

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sweeps Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher
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Death Calls Dr. Steiner

Into the big scrapbook well known to friends of Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner will now go some fresh clippings; but other hands than his will paste them to the few remaining empty pages. For death came to Dr. Steiner Saturday morning, quietly, calling him to rest at the age of 78; and the clippings will be his obituaries and the tributes that are sure to be written in his honor. So long was Dr. Steiner a public figure in Oregon and so long was he active in the professional, business, civic and social life of the city and state that reporters and editors will find it difficult to compress into limits of space the record of his full life and the editorial recognition to which he is entitled for his distinguished career.

He was first of all a physician, one of the graduates of the old Willamette university school of medicine which furnished so many men who gained professional distinction in the state. As a physician his interest and skill were early directed to the healing of sick minds, and he served for 28 years as superintendent of the Oregon state hospital. His interest in his wards was intimate and sincere, so while administrations changed and governors came and went he retained his position.

Dr. Steiner was also a very able administrator, a man with a very practical business sense, who in times when appropriations for state institutions were small, was careful to see that full values were received for public funds.

But we prefer to remember the good doctor as a friend, a man with a personality which radiated friendliness. After he retired he maintained a broad interest in people and events. When he saw a piece in the paper that he liked he frequently would call up, ask who wrote it, express his pleasure over it, and then conclude, "Sorry I bothered you; I won't do it again"—as though any writer ever felt bothered over an interruption like that. Just a few days ago he liked an editorial in The Statesman on Admiral Nimitz (written by the managing editor) so much that he called to ask that a copy be sent to the admiral. That was characteristic of Lee Steiner; that is why everybody loved him, and why we personally mourn his passing.

Such a man is not forgotten when the obituary clippings are pasted in the scrapbook. He lives in the memory of all who knew him—but how we wish he might paste these final entries in the scrapbook he kept which covered his long and distinguished and honorable career.

Report on London

Secretary of State George C. Marshall follows the practice of his predecessor, Jimmy Byrnes, in giving a report to the people after an international conference; and again the report is substantially one of "no progress." Marshall expresses his own regret that he "could not bring back profitable results." He places the blame for the stalemate directly on Russia and Foreign Minister Molotov.

Actually Marshall's report adds little to public information about the London conference of foreign ministers. He makes official the previously filed newspaper reports from London during and after the meeting. He does assign however on "strong reason" for the Russian attitude: determination to keep a strong hold of eastern Germany. This hold has yielded reparations both of fixed assets and from current production. In addition Russia has "under the guise of reparations seized vast holdings and formed them into a gigantic trust embracing a substantial part of the industry of that zone." The result, according to the secretary, has been the acquiring of a "type of monopolistic stranglehold over the economic and political life of eastern Germany which makes that region little more than a dependent province of the Soviet Union."

This evidently is Russia's purpose, to absorb eastern Germany as a puppet state within the power orbit of the USSR. Russian leaders may assert their motive is defensive, to guard their borders against "western imperialism;" but they do a lot of rationalizing in their reasoning. Fundamentally they are serving nationalist ends (just as is the United States in pushing its borders into Okinawa).

The American plan for the German settlement called for decision on the following points:

1. Elimination of artificial zonal barriers to permit free movement of persons, ideas and goods throughout all Germany.
2. Surrender by the occupying powers of properties seized in Germany under the guise of reparations.
3. A currency reform involving new and sound currency for all Germany.
4. A definite decision on future economic burdens on Germany including reparations.
5. An over-all export, import plan for all Germany.

Instead of discussing and debating specific questions such as the above the conference never was able to agree on an agenda. Most of the time was given to listening to Molotov's harangues. While Molotov declaimed over and over again the Russian purpose for a central, democratic, free, peace-loving German government, Marshall did not so forcefully orate on American objectives, specifically the elimination of barriers to permit free movement of "persons, ideas and goods throughout all Germany." That sentence is a meaningful as Molotov's reiteration. The "Voice of America" should now make up for lost opportunity and proclaim the American program, what it was and what it now is, to Germany, Russia and the other countries of Europe. If our cold war is to be fought initially with propaganda let us spread our side of the story. And we shall need to back up our program now with the broad plan for European recovery along lines laid out by President Truman in his message to congress Friday.

Would Amend Sewer Rental Ordinance

Some of the garden club members suggest that a change be made in the pending ordinance covering charges for sewer rental. They would make the average use of water through the winter months the basis of charging through the summer. This would mean a little more bookkeeping but would be more equitable, since water used for irrigating lawns and gardens does not flow into sewers.

