

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 25, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.
Published every morning. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.

Longshore Victory at The Dalles

Well, it does look as though Harry Bridges is running the state of Oregon, as well as California, Washington and Hawaii. His longshoremen won the battle of The Dalles when the port commission there directed the owners of the pineapple-laden barge to remove it from their dock. The goons so terrorized the community that the commission felt constrained to take the action to avoid further violence.

Not a pleasing situation. This cargo was not picketed in Hawaii; its shippers were not members of the "Big Five." It was not until the barge was on the high seas that it was labeled "hot."

The laws of Oregon have been treated with contempt. Federal law against secondary boycott appears to have been violated. Even unionists have been beaten up because they did not obey the dictate of another union.

Harry Bridges seems to have won this battle, but what about Dave Beck? After all, it was Beck's men who were bruised and beaten at The Dalles. Maybe the real contest will arise between Beck and Bridges, to see which will be the dictator on this coast. The forces of law and order seem to have lost the engagement.

Trial of Tokyo Rose

After a twelve-week trial Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, "Tokyo Rose" was convicted on one of eight charges of treason. The jury was out for two days before arriving at this verdict, standing six to six for acquittal for some time.

Taking of testimony occupied weeks in the federal court at San Francisco. The Los Angeles born Japanese-American, who married a Portuguese citizen after the war, claimed she was forced by the Japs to broadcast when she was caught in Japan at the outbreak of the war. The government brought many GIs to repeat what they had heard over the radio in the Pacific and declared it was treasonable, because designed to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Defense witnesses asserted her stuff was entertaining and not necessarily treasonous. The sole item on which she was convicted was broadcasting that American ships had been destroyed in the battle of Leyte gulf and telling the Americans: "You are really orphans of the Pacific. How do you think you are going home?"

The facts were of course that it was the Japanese ships that were destroyed.

Her sentence could be death (which is quite unlikely) or a minimum of five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. Her lawyer says he will appeal the case.

The government's case probably suffered from the delay in bringing the girl to trial. War hatreds have softened; the defendant was a woman; her broadcasts evidently were lightly regarded by the American soldiers and sailors who listened to her.

Russia Pressures Yugoslavia

Russia is continuing its war of nerves against Yugoslavia. Its latest broadside is to denounce its treaty of aid and friendship with that country. The excuse given for terminating the treaty was that the recent trials in Hungary exposed Yugoslavia as an enemy of the Soviet state and so not entitled to Russian friendship.

The purpose of course is to put pressures against Marshal Tito, the recalcitrant communist who refuses to put his country under the Russian yoke. The world doesn't know the facts behind the trials at Budapest, but it may be that the charges against both the Hungarian officials

Truman to Urge New Defense Effort

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — With rather desperate haste, the chief American political and strategic policy-makers are now working on plans to deal with the new situation created by "the atomic explosion some where in Russia." This is the directive from President Truman has been to evolve a program which will provide genuine security for this country, regardless of other considerations.

According to those who should know, the president has responded to the challenge of the Beria bomb with the courage that marked his sponsorship of the draft bill two years ago. If Truman does not weaken, and his advisers do their jobs honestly and well, there can be only one result. The country will shortly be presented with a program entirely overshadowing all our previous great measures to solve the problem of Soviet imperialism.

No hint of this fact has yet been given for two reasons. First, the program is not ready. Second, the president has calculated his timing very carefully. In order to avoid accusations of scare-mongering, he purposely delayed announcement of the Beria bomb, until the senate had safely passed the military aid program for Europe. In the same manner, in order to avoid accusations of war-mongering, he is waiting now until the Soviets have proved once again that they will not

accept true international control of nuclear energy.

When this proof has been given, as it should shortly be, the time will come for President Truman to issue the rallying call for a great national effort. The reasons why this effort must be so great are plainly inherent in the basic security situation.

