

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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New Superintendent for Hillcrest

The resignation of Mrs. Kathryn Loiza, superintendent of Hillcrest state school for delinquent girls, effective June 15, leaves the state board of control plenty of time in which to choose a new head for the institution.

That appointment should be made as judiciously as hiring the principal of a high school or the president of a university—or more so. Hillcrest school is an educational institution, not primarily a penal colony. The emphasis is supposed to be on rehabilitation of wayward juveniles, not on punishing them for misbehavior. The superintendent of the school, then, should be picked not only for administrative ability but for her qualifications as an educator and social worker.

But professional training and experience in administration and education are no more essential than the personal qualifications of the woman. The superintendent of a reform school, ideally, must be a person the inmates should emulate. Her conduct at all times must be above reproach. She should seek to guide by example.

Guidance, more than anything else, is what the young girls enrolled at Hillcrest need. They are entitled to the regular schooling the state requires for all its young citizens, of course. They ought to get some kind of vocational training, of course. They need nourishing food, decent living conditions, and healthy recreation, of course. But they need more; they have to have guidance—the lack of which resulted in many of the commitments in the first place.

It can be argued that delinquent juveniles are just under-privileged persons from a poor environment. But bad housing, lack of education, and so on, do not per se create lawbreakers. Want of moral training and judgement often does, however. That is the field where training schools, if they really hope to rehabilitate their charges can perform the greatest service. Hillcrest should make up for the proper upbringing many of the girls somehow missed. If it fails there, the training school becomes only a prep school for further waywardness.

That's why the criterion for judging a training school is not just the quality of the architecture, the beauty of the landscape or the gaiety of its social functions. What matters is how many of its inmates try to escape, how many of its parolees are forced to return, how many of its graduates become "repeaters" and how many of them become good citizens, good workers, good wives and mothers.

That's why the inmate character of the superintendent must be considered by the powers that appoint her. And let us note, here, that politics has no place in the picture. The political sagacity or the statehouse popularity of the Hillcrest superintendent should be of no importance.

Cracker-Barrel Cracks from Corvallis

The trouble with the U.S.A. is that the party in power is a bunch of poker-playing democrats who are men of action instead of republicans. That's what Charles McPherson says in a letter to the Corvallis-Gazette Times — a document that paper reprints "because it contains so much truth and philosophy."

Here, for laughs, are some examples of this wit and wisdom. The Russians, says McPherson, are all chess players who think ahead, plan their moves in advance and concentrate on the big stakes. Americans, on the other hand, are poker players who never look farther than the immediate kitty, the next hand or the next election. All the time they're thinking about a new deal, fair deal or re-deal.

Those democrats! They promise everything to the people and then make the rich republicans pay for it. They're practical, they are. And they've got horse sense. They've even got more than that. Adds McPherson, "You'll find, my friends, the main difference (between the parties) is there are more democrats than there are republicans—they breed faster."

Now, these homely comments are pretty mild compared to the complaints we used to hear back in the Thirties. Remember the accusation that America was "shooting craps with destiny"? (Why not, after all, didn't we have a rendezvous with the same guy?) At least, today we're up off the blanket on the floor, no longer rolling down the bank. Instead we're doing our best to stack the deck—and the chips, likewise.

As for the prolific democrats—what should we do, McPherson? Plow under every third one?

U.S. China Policy Remains Negative

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)—President Truman has announced what the United States is not going to do about Formosa.

The next question is what this country is going to do about trying to stop the advance of communism in Asia.

There are many indications, spotlighted by the republican decision to make a political issue of it, that there is restlessness in the country over current negative policy. That was undoubtedly behind the suggestions for military intervention. It represented something positive, was a thought more easily arrived at than anything else. Force always presents itself as a means to an end when no other feasible means appears.

But the state department, with the support of the joint chiefs of staff, maintained that while Formosa was important, it was not important enough to take the risks of military involvement, either in the Chinese civil war or in a contest where Russia might be involved as a supporter of the other side.

