

More Help Promised For State Citizenry

CITIZENS of this state have much reason to appreciate the public-spirited services of a large group of business and professional men and others who make possible the program conducted by the Washington State Research Council.

The reorganization which established the presently-constituted State Research Council has proved to be a wise move. For what the taxpayers of the state need and lack most of all, in attempting to understand and help solve governmental problems, is reliable information.

Without such information, the taxpayer is helpless to defend his interests against the frequent impositions of pressure groups, seeking to attain ends of their own.

The Washington State Research Council maintains an able staff of men and women to perform this needful function for taxpayers. The value of this work is enhanced, moreover, in that the information thus accumulated is helpful and useful also to officials, boards and commissions that administer the public business.

It is welcome news, therefore, that the Research Council now plans to enlarge the scope of its activities by opening an additional regional office in Spokane, to supplement the work of the organization's headquarters in Seattle and its office in Olympia, where many of its research investigations have been carried on.

The Washington State Research Council has plans also to enlarge and extend its membership, which is another commendable objective, since it is the support of the organization's members that enables the council to fulfill its purposes.

An Outstanding Event
ROUNDING out Seattle's program of entertainment attractions for the home folk and for visitors, Greater Seattle, Inc. and the Seattle International Horse Show Association tomorrow present the third annual Seattle International Horse Show at the Civic Ice Arena.

Latest reports indicate that Russia has whipped at least one problem that is plaguing the free world. Thanks to skillful application of Marxist principles and general bungling, she doesn't have a wheat surplus.

Times Readers Have Their Say
5 MEN; ONE BULB
Editor, The Times:
In a recent issue of The Times, you headline the fact that in London it took 23 men to deliver and install a gas range.

There was the driver of the truck; another man to change the bulb and another to take the new bulb from the truck. A fourth man took the old bulb from a lowered bucket and put the new bulb in the bucket. There was even a fifth man—an overseer or foreman—who did nothing!

IF THEY CANNOT READ
Editor, The Times:
I WISH to take the opportunity as an American citizen to express my viewpoint on recent articles in your paper regarding the system of teaching reading in the public schools. I became very much interested as this subject has been discussed often in our home.

Quite agree with your writer's statements. I am sure that if the children were taught to take words apart and sound the syllables, they would be able to master words much easier. I have been listening to



'Disarmament' Has A Changed Meaning

—By WALTER LIPPMANN

WASHINGTON—For the first time since discussions of "disarmament" began, there is some reason to feel that something may come of them. That is not because we are any nearer to agreeing about the issues which we have been disagreeing about for so many years.

UNTIL this spring, the fundamental assumption was that nations should disarm to the point where they would be incapable of waging aggressive war. There would be peace, it was assumed, when nobody had the military force to make war.

The idea now is very different. We are proposing to keep our armaments, including atomic bombs, and what we want of the Soviet Union and are prepared to give in return is publicity about where the armaments are. We are addressing ourselves not to the abolition or even to the reduction of armaments but to making it impossible to use them for a surprise attack.

THIS new conception does not suppose that there will be disarmament but, on the contrary, it supposes that there will be maintained a balance of armaments. The early warning devices would be useless if the intended victim of the aggression did not have the power to strike back.

What we are working on, therefore, is not disarmament. It is the stabilization of the existing balance of power. The question is how much less than 100 per cent effective inspection and control will be good enough to be worth trying?

For since we are not meaning to disarm, there is no new military risk. Nobody is weakening his defenses, and there is at least the chance that there will be a tendency to improve the system.

THE value of coming to an agreement for mutual inspection would be that it established a great and new principle: The right of the nations to be forewarned if any nation is preparing to strike. It would no longer be the sovereign right of a nation to mobilize in secret. To establish this principle would be a noteworthy achievement.

SOME say that theoretically it would be possible to launch a sneak attack out of what had looked like routine training. But as a practical matter, any government in its senses would know that unless the sneak attack was a knockout blow, it would be followed by retaliatory blows. To meet them there would need to be a general mobilization in anticipation of a long war.

It is impossible to be certain that a sneak attack will be a knockout blow. In fact, it is highly probable that it will not be. The classic sneak attack, that at Pearl Harbor, was a brilliant tactical success and an enormous strategical disaster for Japan.

FOR Poland the answer is not so black or white. Since they have been eliminated, the old aristocracy and bourgeoisie are unquestionably "worse off." So are the poorest peasants, struggling to live under a "reform" that gave them too little land to support life.

Poland's industrial workers, as the Communists insist, may be better off. With Communism came a Soviet "gift" of the Silesian complex of mines and mills that once were called "Germany's Second Ruhr."

DO these satellite peoples want to be rid of Communism? In both Poland and Czechoslovakia, the answer is "Yes."

THE theme song of every Czech who will talk today is disappointment that, at Geneva, the West did not press President Eisenhower's liberation proposal.

ARE Poles and Czechs likely to revolt against their Communist masters? The answer to that one is "No."

IN Poland, where nationalism is deep-seated, a German practically intervenes; every Pole knows that every German wants returned the Silesian area which is the basis of today's Polish prosperity.

FINALLY, even if Czechs sprouted a will to fight, and if Poles decided to break the Moscow tie, Communism would be protected in both lands by a defense in depth. It is the old system of the police informant in every block and factory, and a quick punishment for the slightest sign of deviation.

Take your own sweet time and you are very likely to go sour on your job. — Daily Olympian.

The amount of sleep required by individuals varies—except that each person needs just five minutes more.—Everson News.

One of the hardest secrets for a man to keep is his opinion of himself. — Lynden Tribune.