As was first disclosed in this space, all defense planning of the joint chiefs of staff has long been founded on the expectation that the Beria bomb would be produced in 1952. But the first Beria bomb has now been tested in 1949 (and is considered by our scientists to have proved as powerful as the Nagasaki bomb, and therefore better than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima). This is a turn both violent and unexpected, and gives dire urgency to the whole defense timetable.

On the basis of the 1952 date, the joint chiefs of staff allowed five years for our defense build-up, counting three years until the Soviets produced a bomb and two more for them to accumulate a decisive stockpile of their new weapon. The job for which five years was formerly allowed must now be done in two years at the outside. To take one specific example, the joint chiefs had projected expenditures of \$1.8 to \$2 billion annually for European re-armament, intending to complete this vital program at a total cost of \$9 to \$10 billion at the end of the five-year period. The contraction of the time schedule will, if anything, increase the total cost. And thus Western European re-armament, if seriously carried forward, must become a \$5 billion item in the 1950 and 1951 budgets.

This rule will hold for almost all defense spending. Moreover, mere physical defense is by no means the only problem. While this country is presently beyond

range of mass attack from Soviet bases, Europe is within easy range. A decisive stockpile of Beria bombs is defined as enough of these weapons to break all European resistance. And these grim facts are already having sharp political effects upon our allies.

Unless we choose to confront an expanding Soviet empire in naked isolation, we must therefore move forward on the political and economic fronts as well as on the defense front. Hard solutions must be found for all the problems, such as those revealed by the British economic crisis. Even with this kind of strong American support, our allies will need great courage not to desert the united front against Soviet imperialism. And if we fail our allies in any respect whatever, we must expect our allies to fail us.

Add to the list of things to be done the task of safeguarding the free world's weak Far Eastern flank. Remember also that there can never be true peace without a fundamental change in the world power balance, and that the best hope of this change lies in energetic steps to promote Titoism among Russia's unhappy satellites. The sum of the essential program is seen to demand something very like American peace-time mobilization for the cold war.

Precisely because the effort demanded is so great, the implications of the Beria bomb are already becoming dirty words, unmentionable in polite society. Perhaps the president will after all avoid any crude public statement of the new facts of life in the world, or any troublesome attempt to deal with those facts. But one must hope that he will live up to the expectations of some of the best men around him; for the facts are facts nonetheless, and will exact their penalty if ignored.

(Copyright 1949, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

doctrine had been pretty well defined by St. Thomas Aquinas, the great scholastic philosopher of the 13th century, and received the term of "transubstantiation." In the Mass the elements are regarded as miraculously transformed into the very flesh and blood of the Lord. The Reformers had different ideas, that of Luther being defined as "consubstantiation" the Real Presence of Christ's body in the elements of the sacrament. To Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, the elements were symbols, while John Calvin preached that Christ was spiritually present in the sacrament. The Anglican church denies transubstantiation but teaches that the communicant is partaking of the body and blood of the Lord.

The significance of the sacramental feast thus will vary with religious bodies and with individual communicants. To some it is merely a Memorial to the Lord; to others it is the mystical union of the believer with Jesus Christ, the Son of God. But to all it is a sign of faith and of the renewal of faith in Christ and in his teaching.

Thus there is basis for a common day of Communion for all who call themselves Christian. After all, there is so much unity in the gospel of Jesus Christ, so much of the ideals of love and service in his teaching and in his ministry that Christians the world over should emphasize their agreements more and their differences less. A world-wide Communion service is an expression of unity in spite of the fragmentation of Christians into many divisions.

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD — I knew instantly that there was my man. A swarthy, lazy fellow, lolling unsuspectingly in a deck chair beside his swimming pool. Stealthily my hand crept toward the bulge in his pocket. I whipped out pad and pencil and let him have it — right between the eyes. A rapid-fire burst of questions. How does one become a radio writer?

Gene Wang took it calmly. After all, in 10 years he has killed off some 2,500 persons in around 1,100 half-hour scripts. His whodunits have been solved by "The Thin Man," "Mr. and Mrs. North," "The Amazing Mr. Malone," and "Mr. District Attorney." He should have been writing a script for "The Falcon," he confessed, instead of exchanging verbal fire with me.