The old belief that the nationalists are not capable of beating the communists anyway, and the old fear of doing anything which

The Egyptians have voted in the reformist Wafd party—whatever that means. It is difficult for outsiders to form opinions about domestic affairs in the land of the Nile because government censorship strictly regulates news output from Cairo. Nevertheless, it is presumed by those who claim to know that the Wafd victory is a slap in the face of fat King Farouk. The military historian would probably ascribe the election results to the fact that Egypt's forces lost to Israel in an abortive war on Palestine promoted by Farouk. The historical novelist, however, would look for the love angle. Maybe Farouk's party lost popular support because he made a romantic faux pas when he high-handedly claimed for his own the fiancée of another and poorer man.

The Lebanon Express lists some of the articles listeners sent in to a radio station when a disc jockey called for donations of the most useless articles found around the home. Among those he got were: three dead mice, a horse tail, 1919 Christmas seal, two jars of assorted fleas, used shaving cream (complete with whiskers), chewed chewing gum, pages from last year's calendar, toothless combs, a dead horse fly, weed killer that makes 'em (the weeds) grow, and so on. Didn't anybody send him any quinnella tickets from last year's state fair—the ones that were a sure bet?

Here's something for our fine feathered friends. It's The Indoor Bird Watchers' Manual by Helen Ferril, publisher of the Rocky Mountain Herald. It classifies species overlooked by Audubon and other naturalists. In her column "The Dumb Friends' League" Mrs. Ferril has commented on the native habitat, care and feeding in captivity of, etc., such indoor birds as the Blue-nosed Killjoy, the Red-headed Henpecker, the Extramarital Lark, the Quick Gander... Sounds like a lot of Ruby-Throated Humbug!

"US Ends '49 Deep in Red" reads a headline. For many other countries that last word would have to be plural.

Editorial Comment

MORSE MORSE

Senator Morse has given the proper answer to the sort of catering on foreign policy set off by Senator Wherry. Mr. Wherry's declared unwillingness to accept future commitments "made by bipartisan bigwigs" was, of course, a sideswipe at the efforts of Senator Vandenberg and others to put national interest above party advantage. Senator Morse correctly termed this attack "a clock behind which is hidden the weapon of isolationism."

This is not to say that the arrangements under which the bipartisan policy has operated have been perfect. Too often the Administration has been guilty of presenting policy as a fait accompli without advance consultation. The failure of the State Department to make a serious effort to get the views of members of Congress who have visited the Far East is one current example. The names of a few Republicans in United Nations posts do not make up for such neglect. For while the actual formulation and execution of foreign policy is an executive responsibility, congressional assent is usually necessary to put flesh on the bones.

But the guillotine is a poor cure for dandruff. The admitted deficiencies of bipartisanship in foreign affairs are no excuse for junking or sabotaging it, as Senator Wherry would do, by endless political debate. "The shortcomings which have developed," as Senator Morse says, simply point out the need for perfecting the application of the principle of bipartisan foreign policy, instead of destroying the principle.

It would be difficult to prove that the bipartisan policy has in any way inhibited members of either party from speaking out when they were in disagreement. Senator Wherry in particular has sounded off with regularity. There is no implication that the opposition party must become a rubber stamp. Rather, Mr. Morse asserts, foreign policy must be kept "high above the level of partisan politics, so that we may remain a united people in all our efforts to meet the threat of Russian totalitarianism." Or, as Senator Connally said yesterday, what is needed is not separate Republican and Democratic foreign policies, but one American foreign policy.

What this means is that there must be advance agreement as to what our interests are respecting foreign affairs and how they can best be advanced. This can be done through the medium of consultations between the State Department and members of the Foreign Affairs Committees. There is room here for considerable fence-mending by the State Department. But it would be a great misfortune for the Republicans no less than the Democrats if the Republican drive on so-called "me-tooism" were to make foreign policy a melee of campaign propaganda. For the Russians, whose aggressive designs our foreign policy seeks to counter, tolerate no division on either aims or methods. — (Washington Post).

smacks of imperialism to the Asiatics with whom the U.S. is seeking to solidify its friendship, also were factors in the decision. So was the spectacle which would have been created if the United States, by military intervention, virtually declared war on the Chinese communist regime which is now being recognized by Britain, India, Pakistan, Burma and others who are, or are desired as, bosom friends. A U.S. military alliance with Chiang Kai-shek while Britain was in the process of breaking relations with him would indeed have been something for the books.

