

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Goethe for Americans?

Some of the world's most eminent men of arts and letters are gathered at Aspen, Colorado, this week to pay tribute to Johann Wolfgang von Goethe on the 200th anniversary of his birth. This celebration, recent publication of three new works on the man Thomas Mann called the bodiment of Germany's creative genius, and the current "back to Goethe" movement in Germany may have many Americans who have previously neglected Goethe wondering whether they have missed something.

Goethe has never been popular in this country. One reason probably is that translations of his poetry, beautifully lyric in German, are poor. Another is that Goethe does not seem a sympathetic character for the average American.

And that's the way Goethe would want it. He never meant to be "popular," he did not expect "ordinary" people to understand him; in fact, he did not much care what people thought of him; he was more concerned with understanding himself. His whole life was an adventure, defined by his biographer, Emil Ludwig, as an eternal wrestling between the demon inside him, and the genius. His masterpiece was a record of this epic contest: Faust was Goethe's other self—and so was Mephistopheles.

Thus, even while we honor the harmony, balance and classicism which Goethe's work achieved, we must recognize that they represent the product of conflicting forces in his character. Mann insists in his appraisal for the New York Times magazine. There was about Goethe a belligerent skepticism described by Nietzsche as the characteristic quality of German greatness. He was ironic, fatalistic, nihilistic but also immensely curious about everything and kind to those he chose to love or patronize. He expressed "the acme of humanism," Mann says, but he had little humanitarian faith in mankind. Ludwig describes him as "religious but not a Christian, upright but not a moralist, open to the invisible but not contemptuous of the visible, a believer in Eternity but not in Judgment."

Americans will read with vicarious understanding, of Goethe's intense interest in the sciences, his amoral and unrestrained appreciation of women and wine and good food, his passionate but unsatisfactory love affairs, his dissatisfaction with the momentary, his breadth of vision and tolerance, his repudiation of everything narrow and meager and provincial; his "one world" concept. But we miss the sense of humor that makes Shakespeare a brother or the affinity we feel for lesser but closer men.

Most of all, probably, Americans will find Goethe's aristocratic Toryism antagonistic. Mann points out that Goethe was opposed to freedom of the press, to giving the masses a voice, to democracy and a constitution. No Pacificist, he believed war was inevitable because men would not learn reason and justice, and he believed, also, "who has the highest power is right; we must bend our heads to him." Napoleon was the only man Goethe considered his peer, and Lord Byron the only man he thought his equal. Mann, greatest living German writer, ranks Goethe with Bismarck and Luther as Germany's greatest geniuses, and so he may well be. But that won't make Americans like him any better.

So, despite the promotion at Aspen, Goethe may remain the idol of the few for whom he wrote in the first place. Intellectuals, and Germans who are looking for another hero now that Hitler is denied them may turn again to Goethe, Germany's first "superman." With new translations to study, Americans may even read Goethe and come to admire objectively the stature of his tremendous lifework. But the appreciation will probably never be subjective, or warm. And to that Goethe would probably

quote the last misanthropic verses he ever wrote:

If each to his own business kept,
Clean were the town of scandal swept;
If all would practise what they preach,
Then were it well with all and each.

Slash on Excise Taxes?

In a surprise vote the senate finance committee approved a bill which would cut back federal excise taxes in general to 1942 levels. Present excise taxes would be reduced as follows: theatre tickets, 50 per cent; electric light bulbs, 75 per cent; jewelry, furs, toilet goods 50 per cent; luggage and handbags, present 20 per cent retail tax abolished and ten per cent manufacturer's tax substituted; telephone service, long distance tax cut 25 per cent; local exchange tax one-third; telegrams 40 per cent; travel, one-third; cameras 60 per cent; film, one-third.

The action of the senate committee by no means assures passage and approval of the tax reduction measure. But it shows the way the many members of the congress feel. There is even a hint that President Truman may ask for reduction of the excise levies.

These war-imposed taxes should be cut; and the budget should be cut correspondingly, and more. The treasury statement showed a deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30th of \$1.8 billion. That is inexcusable for a country as prosperous as our own.