Another suggestion they offer is that in the case of properties with multiple dwelling units, like apartments, the rental fee be charged to individual units. This would produce more revenue to the city but would require more work in administration. This as well as the other suggestion has precedent in the practice of other cities.

We approve the principle of a sewage fee based on use, of which water consumption is the best measure. The plan should be equitable and the council should study the amendments that will be offered Monday night. The first mentioned seems both meritorious and practical.

Maj. Gen. Benny Meyers has been indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington on charges of perjury in connection with his testimony in recent senate committee hearings. Why wasn't he indicted for corruption in public office, throwing contracts to a concern he set up, controlled and milked? Perjury charges are notoriously hard to prove. Benny may manage to escape conviction—and then after a few months, when people's heads are turned, get his pension restored, with back payment!

President Truman says he won't go to Russia to see Generalissimo Stalin, but "would be glad to see him in Washington." There are others who would be glad to see him in youknowwhere.

MATTER OF FACT

Non-Communist Supporters Flee Henry Wallace Third Party Boom

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The most interesting political development in recent months occurred this week. The Wallace third party movement has been suddenly and rather indecently exposed for what it is; an instrument of soviet foreign policy.

For in the few days since the Progressive Citizens of America invited Wallace to head a third party, the whole movement has been stripped to its bare bones. These bones are now revealed to the public gaze as communist bones with whatever wispy disguise still clings to them almost embarrassingly transparent. It is little wonder that Henry Wallace himself, despite his remarkable capacity for self-delusion, and despite the fact that he has already been at the head of a communist managed crusade, is now reported to be suffering certain qualms.

Since the PCA invitation was sent forth, it has suddenly become obvious that the proposed third party would be hardly more than the communist party under another name. And this in turn has led both democratic and republican braintrusts to re-examine the widely held assumption that a Wallace-led third party would mean that the republicans could win, as one cynic put it, "with a dog, if they could strain him not to bark too loud." Indeed, after noting the chilly reception accorded the third party call in all sectors of the left and labor movement except among the communists, one astute democratic strategist has even gone so far as to assert flatly that the Wallace movement will turn out to be a blessing in disguise for Harry Truman.

Democrats Optimistic
What has happened this week in New York largely explains this new optimism among the democrats. New York's American labor party, by polling 6 to 8 per cent of the state vote in 1940 and 1944, delivered New York's crucial electoral votes to Roosevelt in those years. It has been assumed that Wallace, by capturing the ALP vote, could throw the state to the republicans. Yet in the last few days it has become obvious that Wallace could only hold the insignificant communist core of the ALP vote.

The late Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which has been the heart of the ALP, will pull out if Wallace runs. So will the whole CIO. Except for the small minority of communist-run unions; and it must be born in mind that the communist pandrums in these unions cannot dictate the votes of their union members in the privacy of the ballot box. This means that the communist remnant of the ALP will hardly carry more weight in the next election than the tiny communist party itself.

This process of withering away to a hard communist core is also attacking the national Wallace support, including the Wallace organization, the Progressive Citizens of America. There has been an indecent scramble to get off the Wallace bandwagon. Dr. Frank Kingdon, PCA co-chairman, who nurses senatorial ambitions in New Jersey, and who has attempted in the past to play footy with New Jersey's unsavory democratic boss, Frank Hague, was the first to leap. He was followed by the ineffectual Bartley C. Crum, a California PCA vice-chairman. The New York state PCA chairman, J. Raymond Walsh, hastened to announce that the third party movement would "kill the chance of progressive politics," perhaps for a lifetime.

PM Condemns Plan
Perhaps the unkindest cut of all was an editorial in PM, the left-wing New York newspaper, which had been expected by Wallace supporters to be a tower of Wallace strength. The editorial roundly condemned the movement, analyzing the purpose of Wallace's communist backers as the election of a reactionary republican.

Finally, the resignation from the PCA of A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, means that Wallace and the third party will have no non-communist labor support whatsoever. Indeed, the CIO's political action committee is expected soon flatly to reject the whole movement. As one observer puts it, "Henry might as well run on the straight communist ticket and get it over with."

