

Easing Racial Bans

Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, with the backing
of President Truman, has announced a new government
move to curb racial and religious discrimination in future
housing projects, which will be denied federal aid if they
write clauses against tenants of any color or creed. This
is of course another bureaucratic usurpation of legislative
power, for there is no law to this effect passed by congress.

As announced, the new government policy affects FHA
financing guarantees for housing projects or one unit
dwellings; GI loans for veterans' housing; slum clearance
projects and land transactions by public agencies.

The new policy is for purely political effect, for it means
little real change in present bans against minorities, cannot
be retroactive or prohibitive against unwritten restric-
tions, and no date has been set for it to become effective.
It adds little to the administration's drive for existing bans
against minorities.

The FHA does not grant loans to buyers or builders. It in-
sures bankers against loss on such loans, providing certain
conditions are met in the construction and financing of the dwell-
ings. Few projects would be affected. Only about a third of
new home construction has been financed under FHA guaran-
tees.

Mr. Truman is going ahead with his plans to force his
civil rights bill in congress, which includes a federal anti-
lynching law, repeal of the poll tax law as a voting require-
ment and other bills designed to ban discrimination against
Negroes and other minority groups.

The renewal of this program will result in solid south-
ern opposition and filibusters that will tie-up and delay
more vital legislation—and all to win the northern Negro
vote in election.

Meanwhile the status of the Negro is gradually improv-
ing, especially in the south where racial prejudice, a hang-
over from slavery, still exists, but a more enlightened
policy is being followed than ever before. The Negro is
better treated, better educated and looked after than ever
before. It is really a state and local, not a national prob-
lem. There are few lynchings nowadays, and Negro merit
is nationally recognized.

Only yesterday, William M. Hastie, Negro, former gov-
ernor of the Virgin Islands, was sworn in as the first Negro
judge of a United States circuit court of appeals—next to
the supreme court the highest judicial body in the nation.

Hastie has a distinguished record, has served as federal dis-
trict judge, is a Phi Beta Kappa and a graduate of Amherst and
Harvard. From 1930-37 he was a member of the faculty of
Howard university and became dean of its school of law in
1939. From 1933 to 1937 he was assistant solicitor of the in-
terior department. He was a civilian aide to the secretary of
war from 1940-42.

At the November election Allegheny county, Pa. (Pitts-
burgh) elected its first Negro judge—by a 70,000 vote ma-
jority. He is Homer S. Brown, veteran democratic state
legislator, who won election to common pleas court. He is
a native of Huntington, W. Va., graduate of Virginia Union
university and the University of Pittsburgh.

Another Negro who has won fame as a diplomat is Ralph
J. Bunche, a graduate of the University of California and
Harvard, an educator of note, who has served the nation
in many official capacities abroad and at home, as well as
the United Nations, who ended the war in Palestine by his
tactful diplomacy.

The Negro has won acclaim in science, law, medicine,
stage, opera and other professions, all which is testimony
that the Negro is coming into his own in a democracy that
recognizes merit. He is patiently solving his own prob-
lems and easing racial bans.

Sounding Like a Candidate for President

The more General Eisenhower talks the more he puts
himself in the unintended position of a top national po-
litical leader. Despite protests of no presidential aspira-
tions, Eisenhower nevertheless may well find himself
swept into political leadership by a popular swell of opposi-
tion to the Truman program of statism and bankruptcy.

The latest bits of the Eisenhower program were revealed
in the past few weeks.

One was his deploring of "too great a pessimism and
sense of defeatism" on world affairs. The general who
inspired unity of allied forces in Europe warned that in an
atmosphere of defeatism and pessimism we cannot win
against the problems "that seem to defy solution." As "a
soldier who has borne the responsibility of winning great
fights," he declared that "optimism is one of the great
qualities to carry into the fight."

Another of his statements, picked up as a political straw
in the turbulent, current winds, referred to his outspoken
attack against "big" government. He endorsed the doc-
trine of Thomas Jefferson that the best government is the
one which governs the least. He hit at the "illusory thing
called security." In saying that too much emphasis is being
placed on personal security at the expense of individual
liberty, Eisenhower said the men under the many white
crosses "believed there was something more than merely
assuring themselves that they weren't going to be hungry
at the age of 67. They believed that man should carve his
own future for himself and his family, economically and
every other way."