It may seem inconsistent to urge cutting excise taxes which will reduce federal income by over half a billion dollars and at the same time to insist on taxes high enough to avoid a deficit. Not at all. The cure is to spend less money. Congress though lacks the moral courage to slash appropriations. And the people are unwilling to have their favorite interests deprived of liberal appropriations.

If we cut taxes maybe congress will wake up to the fact it has less money to spend, and so appropriate less. So far congress and the people are trying to have their cake and eat it too.

Judith Coplon Guilty

Judith Coplon stands convicted of betraying her own country by giving away its secret information. Her defense was flimsy and her loud protestations of innocence not convincing. A graduate of Barnard college she had unusual opportunities, but she wronged the country that had provided her those privileges and given her employment at a very fine salary.

We cannot sympathize with her as the net closed about her. She was caught red-handed, in league with a red. But the deeper regret is that intelligent citizens should become involved in the communist apparatus, violating their loyalty and the common principles of honesty to an employer as well.

We do not believe there are many Judith Coplons in this country or in government service. However her conviction inevitably builds up suspicion which will make government employment more tense. Persons do not work well if they feel an "eye" is on them, or if they wonder about the loyalty of those at adjoining desks.

When you start paying another cent a gallon when you buy gasoline, starting today, just reflect on what you will get for your money: better state highways, better country roads, better city streets. And if you do not use streets, roads or highways you'll not pay anything. The gas tax is one sales tax that is really popular.

New, Rich State Certain In East Indies

By Stewart Alsop

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, July 2—A new state is now almost certain to be born here, perhaps before the year ends.

The United States of Indonesia will have seven million people, and the richest resources of any nation in the world, save the United States and the Soviet Union. The birth of this nation will rank in importance with the freeing of India and the Communist victory in China. What will the new state be like?

In trying to answer that question, the first place to look is at the men who will hold power. By and large, these are men of stature. President Soekarno (who has no first name, to the discomfort of American journalists) is a magnetic orator. Some observers believe that, like most orators, he is somewhat dazzled by his own genius. But he is an authentic leader, and a useful symbol of unity. Vice president and Premier Mohammed Hatta is less colorful, but he is probably more capable.

Among the less well known figures there are good men, like the Sultan of Jogjakarta, who will play an important role in the new regime, and Mohammed Rum, a shrewd diplomat who is now negotiating successfully with the Dutch. Soekarno's most likely rival for first place is the form president, Sutan Sjahrir, a brilliant man with delicate hands and cautious eyes, who has recently been remaining carefully in the background. Sjahrir is a socialist, and he will provide the leadership for what the new state

will certainly need—a left-wing, non-communist opposition.

All the Indonesia leaders have one thing in common: they all call themselves "Doctors" to signalize their academic achievements. They are all intellectuals, in the European sense of the word. They are men of intelligence and character. Yet they are in some ways hardly more equipped for the task which confronts them than the intellectual editors of, say, "The New Republic" are equipped to run the United States.

For these intellectual Indonesians will be faced with some downright appalling problems. There are plenty of lawyers, professors and doctors here, but there exist just eight Indonesian engineers. The Dutch have kept the government service pretty well in their own hands, and there is hardly more than a handful of Indonesians with business experience—commerce is the virtual monopoly of the large Chinese minority. And of Indonesia's seventy millions people, 92 per cent are illiterate.

Under such circumstances, it is sentimental claptrap to imagine that a model democracy will flower here as soon as the Dutch flag is hauled down. One knowledgeable observer was probably nearer the truth when he remarked, "For a pretty complete shambles."

Moreover, this shambles will be subjected to determined attack, as was foreshadowed last autumn when the local Communists tried to take over on direct Kijemlin orders. The Indonesian communist agent, Musso, who came from Moscow to take charge, Alim, his chief lieutenant, and Sjarifoedden, a Republican renegade, were the key figures in this attempt. All three

have been shot by the Republicans. But Communism is hydra-headed, and Indonesia is the richest prize in southeast Asia. There is no doubt at all that sooner or later Moscow will try again.

In view of all this, why is the United States now firmly supporting the Nationalist movement here? For one thing, there is no practical alternative. But there is another, and better reason. In a sovereign United States of Indonesia the Communists will be deprived of their two most deadly weapons in Asia, nationalism and land hunger. Indonesia will be free, and (for this the Dutch can take credit) there is very little absentee landlordism in these islands.

