offices the editors were making up the next issue of their magazine, with Rep. Wolverton's dispatch in a prominent spot. And then it happened.

An assistant editor (you'd think he'd have had something better to do) was thumbing through the Congressional Record, Page A-5560, when he came upon a story called "The Kind of Health Insurance" etc., by a fellow named The Hon. Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey. It began: "Mr. Speaker, next to war, illness is the greatest destroyer of human and economic resources. Sickness puts more Americans in hock every year than the 1929 Wall Street crash."

The sub-editor's hair stood straight up. He showed the Congressional Record to his boss, who went, gnah! Sure enough there was Collier's article, word for word in the Congressional Record, before Collier's had a chance to print it. This brought on turmoil.

RIPPED OUT TYPE

The editors ripped the type out of their magazine and rushed in another article they'd been saving for just such an emergency. I asked 'em, why? Nobody much reads the Congressional Record, except its own proof readers, so what difference would this make to Collier's subscribers?

"And let our subscribers charge us with stealing stuff out of the Congressional Record?" one of the editors replied. I got the idea, all right. It wouldn't have been good.

So the publishers went to the author and asked him, what happened? Rep. Wolverton was contrite. He didn't personally have his piece printed in the wrong magazine. The clerk who picks up literature nightly from congressional offices for publication in the Appendix, found this manuscript on a desk in Wolverton's office. He said, "Does this go?" A secretary said, "Oh, sure."

I don't suppose, if it weren't for me, the readers of Collier's ever would have discovered what author Wolverton had to say. Me. I don't mind picking up stuff from the Congressional Record. His was the most interesting, ar-