In that latter sentence he put an American idea that has
been almost put in the discard by the present federal ad-
ministration philosophers.

When Eisenhower makes such statements, he finds to
his "surprise" that they bring a great response. It is time
that he realize he is building himself up in the minds of
many Americans as a logical candidate for president in
1952. Whether he approves or not of such a response
from the general public that would consider him as such,
he nevertheless assumes the stature of a popular choice.
He finds himself in the unusual position of a leader who
feels he must make certain statements and observations
and yet, at the same time, says he doesn't want to run for
president.

His faith in free man was expressed in early June in his
first address as president of Columbia university. He at-
tacked modern preachers of the paternalistic state in his
commencement address. Later he brought his ideas to-
gether in a more definite political pattern, described by
him as "middle of the road."

For a man who is not interested in politics for himself,
Eisenhower talks with too much conviction of principles
which are taking a beating these days. A man with such
deep feeling and with such a past record of leadership, can-
not escape the call of the people of America. Those people,
floundering in the present mediocrity of the republican
party, are seeking desperately for a leader around whom
the forces in opposition to Truman might rally. The more
Eisenhower talks the more he sounds like that man.

BY BECK

Parental Problems



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Care Should Be Given the Soul As Well as the Physical Body

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

A friend was telling me about the many living creatures he had seen in his travels about the world. So many of them, he said, were hideous looking things.

He could see no good reason why they should exist at all in a world which otherwise was so full of beautiful objects, whether animate or inanimate.

He spoke of the lizards and Gila monsters, the octopi, and the hyenas, and many other such creatures. He couldn't understand why God included them among the innumerable living things in our world.

St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, didn't make the mystery any clearer when he wrote, "God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him... All flesh is not the same flesh, but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds."

As we look at the queer creatures in an aquarium, or the strange animals in a zoo, or the hideous living objects seen through a microscope, how thankful we should be that apparently pleased God that we should have the physical form of Homo Sapiens.

Had it pleased God to clothe

us in the flesh of an eel, how different our manner of living would have been. A study of the life of an octopus, or a Gila monster might really give us a new interest in living in the human body we have. It should fill us with appreciation for the physical house we live in.

For 70 or 80-odd years, the body it pleased God to give us is our faithful servant and our home. We should make every effort to keep it functioning properly. It is the only physical body we shall ever have. We should take care of it.

What can be said about the physical body can also be said about the soul.

It pleased God to give us life. This life is eternal. If it is important to care for our bodies which we discard in a comparatively short time, it must be infinitely more important to look after the welfare of our souls.

And, if we thank God for giving us a human structure rather than that of some hideous monster, we should go further and be grateful that God was pleased to give us the breath of life at all and make us living souls.

Dog Obeys Master—Dies

Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 3 (AP)—A dog obeyed his master's summons and jumped to death from the roof of a three-story building yesterday.

The dog was on the roof of a factory building in Horsens, Jutland. The master, not knowing where the dog was, whistled in the yard below.

The dog leaped and was killed instantly.

SIPS FOR SUPPER

The Perfect Squelch

By DON UPIJOHN

At the banquet of sheriffs held last evening in connection with the Oregon State Sheriffs association some good natured kidding and badinage were being passed back and forth, as must be the case when a lot of sheriffs get together, and at one point in the proceedings the sheriff of Hood River county happened to be the particular target.

One sheriff after another had passed on some good natured raillery at Hood River county and the jovial sheriff took it in stride. When he figured the boys were about through with their fun he arose and made just one trifling remark. He admitted that maybe Hood River county had a few jibes coming to it and was willing to take it. However, he said he was particularly happy about one fact. And that was that in Hood River county they have no taxicabs.

Just an Average Driver

Alhambra, Calif. (AP)— Jack Waldron, 20, may have a slight bit of explaining to do in traffic court. Traffic officers charged:

Baby Shower for Oregon Couple Includes Free Baby-Sitting

Redmond, Dec. 3 (AP)—A night out for Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Sly should be no trick at all. All members of the high school football team volunteered an evening's free baby-sitting.

A little girl said she'd tend the baby for ten hours. A group of girls gave Mrs. Sly a book with their names and phone numbers for free baby-sitting.

