

# 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

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.

## Salem Is Grateful, Too

"There's a bright future ahead, and the Hipps family is grateful. So is Salem."  
With these words, Statesman staff writer John White ended the third (in Saturday's Statesman) of his stories about the dark clouds that overtook the Grover Hipps family as it was making its way back to South Carolina—and how the silver linings showed up in the form of Salem hospitality.  
The adventures of the Hippses must now be familiar to every reader—how the mother was ill in Portland and hospital bills wiped out the family finances, how the mother and father and four children were found hitchhiking in the rain, and how many agencies and many individuals came to their aid with donations of food and clothing, an offer of a home and "leads" to a job for Grover Hipps.  
So spontaneous and so generous was Salem's neighborliness that the Hippses have decided to settle here, sure that their children "will have the best opportunities by growing up" in this community. Three of the youngsters are already enrolled at Lincoln school, and the future looks brighter.  
So it's no wonder the Hipps family is grateful.

But why should Salem be thankful, too? Perhaps this is the reason:  
Grover Hipps, and his helpless dependents have dramatized, as no publicity releases possibly could, the plight of many such families. Their story is no isolated instance, although the attention it got is. Social workers here in Catholic Charities and the Salvation Army and all the other Red Feather agencies supported by the Community Chest could recite scores of similar episodes. And the players in these tales of paths are not always transients, either; there are local individuals and families whose unhappy circumstances warrant the same interest and help that was given the Hippses.  
The Statesman salutes those individuals who have already helped the Hippses. We refer to the thousands of others, equally anxious to make sure that other families like the Hippses need never be without a friend in need, to the Community Chest drive now underway.

## Bible Stories for Moderns

And God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." Genesis 1-26.  
Yesterday, The Statesman published the first in a series of brief illustrated narratives from the Old Testament—a series made available by the Associated Press and inspired by a project instigated by a former AP vice-president, Houston Harte, Texas newspaper publisher.  
The project is a large (9 1/2 by 12 1/2 inches) volume entitled "In Our Image" and just issued by the Oxford University Press. It contains 26 of the most familiar pre-Christ Bible stories and beautifully-colored replicas of Guy Rowe's paintings of 75 of the best-known Old Testament personalities.  
Presbyterian Harte decided many years ago that, although people for centuries have been awed and inspired by the lives of the great men recorded in Holy Writ, modern Bible-readers tend to regard these men as heroic characters from antiquity—like Beowulf or Paul Bunyan. The stories of the Bible seemed more like folk tales than early-day reporting of important events. So Harte undertook to edit the stories, keeping the stately English of the King James version, and make them as vital

## Japan Peace Treaty Believed Near

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—One of the great turning points in the post war history of Asia may well be reached in the early months of next year. There is every likelihood that a peace conference will be called, with or without the participation of the Soviet Union, to write a peace treaty for Japan.



Joseph Alsop

This is one result of the recent private talks between Secretary of State Dean Acheson and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, in which a great deal more was accomplished than is generally known. Neither Acheson nor Bevin made any final commitments on Japan. But both agreed that a peace treaty is now urgently necessary. And they also agreed on what kind of treaty they wanted, and on how to go about getting it.



Stewart Alsop

The American occupation of Japan is entering its fifth year. And that is why a peace treaty is so necessary. For the occupation is clearly beginning to reach the point of no return, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur long ago accurately predicted. The occupation, which started on so high a plane of idealism, is beginning to degenerate into a weary bureaucracy—feeding on its own red tape, futilely attempting to control every aspect of Japanese life, provoking dangerous racial tensions, and providing the Japanese communists with their greatest political asset.  
Clearly no military occupation

