

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Irrigation and Excess Production

What to do with the crops that will be grown on the million irrigated acres of the Columbia basin is beginning to worry officials. At a meeting of the Columbia basin interagency committee last week in Olympia Dr. C. M. Elkinton, economist at Washington State College, said disposal of potatoes and dry beans from the project may create a major marketing problem. Other crops, he predicted, could be absorbed because of population increase, but beans and potatoes will definitely be surplus.

The increase in spuds is estimated at 52 per cent of the state's present production, or 52 per cent, and dry beans will jump from 44,000 bags to 175,000 bags. With both now in oversupply the marketing agencies will face a problem when these new lands come into production.

A saving factor is that bringing water to the land will be spread over a number of years. It will take farmers time to level lands and bring them under crop. Even so the addition of so large an area of highly productive lands is bound to have its effect on marketing of farm crops.

In none of the statements of the reclamation bureau do we see any reference to the dangers of excessive production or any study of the timing of the expansion of our irrigable acreage. That is poor planning.

Reclamation has been so much the subject of political pressures on congress that little consideration has been given toward relating it to the whole problem of American agriculture, insuring a sufficiency of production and avoiding price-breaking surpluses. The bureau itself is aggressive for expansion and local interests put pressures on senators and congressmen to secure congressional authorization and approval. If projects had to have the approval of a board of impartial review as recommended in the Hoover commission reports there would be less chance for ill-timed and ill-advised undertakings to gain approval.

Foreign Shipping Gets Business

Transportation lines between Europe and North America are looking for a heavy volume of business this year. Devaluation of foreign currencies makes traveling abroad more attractive, and the Catholic Holy Year will draw tens of thousands of pilgrims from over the world, chiefly from the western hemisphere.

Transoceanic travel has to be by air or ship and all these facilities will be taxed next summer when the travel season is at its height. Operators of passenger vessels under the American flag are bemoaning the fact that they have so few ships in this service. In spite of the fact that our shipyards turned out tonnage of merchant vessels in enormous volume during the war they were chiefly cargo ships, like the Liberties, much too slow for passenger service.

According to the Federation of American shipping our passenger carrying capacity had dropped over one half since before the war. In 1939 the United States had 123 passenger ships with capacity for 37,741 passengers. Now it has 52 liners with accommodations for only 13,900 passengers. In the transatlantic service there are only nine U. S. vessels with capacity for 3441 passengers. Six liners are under construction in American yards, two to be finished this year. But foreign nations have in the aggregate many more passenger vessels than the United States, 1100 now as against 1585 in 1939. Shipyards in foreign countries are very busy turning out new shipping to increase their fleets or replace older vessels.

While our merchant marine position is weak

Roots of Titoism Still Remain in China

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The obvious (and known) intent of Secretary of State Acheson's speech on Asia-Pacific policy was to prepare for the ultimate recognition of the Chinese communist government. Perhaps the best way to approach this thorny problem is through an old story. The story is repeated here in certain quarters, where knowledge of our past follies in China does not obstruct a realistic view of the present situation.

In brief, Boston's celebrated female transcendentalist, Margaret Fuller, once announced, in a moment of enthusiasm, that she "accepted the universe." Miss Fuller's acceptance of the universe was subsequently reported to Thomas Carlyle, who remarked dourly: "Gad, she'd better."

The Chinese communist government is now in full possession of China. Going on our bellies to Mao Tse-Tung will earn us a rebuff no doubt, as it has earned the British a rebuff. But pretending that facts are not facts, and that Mao Tse-Tung's government is not ruling China from Peiping, will get us nowhere at all. The obviously sensible thing to do is to open relations with this established government, at the earliest appropriate moment, and without any indication of approval.

When they do not fear to be overheard by congress, the fore-

going is the analysis of the problem of a majority of the experts. To most realistic observers, the analysis seems completely convincing. And this is true even if these correspondents strongly believe that Secretary Acheson was talking polite nonsense when he argued, in effect, that the communists were always what used to be called "the wave of the future" in China.

Recent events, moreover, have vastly strengthened the practical arguments for opening relations with the Chinese communist government. Behind Acheson's hints about Titoism in China, there is solid intelligence which the secretary did not disclose.