The baby who's going to get all this attention hasn't arrived yet. The free-sitting offers were gifts at a shower for Mrs. Sly in this central Oregon city where neighborliness is customary.

Some 200 women attended the shower—and provided gifts of a baby bed, crib, bassinets, layette and other articles. The youngsters attended with their gifts of time because Mrs. Sly had worked many years with the Camp Fire Girls and Blue Birds, had been physical education director at the grade school, and had been director of the municipal swimming pool.

Mrs. Sly, the former Nellie Johns, is a University of Oregon graduate and taught in both Pendleton and Redmond schools.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Appoint Negro Congressman To Vice Chairman of Demos

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Very quietly this week, a Negro was made vice chairman of the party which once went to war over the issue of slavery.

The Negro is Congressman William Dawson of Chicago, and the man whose place he is taking as vice chairman of the democratic national committee is boss Frank Hague of Jersey City.

The change was engineered by democratic national chairman William Boyle and has an interesting background.

The vice-chairmanship of the democratic national committee long was held by Mayor Ed Kelly of Chicago. Kelly, an active Roosevelt man, made the position important. After his retirement as mayor, the vice-chairmanship went to boss Hague of New Jersey, who last month suffered a crushing defeat.

At that time Hague announced that he was ready to resign as vice-chairman of the committee, and Bill Boyle expressed the hope privately that he would.

"I'd grab his resignation in a minute," Boyle told friends. This week Boyle acted.

William Dawson, long a democratic member of congress from Chicago, last January was the first negro congressman to become chairman of a congressional committee. As head of the house expenditures committee he has got along well with broad-minded representatives Hardy of Virginia, Lanham of Georgia and Bonner of North Carolina.

So chairman Boyle quietly elevated him to the vice-chairmanship of the democratic national committee.

Even more interesting is the political background behind Dawson's appointment.

The Chicago district, which sends him to congress used to be republican. And during the Herbert Hoover landslide in 1928, it sent Oscar de Priest, negro republican, to congress—the first negro elected to that body in many years.

Result was a hue and cry from Washington society, including many republicans, that Congressman de Priest should not be invited to the regular White House reception which the president gives to all members of congress.

President Hoover did not take a forthright stand on the matter, and although de Priest was finally invited, the debate hurt the GOP's standing with the big-city negro populations.

Various other factors were involved, of course, such as FDR's relief program, and Truman's civil rights program, but ever since then, the republicans have lost the negro vote.

Today, two negroes are members of congress—Dawson from Chicago and Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, N.Y. Dawson is always invited to congressional receptions, but Powell, whose wife Truman dislikes, is not.

GUARDING AUSTRIA'S ART

A guard of 115 men stands watch over the rare Austrian art collection on display at the National Art gallery during the daytime. Twenty more, plus a squadron of military police, stand watch on Saturdays and Sundays. "We tell them to remain as unobtrusive as possible, but to keep their eyes open," says the gallery's administrator, Col. Harry McBride.

President Truman was so taken by the collection during a private viewing that he remained for an hour and a half, admiring the quaint antiques, carved ivories, suits of armor, and the Cellini salt cellar. However, the president was most impressed by the paintings, particularly one of Rembrandt's self-portraits.

WORLD FOOD BANK

There has been a lot of backstage cabinet debate over the U.N. food and agriculture organization's plan to feed the world's needy areas from U. S. farm surpluses. Though President Truman has given his official blessing, his secretary of state and secretary of agriculture are definitely against it.

They are not opposed to the principle of feeding the hungry, but to the cost and machinery involved.

What the FAO advocates is an international clearinghouse where surplus commodities could be gathered, then distributed to impoverished nations. Secretary Acheson's opposition to this idea has been well known, but it was thought Secretary Brannan was opposed to him. However, he is not.

Their joint opposition is based on the fact that a world food clearinghouse would cost an estimated five billion dollars, to be divided among nations according to their national income, which would mean Uncle Sam would foot about half the bill. In other words, it would cost Uncle Sam about 500 million dollars the first year to give away only 360 million dollars worth of surpluses.

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

300 Top Singers, Musicians Entertain Disabled Veterans

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Jean Tennyson runs one of the world's biggest concert bureaus—and is quite happy because it is losing money.