of one country by another can usefully continue indefinitely. Yet there has been no peace treaty with Japan for an old, familiar reason—the Russians have obstructed a treaty. There has also been a secondary reason. The joint chiefs of staff have been sensibly reluctant to permit the withdrawal of American military power from Japan, in view of what has happened on the Chinese mainland.  
Acheson and Bevin agreed that both these obstacles must be overcome. The Soviets have insisted that only four powers should write the treaty—the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union, with the Soviet Union exercising a veto power. The western powers, with a wisdom gained from hard experience, have refused to fall into this trap. Instead, they have proposed that the treaty be written by all the eleven countries which participated in the war against Japan, and that there be no veto power.  
Acheson and Bevin have concluded that the first step is to explore the Soviet attitude once more. This probing job will be done over the next two or three months, in the United Nations. If the Soviets refuse to change their position, then "very serious consideration" will be given to a radically novel course—that of simply passing the Russians and writing a peace treaty for Japan without them. The United States and Great Britain would jointly invite the other nations to a Japanese peace conference, and a treaty would be hammered out without benefit of the Kremlin's veto.  
The sort of treaty envisaged by Acheson and Bevin falls into two parts. First, Japan would be granted complete internal sovereignty. The increasingly disastrous American effort to run everything in Japan from timber planting to factory sanitation would come to an abrupt end. Within certain broad limits, the Japanese would be free to govern themselves as they saw fit. They would manage their own

foreign relations, and exercise all other functions of sovereignty.  
The objections to withdrawing all American forces from Japan would be in the second part of the treaty. This might take the form of a separate, simultaneous Japanese-American accord, providing this country with military bases in Japan comparable to our bases in the Philippines. American troops would be withdrawn entirely from Tokyo and the other great cities, where the daily contrast between the well fed ease of the conquerors and the grinding misery of the conquered has led to a deeply unhealthy situation. The limited base areas, away from the main centers of population, would hold the whole remnant of the occupation.  
Both in the state department and in Japan itself, the most thoughtful American officials have long been convinced that something of this sort must soon be done. Nothing has been done, simply because it was feared that the redoubtable General MacArthur would fight any limitation on his authority tooth and nail. Yet MacArthur himself has called insistently for a Japanese peace treaty. Since it must be clear by now that an acceptable peace treaty in which the Soviets concur is highly unlikely, it is believed that MacArthur would now approve the course outlined above.  
The Russians, inevitably, will loudly accuse the United States of dishonoring its pledges if the course outlined is followed. But the western powers cannot allow Russian obstructionism to undermine their interests indefinitely, any more in Japan than in Germany. If the disastrous disintegration of the western position in Asia is ever to be halted, a good place to start is in Japan, where a boldly revised policy is long overdue. And it is good news that the start is now at last likely to be made.  
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as tomorrow morning's headlines. And he wanted an artist to portray the characters, not as idealized classics without wrinkles or blemishes but as living individuals, as real as a baseball pitcher or the man who passes the collection plate in your church.  
Guy Rowe, whose cover portraits on Time magazine have made his meticulous, realistic style familiar to millions, is the artist. This week Time reprints eight of his paintings with all the clarity of detail and mellow color that distinguish them as modern religious art. He was eminently successful in fulfilling his purpose: Isaiah in what looks like a pink sweat shirt could be a football coach; Elisha was his sad, compassionate eyes looks like an old family doctor who has seen much of life and human misery; Eye is not the sexy temptress some artists indicate but a perplexed woman with an important decision on her mind; Noah and his wife, in leather britches and a poke bonnet, could double for a pair of pioneers just arriving in the Willamette valley after a long trip in a prairie schooner, or, in modern clothing, for displaced persons, newly-arrived in this land of promise.

"It was a stroke of genius to take the finest and most dramatic portions of the Bible and make them as attractive as the very best of modern literature. . . . Once interest is aroused, the biblical narratives may do the rest. They should take the reader eventually to the entire King James text," writes Kent Cooper, Associated Press executive director, in his foreword to the book.  
We follow Cooper's prediction, with one of our own: Even at \$10 per copy, "In Our Image" will find its way under many a Christmas tree this year. And its readers will hope that another Christmas will bring a sequel—the New Testament.