There are further grounds for hoping that American policy will pay off. The Indonesian leaders are intelligent enough to see their own weaknesses. They are expected to ask the capable Dutch technicians and civil servants to stay on. With the Dutch technicians and Indonesian leaders working together, it should be possible to prevent administrative breakdown, see that these islands' vast resources are wisely exploited and to forward confidently with the task of building the new nation.

First, of course, there will be a period of intense disorganization. But this country can have a stable government and a stable economy on one condition. The United States, which has played so large a part in this new nation's birth, must continue to give Indonesia aid and support. And this must be done as part of a new, broadly planned American policy in Asia, which will need to rely on a prosperous, anti-Communist, free Indonesia as a major barrier to the Kremlin's Asiatic designs.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

committed crimes and release on parole those deemed worthy of favorable consideration. In doing this work the staff assembles a full case history of each person committed to the prison. He is examined by his psychiatrist to see if there are any mental abnormalities. From time to time the board sits, studies reports, interviews prisoners and issues paroles.

Not all prisoners are eligible to parole. Those who are under sentence of death and habitual criminals are ineligible. Those sentenced for life must serve at least seven years, and for certain other offense must serve at least one-third of his sentence. The governor has the power of pardon or commutation of sentence; and since the parole board has been established it has been the custom of the governor to obtain the report and recommendation of the parole board on appeals for executive clemency—a big help to the governor and protection to society.

Issuing paroles is only part of the work of the parole board. Through a staff of parole officers, it keeps in touch with parolees with the purpose of helping them to make good, checking them in any tendency toward crime, working with employers and with families to see that they make a successful readjustment. This calls for intelligent, steady, resourceful men who are sympathetic without losing the critical faculty.

Through the years the department has grown as the case-load has increased and as the department tries to do a better job of field supervision. Now the staff consists of the director, Hal M. Randall, the senior parole officer, Robert E. Jones, eleven district parole officers, nine office workers and a psychiatrist on part time. The central office is in Salem and district offices are at Portland, Roseburg, Medford and Eugene, with one in prospect for eastern Oregon.

Under agreement with other states our parole staff also checks on parolees from outside, and those states in return supervise our parolees in their states.

The department has plenty of statistics to prove its success; but they are hardly needed. For the state has come to recognize that the board of parole and probation is functioning successfully. It has helped many men to become reestablished as self-supporting citizens, saved the state the cost of care for many released from prison and kept its operations on a non-political and realistic basis.

Mason and Keene are still members of the board. John L. Gary appointed after the death of Paul Kelly. Dr. H. H. Olinger of Salem served for a time when Keene was absent in naval service. This continuity of membership has helped. The state can well be proud of the record made by the board and its staff in the ten-year period; and thousands of persons who have been on parole or probation are grateful to them for the consideration and guidance they have received.

TYPHOON SEASON



The Safety Valve

Milk Delivery

To the Editor:

During the war we were called on to make some sacrifices, small compared to what the rest of the world was making, and we did it gladly. One of these was putting up with the inconvenience of every-other-day milk deliveries. The reasons given for discontinuing the daily deliveries were "gas and tire rationing" and "man-power shortages." Ever since things have been more or less back to normal we have been anxiously waiting the day when the old service would be restored. Now I read in the paper that one dairy is to discontinue Sunday deliveries. The reason given is that they want to give their drivers Sundays off. That is a very commendable idea. My husband works most Sundays (for the railroad) and so do I (in a hospital) so we know how enjoyable it is to have Sundays at home with one's family. However, with so many men out of work now, the addition of a few of these who need jobs so badly, surely a system of rotating "days-off" could be worked out so all the men could have some Sundays off. The milk companies have been able to get by with half as many delivery days per customer, which surely has meant a big saving in pay rolls, gasoline, trucks, etc., for a long time, plus a consumer increase (due to the huge population growth) so they shouldn't object to bringing their crews up to pre-war numbers again.