He's a fast-talking, 35-year-old native of Brooklyn. Says his name, usually assumed to be Chinese, means "cheek" in German. He graduated in law at the University of Florida and was a \$6-a-week law-office clerk in New York when he became a writer for Radio Producer Philip H. Lord. For 10 years he has freelanced. He lives and works in a new, ranch-style home in suburban Encino.

"The first thing is to invent a basic situation. Think of some rascal who deserves killing. Work backward. It's a puzzle. You've got to have the answer before you start. Why does a man kill? Usually for one of three reasons: woman, money, or power."

Wang calls his characters "sordid lice. They crawl out of the woodwork about 3 a.m., work until 7:30, and then disappear." Nice people, he says, are pretty dull. His sleuths are of course, right guys. It's necessary always to have good reasons for getting them mixed up with sordid lice.

Lots of action at the beginning helps to catch listener interest. There can be only a few characters. "In a book you can introduce 15 suspects. In radio you could keep track of that many—or pay the actors."

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"You've been laying down the law to your boss for 2 hours... get that raise and come to bed!..."

Literary Guidepost

THE GIRL IN THE SPIKE-HEELED SHOES

By Martin Yosseloff (Dutton, \$3)

In a little Iowa town, Maybelle Reardon, just entering her teens, loses first her drunken father and then her mother. With the approval of the priest, she goes to live with the widowed Mrs. Morrissey and the three Morrissey children.

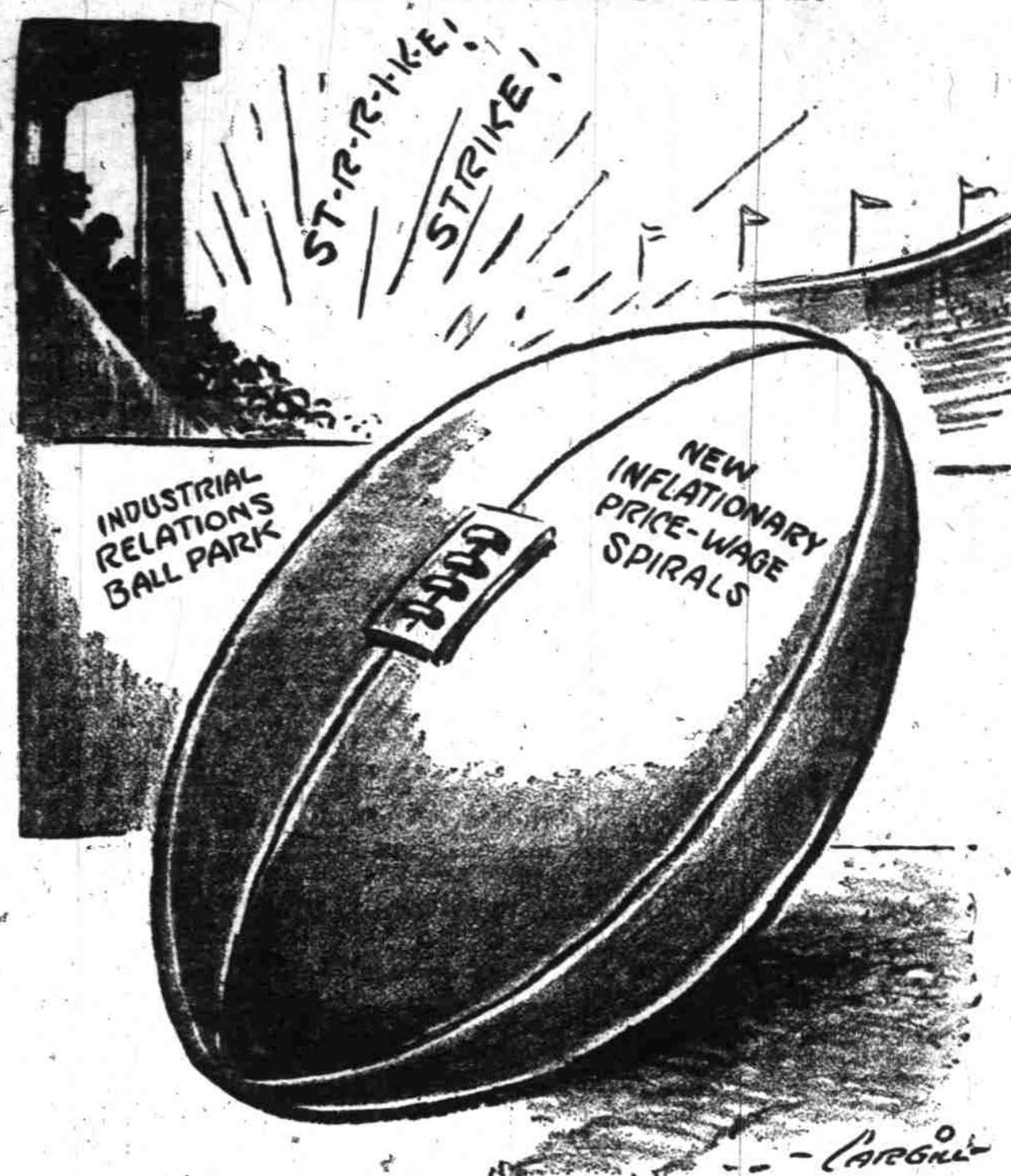
She makes friends in the neighborhood and at school, she meets boys, she accepts the knowledge of love and, quitting school on the very first day the law allows, she goes to work as waitress, clerk, dancer's partner. War breaks out. Understanding the loneliness of boys, which isn't much different from the loneliness of girls, she lets the young men in uniform pick her up, buy her drinks, and walk her home through dark Willow Park. On a blind date she runs into Jim Paige and marries him; a problem of theirs furnishes the climax of the novel.