DOGWOOD-RED  
It's an open question whether the flowering dogwood tree is more beautiful in spring than in fall. In full bloom, when May is young, it will take your breath away with its spectacular display in the pristine woods. It looks as though it were covered with a swarm of white butterflies fresh from the cocoon. A hillside of dogwood in full bloom is something to see and long remember.  
But when summer is past and frost approaches, the same dogwood trees put on another show worth going far to see. First the berries turn color. Where each blossom has been is a cluster of oval fruits that have fattened through the hot weeks and now turn, first a light orange, then a brilliant lacquer-red. They are brighter than holly berries, and against the rich green of the unturned leaves they seem doubly red. Then it is that the squirrels hold holiday, chattering in the dogwoods as they feast on the ivory-coated seeds within the red berries.  
Then color comes to the leaves, dogwood-red, which is like no other color in the woods. It creeps up the trees like a flame, capricious in its progress; one dogwood in a cluster will turn red overnight, while one next to it stands green for another week. One will turn pink. One will show an orange tint. But in time all achieve the deep crimson that is warmer than summac-red and more glowing than the red of the wild cherry.  
Dogwood-red gleams in the woodlands now, both the lacquer-red of the berry and the deep red of the leaf. If you know the color, you can't miss it, any more than you can miss the white beauty of dogwood at blossom time. And once known, it will never be forgotten.—(New York Times.)

## Editorial Comment

From Our Contemporaries . . .

### IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

In 1935 the plan ran 219 nights on Broadway. As a romance it is pallid. Wherein lies its virtue? It is in the careful etching of her characters and of the social climate in which they moved. It is done, too, with great economy of line—no overstuffed rhetoric, no tedious descriptions. Perhaps the tools she uses most expertly are irony and satire, yet they are employed so deftly that the shadings are extremely delicate.

Critic Muir says that the theme of her novels is integrity. Accepting the conventions of her time Miss Austen was a critic not of society but of conduct, treating the narrow scene of English country life at the turning of the 19th century with "an intent awareness of good and evil." That was an age, of course, when virtue was its own reward, but she does not overdo the hero and heroine stuff. In fact, "Pride and Prejudice" is the story of how the upper-class hero overcomes his pride and the middle-class heroine her prejudice to be joined, after a quite dispassionate courtship, in the bonds of holy matrimony.  
No one would write a book like that today. But like the brook, "Pride and Prejudice" seems to go on forever. I think it could well be studied in classes on writing, for the style is both even and fluid. The diction, though somewhat dated, is precise and the phrasing spare. And as for the characters, it is a sort of "Life with Mother," circa 1800.  
It is quite impossible to keep up with all the new books that pour from the presses. Perhaps we can with profit turn back to read (sometimes to reread) old books, particularly those like Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" which have shown remarkable power of survival. For all of us who have missed along the way many books which we "ought" to have read.

## Literary Guidepost

LIVE WITH LIGHTNING,  
by Mitchell Wilson (Little, Brown; \$3)

Love affairs are the subject of this novel . . . and what more intriguing subject can there be? Erik Corin, the hero, is a busy young man who loses his heart to Savina Volterra. He also diverts himself with passes at other girls, in particular Mary Carter. His friends Tony Haviland and Hugo Fabermacher also have women trouble.  
But Erik has still another love, science, for he is that awesome thing, a nuclear physicist; one of the mysterious group wandering these days in and out of Congress, on and off the front pages, to and from hush-hush places like Los Alamos. At the start of the story he's a kid with stars in his eyes. Madly ambitious, he works for Fix, Nobel-prize winning head of a university department, and directly under Haviland and whose mind is on their experiment only when his heart is not elsewhere. If Haviland sticks to his job, Erik can marry, though of course he can always go out and earn a decent living at a job that doesn't count for the sake