Milk is a perishable food—it also is bulky and space consuming in a refrigerator. Now, when your delivery day falls on Friday you will be forced to buy milk for three days at a time. Our ice box will not conveniently hold 6 or 7 quarts, and besides we don't like the idea of our children drinking 3-day-old milk. Two-day old has been bad enough. And think how bad, and perhaps dangerous, it will be for families without electric refrigeration!

Milk is something we have to use, so our only recourse will be to buy it at the store when it's our turn for the 3 day "holiday." Or we can change to another dairy.

We hope a great many people will object to this high-handed way of cutting down on an inconvenient service that we've had to put up with so much longer than necessary.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Galloway
905 Leslie St.

On Medical Care

To the Editor:

I read carefully your very good "It seems to me" column of May 25 on what could be termed a difficult subject; that of Pre-paid Medical Care. Difficult, perhaps, but one well to the front in public interest.

You mentioned the recent legislative battle in California championed by Gov. Earl Warren, and opposed by the medical lobby, whom he sharply criticized. May I quote him as of January 12, Associated Press. "People are still dying rather than obligate their families for the cost of expensive medical care." Again this past week at the governors conference at Colorado Springs, he firmly expressed similar views. All of which reminds us that the remarkable progress of medical science means little to millions of people unless its cost is within their ability to pay.

You mention, and I quote "Doctoring is profitable. Statistics show that the medical profession enjoys the highest average income of all the profes-

sions." We agree that doctors incomes should be good. The point we wish to stress is that the cost of surgery and medical care are often pre-paid, and certainly followed by, periods of impaired earning capacity. Sickness brings human suffering, domestic confusion and unknown economic insecurity. Doctor Elmer Henderson, chairman board of trustees, A.M.A. offers this simple solution and I quote, "Any family which can afford a package of cigarettes a day, or a weekly movie, can afford the finest kind of medical and hospital protection. The cost is about the same." Now, does the doctor, who is only partially right, in theory, believe this simple economic adjustment will ever become a common practice, voluntarily? We must be realistic.

You explain the time and training necessary to prepare a doctor for practice. Yet, in spite of repeated warnings and known needs, we are doing pathetically little about it. The greatest shown weakness in any broad plan of medical care has been lack of facilities and personnel. A weakness that only the strength of public opinion can correct by insisting that enrollment in our medical colleges be immediately and intelligently increased. Maintained scarcity to maintain income is not the solution.

People, by necessity, are looking for an answer. They have not found it in the literature displays in doctors' offices or drug stores. They are interested in expanding the good work of public health departments. They believe in a much broader practice of preventive medicine.

Harley Libby.

Boy 'Adopted' by Town



PHILADELPHIA, July 2—Little five-year-old Charlie Shook, who was adopted by the town of Bangor, Pa., which raised funds for a long series of operations, shows Nurse Louise Derringer in Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, how chipper he now feels. The kidney operation was described by hospital physicians as "phenomenal." Charlie is scheduled to go home in several weeks to a town-wide welcome home party. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman).

The Why of the Hospital Drive

(Editor's Note—The Salem Hospital Development Program calls for the raising of \$1,000,000 in the Salem area. The campaign is now in progress and will be brought to the general public within a few weeks. If you have questions, your nearest headquarters, 215 N. High St. or phone 2-3551. If you have experienced difficulty in getting hospital accommodations tell the program office of your experience.)

QUESTION: Can a social club, a fraternity, a garden club, a labor organization, or other groups make a subscription to the Salem Hospital Development program?

ANSWER: In this kind of program many subscriptions are made by organizations and they often designate the service department to which they want their money applied. With women's clubs the nurseries and children's beds are most popular. One fundamental principle

must be kept in mind, however, in making a group subscription. The money pledged should be treasury money which the group has acquired for such purposes. It is not supposed to take the place of personal subscriptions which all good citizens will make to the program. Group subscriptions are always an inspiration to the total program, not only because of the amounts given, but for the evidence of widespread interest.

Your Health

Written by
Dr. Herman N.
Bundesen, M.D.

MEDICAL science has still to work out an ideal treatment for severe burns, one which will give uniform good results in all cases. For this reason there is great difference of opinion as to the course to be followed, but there are certain things upon which most all doctors seem to agree.