In short, the communist party's effort to use Henry Wallace and a fringe of the fuzzy-minded, to twist Truman's arm and force the administration to support the Soviet Union, seems in a fair way to backfire. One of the shrewdest of the democratic party's strategists sees the results in the following terms. He believes that Wallace could hardly poll more than a million votes in 1948. (Wallace's erstwhile admirer, J. Raymond Walsh, puts the figure at half a million.) Most of these votes will be lost to the democrats, but they will be more than made up for in two ways. First, Truman will be the main target of the third party attack, which will endear him to many independent voters. And second, all non-communist labor will be needed in fighting for Truman as labor has not fought since the Roosevelt days. On this last point, at least one knowledgeable CIO official agrees: "Now the boys will get in there and pitch," he says.

All this may be mere democratic whistling in the dark. Yet the rapid withering away of Wallace's non-communist support seems to indicate that there may well be something to the democrats' newly rosey view of the future.

about mental illness which should be in possession of the general public. There are two general classes of mental disorders. One is quantitative mental deficiency; the other is qualitative. In the former there is "a diminution in the general mental capacity involving all functions of the mind," to quote Dr. Bernard Hart. This includes feeble-mindedness and senile dementia. With the feeble-minded the mental development is sub-normal, the grades of intelligence ranging from idiot to moron. This is not strictly an illness but a deficiency. For it there is no cure though within the limits of their capacity the feeble-minded may learn many things. In old age senility often sets in, with loss of mental faculties formerly possessed. This is thought to be due to changes within the brain itself. The qualitative class of mental disorders includes those cases where the functioning of the mind is abnormal. The powers of the brain are normal, but their exercise is disrupted by conflicts and tensions which make their employment irrational. The trouble seems to lie in the working of the mind rather than in the structure of the brain. The stream of consciousness is interrupted and overwhelmed by the surge of some complex previously held in leash. The victim may manifest intense excitement or deep depression or an utter listlessness. These are signs of mental illness which at first may be transitory and later may become permanent.

By study of the cases psychiatrists are able to classify particular diseases of the mind and to direct treatment according to their diagnosis. The science of psychiatry is still in its infancy. As it advances much more will be accomplished in restoring the mental patients to normal life and activity. What I want to talk about tonight is not so much the cure of mental illness as its prevention. Just as we are taught the laws of hygiene in order to keep ourselves physically well so we need to learn the rules of good mental hygiene to avoid mental breakdowns. Here again our knowledge is so

fragmentary that one cannot very safely enumerate any 10 commandments of "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not." Since we cannot by X-ray or other mechanical device observe or measure the way the human mind works we have to depend on observation and deduction to determine the causes of mental illness, which we need to know before we can be advised how to avoid the illness.

There is one specific cause we do know about which lands many people in mental hospitals. That is alcoholism. Excessive use of alcoholic beverages so affects the brain that mental debility results. Care of the mind and care of the body unite in requiring abstinence or at least extreme moderation in the use of liquors containing alcohol. That is an external cause. There remain other mental illnesses which are due to internal maladjustments. As the psychologist says, the stream of consciousness become dissociated. The chain of our thinking is affected by our emotional complexes, weak or strong, which are accumulated through life. Normally we control disturbing complexes such as those arising from ambition, jealousy or sex passions because we are trained to conform to certain personal standards and to the manners of society. Under certain conditions however inhibited complexes get out of hand. The tensions become too great and the paths of thinking become tangled as old repressions are released. Persons of fine intelligence may be gripped by fanciful illusions or by imaginings of persecution or overcome by unreal fears. (Continued Tuesday.)

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

care of the teeth and eyes, regular exercise, proper diet. The American people surely are well instructed in the care of the body. Tonight however I am to talk to you about the care of the mind. Important as the mind is in man's normal life we generally take its functioning for granted. No one says, "Brush your mind twice a day," and washing behind the ears will not penetrate the skull. But we are apt to shy away from learning about it. Out of ignorance or fear we avoid the subject and the institutions where the mentally ill are inmates. Society's treatment of the insane through the years has been a reproach. In early times the mentally unbalanced were accused of being possessed of demons. They were often restrained by chains of confined in dungeons. The ancients attributed mental illness to some astral phenomenon: the insane were "moonstruck," hence the term lunatic, from "luna," the moon. Even when these false notions were dissipated the insane were still held in contempt. They were called crazy or looney or bughouse. They were herded into insane asylums where often they were neglected, starved, abandoned to filth. In late years however the attitude has changed. We have come to recognize that insanity is a form of illness. The asylum has become in fact a hospital for treatment or for care. Oregon law now uses the term "mentally ill" instead of "insane." And there is a growing recognition of the state's responsibility for the proper care of the mentally ill.

I know you do not expect me, a mere layman, to discourse on the technical side of diseases of the mind. But perhaps I can set forth in simple language some facts

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