The "spike-heeled shoes" are one of tiny Maybelle's first purchases at a time when she fears she may lose a boy friend because she is too short. In a way, the whole story is purchase after purchase of more such shoes. Maybelle doesn't know just what she wants, and if she knew she still would not know how to get it. With no guidance at all from reliable adults, incited only by obscure indefinable and seemingly imprudent impulses, she keeps on having one narrow escape after another. This is the end of her youth in one chapter and in the next: Now she's done for. But some hidden strength in her, some occult sense about what's right and what isn't preserves her. Her friend uses too much paint to take money from the eager sailors but Maybelle will not. All the way through this story she skates on thin ice and she makes it.

This is a novel about a good clean heart set in a pretty but weary body, and coming out on top. Bad girl makes good the neighbors might say, but the truth is that by the skin of her teeth, good girl makes good.

By Lichty

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME?



Your Health

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

As a general rule, the greater the number of symptoms, the less the importance of each. This is especially true of the multiplicity of symptoms that arise in people who suffer from nervous instability of one kind or another.

In one such condition, called neurocirculatory asthenia, patients suffer from a great variety of discomforts, including everything from dizziness to cold feet. All, however, seem to reflect some inadequacy of the circulation. We do not know the exact cause of neurocirculatory asthenia but basically it seems to be due to nervousness and mental tension, which, in certain types of individuals, upset the circulatory system of the body.

Such patients lack energy, are apt to become breathless on exertion and are easily tired. Their habitual state of fatigue often shows itself in a strained facial expression and generally poor posture. They may experience some trembling or shakiness, and are subject to sudden attacks of faintness, especially on standing.

Pain over the heart is present in more than half of the patients. This pain is in the nature of an aching or a feeling of soreness. Rapid and noticeable beating of the heart and sweating are also present.

Another common symptom is unstable blood pressure, that is, the blood pressure varies from time to time.

Cold, sweating hands and feet, paleness of the face, sleeplessness and nightmares are other symptoms.