Among these are general measures to combat shock, so often present when a large part of the body's surface has been burned. In severe burns, a great deal of protein may be lost from the body. For this reason, injections of whole blood into a vein, the giving of whole blood into a vein, the giving of solutions of amino acids (which are the substances which make up proteins) and using a high protein diet, are all important. The patient must take in more protein than he excretes. If the opposite occurs, it indicates that the patient is using up his own tissues for repairing the damaged tissues. Of course, the diet should also contain all of the necessary vitamins, particularly vitamin B-1 and vitamin C.

Some years ago, the local treatment of the burned area consisted of using such substances as tannic acid or silver nitrate which coagulated the blood at the affected tissues. Nowadays, these treatments are rarely employed. Even before tannic acid was used, petrolatum or other ointments were frequently employed. Now, it is suggested by Dr. Pugh, of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy, that these ointments are valuable in the local treatment of the burned tissues.

Of course, everything possible must be done to protect the burned area from infection. Pressure dressings are being employed to a great extent. These dressings prevent the slowing down of the circulation and the loss of fluids. By leaving the burned area alone after it is covered by the pressure dressing, the risks of introducing infection is reduced. Furthermore, the patient does not have to suffer the painful ordeal of repeated changes of the dressing.

Skin grafts to cover the burned area often can be employed after about three weeks of treatment. The skin grafting is useful because it preserves the deeper structures, prevents fluid loss and infection, and helps the general health of the patient. The exact type of skin grafting to be done will depend upon the extent of the burned area and other conditions, such as whether or not

there is preventive medicine. They know money spent in keeping people well is one of the soundest investments in good health.

They want an answer that is equal to our common sense health needs. They have few illusions about any plan being "free." They will judge any method not by the names it may be called, but by the results it will achieve.

Harley Libby.

infection is present. What are known as patch grafts are often employed. The skin to be grafted is cut into small pieces rather than put on in a larger sheet. With patch grafting, infections are not nearly so likely to keep the grafts from taking.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
R. T.: My fourteen-year-old son's chest is deformed on the left side. Can anything be done to correct it?
Answer: I know of no treatment for the condition you mention other than the wearing of a brace, or possibly an operation. (Copyright, 1949, King Features)

Stamps in The News

By Syd Kronish
Austria honors the 50th anniversary of Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King," reports Edwin Mueller. The stamp is a schilling blue and bears a vignette portrait of Strauss.

To commemorate the Fifth Anniversary of their liberation from the Italian yoke, Ethiopia has issued a special set of five new stamps, reports Leon Monosson. Each stamp bears side view portraits of Emperor Haile Selassie and Empress Menen. In the center of each stamp is a different symbolic design. The colors and denominations are 20 centimes blue, 30 cent orange, 50 cent violet, 80 cent green and 1 thaler red.

Poland has issued three new stamps dedicated to the Polish Trade Union Congress. The 3 zloty red is for "Socialism," 5 zloty blue for "Labor," and 15 zloty green for "Peace."

The 100 lire brown Italian stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Republic has been overprinted AMG-FTT in red for use in Trieste, reports the New York Stamp Co.



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Autographs of Notables Fill Two Albums

LONDON, July 2—(INS)—Probably the finest autograph collection in the world is owned by George Killick Morley, a retired bank clerk of West Wickham, Kent County.

Begun by Morley's father over a 100 years ago, the collection now consists of two large albums arranged in sections with photographs and biological details against each name.

Famous signatures in the collection include those of King George V, Anna Pavlova, Tetrizini, Browning, Dickens, Kipling, Edison, Amundsen, Nansen and Rudolph Valentino. One of the exhibits is a blotter imprint of Queen Victoria's signature.

Morley fills his albums by mailing a request and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. He also sends a short list of world celebrities who have acceded to his request.

In 1938, George Bernard Shaw advised Morley: "Send your album and leave your unfortunate contemporaries in peace."

Verdi sent Morley Senior a fragment of the score of La Traviata in his own handwriting.

Among those who declined to be included in the collection was Adolf Hitler, but Miss Morley sent of his signature and Generalissimo Franco dispatched an autographed photograph.

Stalin has yet to reply. The yield of meat, including leg bones from someone who—these, is said to be about half the weight of the live specimen.