

The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
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NORBLAD WITHDRAWS

Charles V. Stanton

The sudden and unexpected withdrawal of U.S. Representative Walter Norblad from the race for governor, and his filing for re-election to his present congressional office, is a sacrifice of personal ambition for the welfare of the Republican Party.

Apparently he has listened to the counsel of friends and has agreed to the wishes of party leaders.

While in Portland recently I had opportunity to talk with several men from the inner circle of the Republican Party. I heard considerable criticism of Norblad's candidacy for governor.

It was felt that he was endangering the party's hold on the congressional seat. It was the opinion that he would have no trouble in obtaining re-election, particularly considering the fact that he has consistently led the ticket in his district.

It was no secret that Norblad wanted the governorship as a steppingstone to the U.S. Senate and that, if elected governor, he would oppose the candidacy of Senator Neuberger at the election in 1960. By serving as governor, during the next four years, he would be in a position to meet Oregon voters and improve his chances as a candidate for senator.

Some observers held the opinion that Norblad, if elected governor, while concentrating on building political fences, would not properly conduct the affairs of his office. Personally, knowing Norblad, I would not agree with that opinion. I believe he would be conscientious in any position he might hold.

No Republican Candidate

There also was some criticism that Norblad, having been in Washington for the past 10 years, would not be familiar with Oregon problems. Norblad, however, countered with the fact that virtually every state problem also has its congressional angles and that he has at all times kept in close touch with activities in his home state. He also has had briefing through his father, an Astoria lawyer, and a former governor.

The young representative contended that, despite his seniority, it will be many years before he can advance into a chairmanship. Chairmanships are held by congressmen who have been in office 25 or 30 years, and, in some cases, much longer. Being young and ambitious, he wants more action than he is getting.

Probably the factor that most influenced his decision was the fact that the Republican Party in Oregon had failed to bring out a strong candidate to enter the race for the seat Norblad had planned to vacate.

When Senator Eugene Marsh rejected the opportunity, the Republicans were left without a candidate having even an outside chance to beat Democratic aspirants. Because of this situation, it is safe to assume, I believe, that the heat was applied to Norblad to get out of the gubernatorial race and file for re-election.

Hot Race Shaping Up

It must have been a personal disappointment to Norblad, because he has made no secret of his challenge to Neuberger. He has again, however, demonstrated his loyalty to the party by sacrificing his personal ambition to the party's welfare. Undoubtedly he will continue his fence building in preparation for the 1960 race, for I doubt that he will withdraw his challenge.

Meanwhile, his removal from the gubernatorial campaign gives promise of a vigorous battle in November between Governor Elmo Smith and State Senator Robert D. Holmes, both of whom are expected to win party nominations. Both served in the last session as Senators. Smith, a Republican, was president of the Senate. Holmes was one of the leaders of the Democratic forces in the Legislature.

We can expect both parties to battle to the finish line on behalf of their respective candidates.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — It is never pleasant for either party when a boy defies his father in picking out his life's career.

It was particularly difficult for Alfred R. Globus, who at 35 has become one of the youngest tycoons in American chemistry.

He deeply admired his father, who had come to this country alone at 16 and had sweated night and day to put himself through medical school. But young Globus himself was more interested in pattering with chemicals than learning medicine.

When his home chemistry set came commercially impractical, he blew some plaster off the family ceiling, the father told the youth.

"You come from a line of doctors. I am a doctor. You must be a doctor, too."

"I want to be a chemist," the boy replied.

"Why?" argued the father. "How can you discover something the professors of chemistry haven't already discovered?"

Angered at his son's resistance, the elder Globus cut off his pocket allowance. Alfred then started spending \$2 of his \$2.50 weekly school lunch money for the chemicals to continue his experiments.

While still a minor in college Alfred came home with some papers for his parent to sign as legal guardian. The papers had been drawn up by a Philadelphia firm which wanted to pay him \$75 weekly royalties for a new process he had developed for the recovery of pure iron by electrolysis. The same firm, immediately after graduation, hired him as a consultant.

"My father never raised another objection," Alfred recalled, smiling.

During the war, when aluminum and tungsten were in short supply, Globus worked up new techniques for extracting these vitally needed metals, techniques that be-

came commercially impractical when peace came.

"I wound up with a loss," he admitted ruefully.

But he has since more than made up the loss. Holder of a number of valuable patents, sought after as a consultant, Globus also has made his mark as a businessman.

He heads two firms of his own (one is the world's largest producer of powdered titanium, a metal the other manufactures chlorophyll, a powerful germicide, derived from chlorine, which is perfected after hundreds of experiments and years of research).