Having said so much, the president is now required by every factor of the situation to come forward with some plan for establishment of an anti-communist line of defense in Asia, just as such a line was established in Europe two years ago.

Something about this can be expected after Dr. Philip C. Jessup completes his current tour of the area and confers with American experts at Bangkok next month, and after the chiefs of staff visit to Japan.

One thing the United States needs is the moral effect of a joint movement, in concert with the governments involved, to



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

government controls, prices keep climbing. To contract credit and put brakes on construction, the traditional remedy for inflation, would throw men out of work, but "any unemployment is heresy to the Labor party." So the bureau-crat turns to the formula of new or tighter controls: "if he can't drain off the steam behind inflation, maybe he can sit harder on the safety valve."

The next contradiction is stability vs. rigor mortis. In their zeal for a stable economy, abolishing the booms and depressions of the free enterprise system, the socialists endeavor to fix wages, prices, profits and markets. But in so doing they destroy incentive, "they also freeze up all the moving parts in the economic engine."

Businessmen are so enamored of trade association price-fixing and market allocations (which began before Labor came to power) that it has lost its competitive instinct. Quoting Fischer: "Today the goal of many British industrialists apparently is to keep on selling the good old product, made on the old machines, and displayed in the old packages, to the old customers at the old price (or a little higher) until the crack of doom. This is known as A Proud Tradition."

So long as they can ride the tide of inflation and enjoy the preference market of the sterling area where Britain's creditors can collect only by buying British, they aren't worried. Meantime, American industry has forged far ahead of them in plant modernization and in lowering of production costs.

The next contradiction is socialism vs. trade unionism. Unions exist to get better deals for their members. When bargaining processes seemed too slow, they used their voting power to make government their ally. The socialist gospel had its appeal, so they

voted in the Labor (socialist) party. But the government hasn't been able to deliver the benefits that were hoped for, and trades unions find they have given hostages to politics. They can't very well strike and have to accept conditions that the ministry lays down. Quoting again:

"Indeed, the whole position of trade unions under a socialist regime has turned out to be a maze of contradictions. When the laborer's government becomes his employer as well, collective bargaining obviously doesn't make sense. And so long as its is attempted Socialist Planning must remain a wishful fantasy."

The last contradiction cited is internationalism vs. isolation. Socialists were the first internationalists. "Workers of the world unite" was their initial step toward universal peace. Socialists are free traders. Now that Britain's economy is strained and at a time when the Russian menace gives pressure for unification of the democracies, one might expect the Labor government to lead out for Atlantic union. Not so.

"The British socialists, however, want no part of it. They can foresee nothing but chaos if their economy—so austere, so delicately poised, so rigidly corseted—were linked to the disheveled and undisciplined societies of the continent. The wild men of France, for instance, can't even collect their taxes, run a rationing system or keep a cabinet in office for more than a few months. Switzerland and Belgium are crawling with unrepentant capitalists. Conservative Catholics rule Italy, and God knows what may emerge from a reviving Germany. If rational planning is hard for England by herself, it would become quite impossible in harness with such diverse and unpredictable teammates."

The British have a reputation for "muddling through" and the socialists may be able to muddle through their crises and contradictions. But this exposure shows the problems inherent in the planned society. To the variables of economics are added the variables of politics which makes factoring in economics exceedingly difficult. The worst element in the planned society is the emphasis on stability, for that invites rigor mortis. The unplanned society may be chaotic but it is vital and all progress springs from life, not death.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"RED SHOES"

Your Health

Written by
Dr. Norman M.
Bunderson, M.D.