Some 300 top singers and musicians work for nothing on her programs, arranged to entertain disabled ex-servicemen in 130 veterans hospitals across the country.

Her list of artists include Lily Pons, Margaret Truman, Ezio Pinza, Arthur Rubenstein, and Gladys Swarthout.

"We started out with strictly long-haired performers," she said. "But now we have Benny Goodman, chorale groups—even a magician."

Like many another American woman at war's end, Miss Ten-

nyson, an ex-Vanities star and operatic soprano, was grateful to the men who had fought. She wanted to do something to show her gratitude—but what?

"I was told that musical therapy was helpful to the 1,000,000 veterans in hospitals," she recalled. "So I decided that was the field I could help in best."

With symphony conductor Leo Stowkowski and a few other friends, she organized the artists veterans hospital programs in 1947. By the end of this season this organization will have arranged for more than 350 concerts in some 90 veterans hospitals.

"Eventually we hope to reach all the hospitals, particularly those in out-of-the-way places," she said.

Miss Tennyson, helped only by a secretary, schedules the concerts herself and pays all expenses of the operation. Whenever the seasonal tour of one of the artists on her list brings him near a veterans' hospital, she arranges in advance for him to appear there, too.

And he'd better not plead weariness or laryngitis when she gets on the long distance phone. For a cheerful blonde she can be mighty stubborn with lazy singers.

"But most of the artists have been very cooperative," she said. "Only two out of more than 300 have turned us down—and I'd rather not talk about them. Once an artist sees the effect he has on those shut-in vets, he usually wants to come back and entertain them again."

When one singer was forced to cancel an engagement at a Chicago hospital, Jean flew out herself and kept the date.

Her office files are full of letters from doctors praising the programs for their therapeutic value to patients, some of whom are mentally as well as physically sick.

"After Claudio Arrau finished one of his piano numbers a vet sighed 'that's beautiful,'" said Miss Tennyson. "We learned later they were the first words that boy had spoken in months."

A letter from a Dallas, Tex., hospital said: "Today Jarmila Novotna came to our ward and sang for us. I can't tell you how important that hour was to us."

The letter was signed by a blind veteran.

Miss Tennyson expects to operate her concert bureau indefinitely. "We must realize," she said soberly, "that we aren't going to have fewer veterans in our hospitals as time goes on. There will be more—and more."

Reform School for Nickel Holdup

Noblesville, Ind., Dec. 3 (AP)—Charles German, 29, Indianapolis, was taken to the Indiana reformatory Friday to serve a 1-to-5-year term for stealing a nickel in a street holdup.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

German Rearmament Still Remains a Moot Question

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

The allied policy of keeping Germany disarmed indefinitely already seems to be heading into complications.

This column the other day called attention to the reiteration in Europe by U. S. Defense Secretary Johnson and U. S. Chief of Staff Bradley that America has no intention of rearming the reich.

I commented that this created a strange situation, since Germany is being made an integral part of the western European set-up and must be protected, and added:

"Should another war develop between west and east Europe (which heaven forbid) western Germany presumably would be in the front-line defenses of the west. What happens then to the maintenance of German military impotence?"

It seems a fair guess that the reich would become not only a vital base for operations of the western allies, but might be invited to call German manpower to the colors for defense.

Since that writing, the Sozialdemokrat, official newspaper of the socialist democratic party in western Berlin, has charged that the communists are creating a people's army of 360,000 men in the Russian zone to impose their policies even after the Russian military forces withdraw.

Such an army would mean one armed Red for every 50 persons in the Soviet zone—an ominous sounding figure.

The Russian army newspaper Taegliche Rundschau made the counter-charge that the Americans and British are creating a 180,000-man police force in their zones, and that the French are recruiting 7,000 German police weekly.

The western allies retort that the total police force for all three zones is 113,000, which is one policeman for each 416 persons.

Well, there we have a situation which gives pause for consideration. It is a position in which there could be a conflict between political and military thought.

Not to put too fine a point on it, there are differences of opinion in some important quarters as to whether Germany should be rearmed in the interests of general peace.

The political viewpoint broadly speaking has been that German disarmament is essential to the maintenance of peace. This thesis has been strongly

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