## DOUBLE BARRELED!



## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

of the girl who does. He tries teaching and business. His allegiance falters; he can't be sure whether to dedicate himself to pure science, get rich in business, or kowtow for the sake of money, and either to an avaricious industrialist or to an antediluvian ex-scientist.  
This is the story of a fellow who, for conscience's sake, suffers nothing less than the ancient temptations of St. Anthony and the Biblical trials of Job in the cause of atomic energy. The question asked by the man who runs on his calling, "What dif-

ference does it make?" is the most callous and disastrous question today, declares the staunch Hugo.  
The nuclear physicist seems to be about as dry-as-dust a subject as a novel could have, and who could imagine he'd want to read about neutrons and such things as rectifiers, grids, alpha currents and occult equations just for fun? Yet in Wilson's eager hands they are as exciting as a great big hug and kiss, and for thrills, Wilson's laboratory beats the lovenest. This is the excellent Literary Guild choice for October.

## Your Health

By Dr. Herman N. Bundensen, M. D.

Most patients with asthma are inclined to cough a great deal. Some even cough on principle, feeling that it is a good thing to bring up secretions which they believe may be a factor in making their condition worse.  
It just happens that where asthmatics are concerned this is the wrong principle. Instead of helping, coughing may make matters worse, even to the point of bringing on an attack of asthma.  
This is true despite the fact that, in general, coughing is a protective device—both a warning that something is irritating the breathing organs and a means of getting rid of the offender. The patient with asthma, who is subject to repeated attacks of spasm of the tubes in the lungs, already has a good deal of inflammation in these passages. Continued coughing will cause further irritation and prevent rest and healing. According to Dr. Prickman of the Mayo Clinic, the patient with asthma should not be permitted to cough continuously if the asthma is to be controlled. The inflamed lining membranes of the bronchi cannot heal if they are constantly irritated by coughing.

## BORROWED BLOOD

WICHITA, Kans. (INS)—Sixteen-year-old Stanley Hughes isn't kidding when he says he is living on borrowed blood. Stanley, now recovering from a rare blood disease, has had nearly 300 transfusions since the first of the year.

To the Editor:  
In reference to the article, "Hunters bag deer, also bears"—how brave and worthy of notice was the mighty, fearless hunter who "shot a cub bear just off the highway and killed it with a shot-gun blast just six inches from its nose!"  
Genesis VI-VI and it repented God that He had made man on earth, and it grieved Him in His heart, "I know that each sinful action, as sure as the night brings shade, is somewhere, sometime punished, though the hour be long delayed."  
MRS. MATTIE ALLEN,  
Portland, Oregon.

To the Editor:  
After a series of disappointing experiences caused by the failure of forest protection agencies to explain adequately to the public why Western Oregon was covered by smoke pall during most of the latter half of September, I most sincerely appreciated reading your remarks on the subject which were contained in your columns for September 30, 1949.  
We have come a long way down the road to adequate forest protection in this state, and through Keep Oregon Green have successfully enlisted the support of most of the state citizens in preventing forest fires, but we mustn't ever forget that the public has the right to know at all times what is happening on the forest protection front. You have rendered forestry a real service in your September 30 article.  
W. D. HAGENSTEIN,  
Forest Engineer  
Joint Committee on Forest Conservation.

To the Editor:  
Your editorial "Crackpot Agitation" gives the impression of being a masterpiece of cynical whitewash. However it serves to illustrate once again why Oregon, unlike Oklahoma, will not clean up its "snakepit."  
On the one hand there are all too many substantial citizens supinely indifferent to the fate of the unfortunate in the state hospital, particularly when it would cost a good deal of money to better their lot. After all, if they themselves become mentally sick, they can afford the Menninger clinic. On the other hand there are those well-meaning individuals who, while concerned, too often lack balanced judgment. Nevertheless, these "crackpots" have at least a sense of social responsibility.  
A. E. BRETTAUER,  
Rt. 2, Woodburn.

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