Headache is probably the most common of human ailments. Since the dawn of history, mankind has suffered from this discomfort and the chances are that it may be a long time before it will be completely banished. Modern research, however, has done a great deal to give us an insight into the various types of headache and, when they are understood, much can be done to relieve them.

Recently a new type of headache, known as the histamine headache, has been recognized. As a general rule, this headache comes on at night around one or two hours after its victim has fallen asleep. Together with the headache, there may be watering and inflammation or congestion of the eyes and nose. The pain is severe and continuous and usually affects the temples, the neck, and face. Many times, the symptoms last only a short period of time, about an hour, and may be relieved when the patient stands up or sits up. Between the headache attacks there are no symptoms.

It seems quite certain that such headaches occur because an excessive amount of histamine is formed in the body. A small amount of this substance is always present, even in normal people. In persons who are allergic to oversensitive, excessive

amounts of histamine may form in the body during an allergic attack. When the blood stream becomes loaded with the histamine, the blood vessels on one side of the head are swollen and enlarged, which seems to be responsible for the headache. Pressing on the large blood vessel in the neck, thus reducing the flow of blood to the arteries in the brain, may serve to check the headache.

In order to determine whether the person is suffering from histamine headache, an injection of a small amount of histamine is given under the skin. If a headache is produced, it may be assumed that the person is oversensitive to the histamine.

A method of treating these headaches has been developed by giving injections of histamine in small amounts under the skin twice a week, for a period of six weeks. The dose injected is gradually increased, but an amount large enough to produce a headache is not injected. By means of these injections, the person's sensitivity to the histamine is reduced and the headaches become less frequent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

H. G. M.: Is spastic colitis curable?

Answer: Spastic colitis is curable with proper treatment.

(Copyright, 1932, King Features)

Hollywood on Parade

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD — Bing Crosby was picking his teeth with a kitchen match. "Well, then," I said, trying to sum up our conversation, "can I say that Bing Crosby is a poor man?" Bing removed the match. "You can say," he qualified, "that he's just holding his own." The whole tone of the Grosner's words and expressions was that his wealth is vastly overrated. A millionaire? He parried: "You've been listening to Hope."

I'd asked how he likes movie-starring by now. The reason for that was that he seems so supremely indifferent to the work. "Mr. Music" is his 40th-odd picture. "I don't like any kind of work," Bing said. "It's a living."

If he felt no keener than that about it, why didn't he retire? "I can't retire if I want to go on living on my present scale—if I don't want to live in one small house with no servants."

The Crosbys' scale of living includes one house here and another at Pebble Beach, about 300 miles up the coast. (The family lives there; so does Bing between pictures.) There are "two or three cars," and, counting gardeners, six servants.

Last year or the year before — Bing wasn't sure which — he earned \$1,400,000. After taxes and expenses, he said, he had \$28,000 left. "But I'm not complaining," he added. Of the \$1,400,000 income, \$400,000 was from pictures. Most of the take was from records, but the record business, he said, has since slumped. Here's a sample few minutes of how Bing earns that kind of jack:

He's portraying a successful Broadway composer. The set is a fine penthouse. Bing sits at a grand piano, playing a few bars, singing the words, and pausing to write. He does this in effortless synchronization with a previously recorded sound track coming now from a loud-speaker.

A hundred eyes, including those of several rapt visitors, are focussed on Bing. But he pays no attention to them. Waiting

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I dislike winter worse than summer."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "flaccid"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Questionnaire, quixotic, quadruplets, quinary.
4. What does the word "acclamation" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with de that means "to turn aside"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "not from summer." 2. Pronounce flak-id, a as in back, i as in did, accent first syllable. 3. Questionnaire. 4. A shout of approval; loud applause. "There was a waving of handkerchiefs and general acclamations." 5. Deviate.

MORE INSURANCE
MADRID — (INS) — Spaniards paid 2,095,000 pesetas (about \$200,000) in insurance premiums this year. This represents an increase of 219,000 pesetas paid during 1948 by Spain's 28,000,000 inhabitants.

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