The chemical, which he feels ultimately will prove more beneficial to mankind than any known antibiotic, is used for a wide variety of purposes. They range from the treatment of bladder infections and athlete's foot to the sterilization of surgical instruments and the deodorization of dogs and cats.

Chlorophyll is also being tested as a food preservative and as a fungicide to treat diseases of agricultural plants.

"Antibiotics attack only certain groups of germs," Globus explained, "and they often have harmful side effects. Chlorophyll is effective against all forms of microorganisms—bacteria, fungi, viruses and spores. And they can't

build up an immunity to it."

Globus said he recently had turned down a two million dollar bid from a major chemical firm for the exclusive rights to chlorophyll, and added thoughtfully:

"I just wonder what I'd do with such a sum of money. I don't need it. When you have got as much of your life into a thing as I have in this, you have to turn it over to someone who may regard it only as another commercial venture."

What Globus really yearned to prove was that as a chemist he could do more for mankind than he could have if he had become a doctor. But he can't prove it to the man he'd most like to.

His father is no longer living.

LENTEN GUIDEPOSTS

CHALLENGE IN A STEEL MILL

By Dave Griffith

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Before the challenge, I might have qualified as a Mr. Average American. I was 35, married, had two children, and lived in a small apartment in Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania, a borough on the edge of Pittsburgh. I was an instrument repair man at the Homestead Works of U.S. Steel.

Also — before the challenge — worried about being shy; I stuttered and stammered whenever I met people and tried to express my views. I solved that problem by keeping my views to myself. I'm still likely to stammer, and I'm still shy enough to be tortured if ever I have to speak in public. But it doesn't matter any more.

Calvary Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh has been my church since I was 4. My Dad was the janitor there until 1925. But for all my churchgoing, I was not much affected personally by religion.

Then, just before Easter of 1952, Dr. Sam Shoemaker, already a famous author and clergyman, became the new minister of Calvary Church. At a meeting of the Men's Club, soon after Dr. Shoemaker spoke.

A Vast Potential
 "I feel a vast potential in the men before me," he said, "and I believe there is enough power in this room to make Pittsburgh the spiritual center of America."

One Sunday soon after this, I picked up the paper and saw on the cover of the Roto Section a picture of a man kneeling by a lathe and praying. The story told how a weekly program of prayer and

meditation had changed the entire outlook of the people in this particular plant.

I began pacing back and forth until Irene asked me what was wrong. I told her about the story I had just read, showed her the pictures and finally said that I just had to contact Dr. Shoemaker. I did contact Dr. Shoemaker. I did call him, and told him the story.

"Dr. Shoemaker," I concluded, "this is it. This is how we can bring men to understand one another and come closer to God."

He said, "Dave, I think it is. I suggest you contact as many people as you can in the mill and see what happens."

Program Starts
 We cleared with management, then quietly began a weekly program of prayer and meditation in the power and fuel department of the Homestead Works, starting the week before Thanksgiving, 1952.

Several men in the plant were especially important to the success of the prayer group. But, for some reason, I had been unable to contact them.

That night I knelt by the bed praying for help and feeling unhappy because I knew I wasn't getting too far trying to do it by myself. I didn't know what to do. I found myself saying: "Lord, you know how small I am, how selfish and proud, how I stammer and how hard it is for me to talk to people. . . Lord, please take me as I am, make of me what You will, and use me to accomplish a part of Your will here on earth. Please use me to accomplish it for Thy glory."

I crawled into bed and went right to sleep.

Reader Opinions

Candidate Not So Old; Admits To Being 39

ROSEBURG — (To The Editor)

—After your newspaper was kind enough to print word of my candidacy for the democratic nomination for State Senator, it seems ungracious to carp about a minor error of fact.

Nevertheless, when you're 39 and have just gone through a long, hard winter, and even when it's over you have the dismal prospect of your fortieth birthday staring you in the face — that is no time to pick up the paper and read that your parents, if still living, would be around 130 years old.

As you may imagine, it makes it exceedingly difficult to tell the voters with sincerity that I will bring to the State Senate a young, vigorous, fresh outlook. If you do not want to nip a promising candidacy in the bud, please let me read in your "Letters to the Editor" that my grandparents, not my parents, settled in Melrose in 1852. If you will, it would do your heart good to see my wizened, wrinkled, old face light up.

Lloyd V. Arant
 Roseburg, Ore.

Did our good doctors of the United States Public Health Service ever consider the possibilities that our diet could have something to do with tooth decay? Why so little concern about that? Or do they believe that our good God gave us those beautiful pearls and then ruin them out so that our dentists could have a job?