But it Won't Cure His Ills —:— By Justus



No Chance for Revolt Against Communism

—By MARTIN S. HAYDEN

Among the American newspapermen who have been privileged to observe actual conditions behind the Iron Curtain is Martin S. Hayden, a veteran reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Here are some of his thoughts as he completed his tour of some of the Soviet satellite states.

WEST BERLIN — It's like stepping into fresh air to come from behind the Iron Curtain to this little island of freedom. Suddenly the drabness of the Communist world is gone.

ARE Czechs and Poles worse off under Communism than they were before the Second World War? For the Czechs, the answer is: "Definitely yes."

ACTUAL extent of Communist involvement in the North African uproar is difficult to measure. The Reds have been most cautious to avoid overt participation, even through the usual medium of cats-paw native political groups.

THERE is no likelihood that Communism, as such, could ever gain a secure foothold in the Middle East or North Africa south of an open military conquest. The Moslem peoples are inherently opposed and alien to the materialistic Marxist approach.

THE Egyptian, smarting under the provocation of the Israel powder-keg, have shied away from any commitments to the West in the form of military alliance or open support.

THE Soviet Union invited Adenauer to visit Moscow "in the near future" in a note of June 7, at a time when Russia was plugging referred to the cancellation of the "so-called Occupation Statute for West Germany" by the Paris agreements.

ADENAUER'S cabinet on June 8 "welcomed" the Soviet note. A Bonn spokesman on the same day said that Adenauer would consult the United States, Britain, and France before replying officially.

BONN on June 30 suggested "informal conversations" between the Soviet and German representatives in Paris. Adenauer on July 25 told a news conference he planned to go to Moscow in mid-September; "it would be impolite to wait too long"—i. e., until after the October Big Four foreign ministers conference.

THE smart traveler wants to see America first—the smarter one want to see it last, forever and ever.—Bremerton Sun.

West Can Ill Afford To Lose Arab States

—By CONSTANTINE BROWN

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Dulles has revealed publicly what has been known privately in top United States Intelligence quarters for some time—that the Soviet Union has been busily engaged in promoting strife and discord in the Middle East to the extent of at least offering, if not actually supplying, the weapons of war to the Arab nations in their sworn battle to wipe out the state of Israel.

THAT the Reds are fishing as usual in the troubled waters of the Middle East should come as no surprise to anyone. Every crisis, every national or international controversy anywhere in the world is grist for the Soviet mill. Communism thrives... Indeed, it survives... on just such conflicts as that existing between Israel and her Arab neighbors from whose territory she was carved.

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THE Soviet government permits this sort of thing to continue and to increase, maybe peace can be secured. But it is far too early to assume such a trend. From the inside, Soviet Communism appears as strong as ever, despite the death of Stalin.

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BONN on August 12 replied to a second Russian note and named the September 9 date. As for any "neutrality" on Bonn's part, Adenauer on June 12 had declared:

"The agreements through which (we) became a partner of the free world are not a bargaining counter for us. We cannot and shall not conduct a policy of neutrality (which) would mean the end of our freedom and a threat to Europe's security."

Our Chance To Show Russians What Freedom Really Means

—By LAUREN SOTH

This is the last of Lauren Soth's reports on the recent five-week visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of American farmers. He was the only newspaperman with the farmers.

BERLIN—Communist leaders of the Soviet Union are putting great stress on agricultural policy these days. They realize that industrialization will be slowed unless the farms can supply more food for a growing population and more manpower for the factories.

PRODUCTION of grain in the Soviet Union has held steady at around 100,000,000 tons a year since the late thirties, after the costly crisis brought on by Stalin's forced collectivization of the farms had been passed. Since population has continued to grow at the rate of about 3,000,000 per year, this has narrowed the Soviet margin on grain. It no longer can export.

IT would be a mistake, however, for the United States to assume that the Soviet Union is in desperate shape because of this long-run farm problem. There are great potentialities for increasing farm output.

ABOUT 70,000,000 acres of new wheat land are being opened up in Siberia and Kazakhstan, the so-called virgin lands. If it became necessary, the Soviets could develop still more land not now being farmed. It would take a heavy investment, because the land is in timber now.

THE greatest possibility for expanding farm output is in the adoption of improved methods on the established farm lands of European Russia and the Ukraine. Output per worker now is abysmally low. Use of more fertilizer would in itself step up yields sharply. Investment in livestock fences and some other equipment could greatly cut costs of livestock raising.

Currently, the Soviets are encouraging individual enterprise in livestock in a number of ways. They have reduced taxes on livestock and made it easy for farmers to sell livestock products in a favorable free market. Judging from what we saw on our tour, the programs of expanding grain acreage and of stepping up livestock numbers probably will be successful.

ONE of the strongest impressions I obtained in the Soviet Union was the absence of opposition, the finality of totalitarian control. The dissidents have either been liquidated or have died of old age. Today, a new generation which knows nothing but Communism docilely stays in harness and responds to the flick of the reins from Moscow.

A FEW years ago, visitors to Russia often saw religious icons in peasant homes, even while Stalin's drive against religion was at its height. On this tour, I saw not a single icon in any home. Our tour was carefully guided, to be sure, but we did go into many peasant houses in many different areas. I saw a picture of Jesus in a widow's cottage in the Ukraine—but that is the only sign of religion I saw outside of churches.

IN spite of the absolute subservience which seems to prevail in the Soviet Union, however, contact with the outside world could change it fast. That is why the Soviets face a serious risk in continuing exchanges such as the farm delegation exchange.

THE United States has much to gain by fostering further exchanges. We cannot gain much in the way of technical information in agriculture, but we can gain by showing the common people of Soviet Russia our good will and friendliness. We can show them something about freedom.

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