This condition is not difficult to treat since there is no organic disease present. In other words, the tissues have not been damaged by any disease process.

The treatment suggested is to avoid further medical examinations and the taking of pulse rates, blood pressure, or temperature, once the original complete examination has been finished and the diagnosis made. By avoiding these further examinations, the patient gets the idea that he is expected to recover completely. A system of graduated physical exercises is started, and the patient is reassured from time to time concerning his condition. If, under such a method of treatment, the patient does not make rapid improvement, it may be important to have a careful study made by a specialist in nervous disorders so that the underlying cause for the nervous disturbance may be found and eliminated.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
M. C.: What causes Burger's disease? Is it curable?
Answer: The exact cause of Burger's disease is unknown. However, it has been found that

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "She only saw him for a moment."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "apparatus"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Hypnotize, hypnotism, cauterize.
4. What does the word "lustrate" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with pe that means "sharply affecting; keen"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "She saw him only for a moment." 2. Pronounce third a as in ray, accent third syllable. 3. Hypnotism. 4. To purify. "We must purge, and cleanse, and lustrate the whole city." Hammond, 5. Poignant.

First Aid Men Kept Busy by Ballbats, Axes

Swinging baseball bats and axes kept Salem's first aid crew on the run Friday, but none of four injuries was reported as serious Friday night.

Con E. Campbell, 68, 489 S. Cottage st., was treated for head injuries incurred reportedly by an unnamed assailant Friday afternoon. Campbell, who refused, to swear out an assault complaint, told aid men that he had been struck in the head from behind with an axe. He said he had met his assailant at a downtown beer hall and had gone to his house for dinner when struck.

A second axe injury was tallied when aid men went to 546 S. 14th st. to treat a cut on the left wrist incurred by Otto Lehman while chopping wood.

Two youngsters were hurt in accidents involving bats. Don Lebold, 11, 1583 Trade st., had stitches taken in his head after being struck at Bush school. First aid took him to Salem General hospital for treatment. Jim Dolan, 12, was treated by a doctor from a similar injury incurred at play at McKinley school.

A fifth run Friday took first aid men to Salem route 7, box 170, to remove a ring from the swollen finger of three-year-old Jeanette Staller.

Elmer DeWitt, West Salem Resident, Dies

Elmer J. DeWitt, a resident the past few years at 1180 Elm st., West Salem, died Thursday night. He was 76.

Funeral services will be at 3:30 today in the Clough-Barrick chapel with interment in City View cemetery.

Born Sept. 10, 1873, in Lowell, Ind., DeWitt came to Oregon in 1937 from Kansas where he and Mrs. DeWitt, who survives him, lived most of their lives. The couple were married April 11, 1927, at Arkansas City, Kan., where DeWitt operated a restaurant.

DeWitt had farmed in Oregon until his retirement six years ago. He was a member of the West Salem Grange and the Methodist church in West Salem.

Surviving, besides the widow, are three daughters, Mrs. Mildred Loucks, Ponca City, Okla.; Mrs. Geraldine Kelley, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Mrs. Leota LaPaz, Albuquerque, N. M.; a son, J. B. DeWitt, Fayette, Idaho; a sister, Mrs. Ella Ahlerich, Winfield, Kan.; nine grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Fossil termites about 25,000,000 years old have been unearthed in Germany.

THE
SMART
BRIDE
CHOOSSES

REED &
BARTON
Silverplate

FROM

Stevens & Son

The smart bride who wants top-quality silverplate chooses one of our lovely, authentic patterns by Reed & Barton. World-famous for its heavy weight and lustrous finish, Reed & Barton silverplate has extra silver at points of greatest wear.

50-PIECE SERVICE FOR 8

69.75*

CHEST INCLUDED

Also available in place-settings or in open stock
*No Federal tax on plated silverware

You choose wisely when you choose

REED & BARTON SILVERPLATE from

Stevens & Son

In The Livesley Building

390 State Street