Quite a few years ago Dr. Weston Price, a very good American dentist got tired of treating rotting teeth and set out to find the answer why. His book "Nutrition and Physical Degeneration" should be read by every thinking person. Dr. Price traveled all over the world studying peoples' teeth and their diet, and usually wherever the natives had the least contact with white man's diet he found the best teeth. Of course he also found some primitives where in their ignorance and without benefit of advertising their diets almost equalled ours for rotting out teeth. He also studied the skulls of Indians who had died before the blessings of civilization caught up with them and found their teeth almost free of dental caries or arch deformity.

I have just read the transcript of the House Investigating Committee's hearings on fluorides and it does seem to me that the "Fors" put forth a very poor case. What really puzzles me, though, is that many of our Public Health doctors who are so strongly in favor of it and in such a hurry to shove it down our throats were only a few years ago strongly advising caution: "better give it ten to fifteen years of study and research."

Why this sudden change? We also all know (or do we?) that fluorides are a byproduct of the aluminum and chemical fertilizer industries and almost its only former use was in rat poisons. Now if they can dump it into the water supplies of most American cities it would mean millions of dollars into someone's pockets. Could there be something rotten here besides teeth?

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Adding Fluorine Seen As Only Starting Point

CANYONVILLE — True this proposed fluoridation of Roseburg's water supply may be none of my business. I don't have to drink it, but I do think this mass medication is everyone's business.

Why stop with tooth decay? Doesn't almost everyone suffer from constipation? How about some cathartics dumped into our water? And headaches—a little barbituric acid would do the trick. Then some do have goiters. There's iodine. You see? No end to the good we could do.

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No Stammering

Before nine o'clock the next morning, all the men I had prayed about happened to come to the open hearth where I was working, and I talked to them in spite of my stammering.

That was the turning point. Everything seemed to drop into place. The key to the situation was my complete surrender.

Whenever possible, I talk with my co-workers, thinking in terms of how I can be a good friend. If the person is interested in coming to our prayer group, fine. If not, that's okay too. Chuck, for example, is an extrovert, a natural-born salesman and organizer. But most of his organizing has been in directions away from the church.

Then Chuck's little daughter became quite ill, and one night he called the doctor. But the youngster did not improve. As 3 a.m. Chuck got up and found her still burning with fever. In desperation, got down on his knees and prayed by the crib.

They Thank The Lord
 "Then I got up and bent over the crib and felt her forehead," Chuck told me later. "It was cool. I knew she would be all right. At breakfast the next morning, as we listened to tiny Christie chortling in her crib, my wife asked me if I had thanked the Lord. I hadn't; so we both did, right then and there."

Chuck is still an organizer and a salesman, but he organizes for a different purpose. And the man who once said "religion isn't for me," is today one of its best salesmen.

Another prayer group has begun Wednesday mornings in the Number One Machine Shop. Ours is held Thursdays. Over 50 have been attending the two groups, but the idea has just gotten a good start.

I think the person who has gotten most out of what we have done is myself. I have found a reason for living, happiness, freedom from worry and a completeness in life. Not that I did much myself. My son Bob hit the nail on the head when he said, "The Lord can do anything. Can't He, Dad?"

TOMORROW—William R. Parker, director of the speech clinic at Redlands university, tells how special "Prayer therapy" classes help him to cure stutters.

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The American people have learned to trust Mr. Eisenhower as a soldier and a statesman. They can be confident that in reaching favorable answers on these difficult points, he has been more severe on himself than any but his most rabid opponents would be.

IT has been plain for some time that the President wants to serve another term. Otherwise, his painful self-criticism on the matter of health would have been pointless. He is too simple and direct a man to have pretended he was weighing the health question just to buy a little further leverage with Congress or the Republican party.

Now that the choice is made, its wisdom is bound to be debated by some, and that is proper. There can be no justification for silence on so vital an issue as a man's physical and other fitness for the great office of the presidency.

The people must now decide

whether what was at stake was not just a matter of his own life or death. The security of his country was deeply involved. To be stricken fatally or gravely incapacitated in the course of his second term would perhaps be to inflict great confusion and uncertainty upon the American people in a critical age.

The President had to be satisfied that the prospect of this happening was reasonably slender. No more, possibly, than for any man of his 62 years.

He had to satisfy himself, too, that he could perform through another term to the limits demanded of a President who must lead not only his country but all the free world in the hour of its greatest competition with tyranny. He knew this was no moment to test the practicality of part-time duty.

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