On the one hand, it is probable that Mao Tse-Tung's visit to Moscow constitutes one of the great dramas in the whole history of the communist party. The Chinese have a much more specific complaint against the Russians than Acheson indicated.

At the close of the war, Moscow sought to gain sure control of Manchuria, by sending out Mao Tse-Tung's old and bitter enemy, Li Li-San, to direct affairs there. Li Li-San, who had been in refuge from Mao Tse-Tung in Moscow since the '30s, for a time was a sort of Viceroy of Manchuria. But with Chinese smoothness Li Li-San has now been replaced by another Viceroy loyal to Mao Tse-Tung. Despite this, the Russians have continued the system of taking all Manchuria's grain production, in return for machinery which is never delivered.

ties dictate. The divergence is very wide.

Furthermore, although the Soviets are in military control of Manchuria, the Chinese communist party still retains military control of China proper. And the party apparatus has not as yet been seriously penetrated by the MVD. In short, in some degree, and relative at least to the affairs of China proper, Mao Tse-Tung is able to speak as an equal to the masters of the Kremlin. To these reports of the Kremlin conversations, one must add the even more solid evidence of what has now happened in Japan. Sanzo Nosaka, the real power in the Japanese communist party, spent the years from the mid-'30s onward with Mao Tse-Tung, whose close friend he is. When the war ended, he was sent to Japan to re-establish the apparatus of the Japanese communist party, and to transmit to the J.P.C. the Kremlin line of that period. Evidently he established an apparatus personally dominated by himself. He has now been publicly denounced by the Cominform.

The Japanese communist party, in reply to this denunciation, has acknowledged past errors. But the Japanese communists have neither agreed to change their present line, which was what the Cominform was attacking, nor promised to hurl Nosaka into outer darkness. Here in Titoism in Japan, led by one of Mao Tse-Tung's intimates. Add the two groups of facts together. The importance of retaining the power of maneuver in China can hardly be denied, even although it must be admitted that the odds against real Chinese Titoism are still heavy. But the realities of the present and the future must not be judged in the distorting light of the follies of the past.

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when the size and importance of this nation is concerned there is one comfort and that it, the income earned by foreign lines in hauling American freight and passengers is a great help to their countries in balancing accounts with the United States. What we pay them comes back to buy our wheat, cotton, fruit, etc. Nevertheless our shipping people are unhappy to see much of this 1950 tourist travel use foreign vessels.

Hold CAB Hearing in Salem

Word from Washington is to the effect that the CAB hearing over proposed switch of Salem from United Air Lines to West Coast Airlines schedule has been postponed to February 20th. If the civil aeronautics board really wants to get the facts and know what the people here think it should hold this hearing in Salem. By viewing the airfield and taking testimony locally it would get a full picture of the situation. If it does that we haven't the slightest notion but what it will decide to retain Salem on the UAL route.

In the same proceedings Bellingham, Prineville, Redmond and Bend are concerned, so the whole area could be covered in a series of hearings out here. Congressman Norblad has suggested to CAB that the hearings be held out here and the chamber of commerce and local interests strongly back up that suggestion.

We know what we want out here, but not many can make the trip back to Washington to tell CAB what that is. If CAB will come out here... we'll tell 'em... plenty! No change from UAL.

Miners Want Work

The new strike of coal miners appears to be against their chief, John L. Lewis, rather than against their employers. The result is the same: no coal.

The miners are weary of a three-day work week. They want "five days or none" — in other words, five days. A large group of them quit work in order to speed up negotiations and now reject Lewis's counsel for them to go back on a three-day schedule.

It is probably too much to hail this as a revolt against Lewis; but it should give the beetle-browed mine leader a warning. He has been holding out for pretty high terms, and not getting them. Maybe he had better reef in his sails and scale down his demands.

The miners want a full work week, and the industries, railroads and homes want coal. Further delay in making a settlement is a silly sacrifice.

Springfield which incubates more town scraps than any other city in the state, is having another outbreak of recallitis. This time the mayor, B. P. Larson, is the target. U. S. Burt, one-time active in state democratic politics, is promoting the recall.

From Washington another "gentle shower of checks" is to fall, this time on GIs as refund for overpayments on their service insurance. Most GI wives will have a place for the money when it arrives.

Instead of FDR bitters, business is now getting HST soothing syrup—tastes better but the effects are the same.

Lost, strayed or stolen: Japan current. Reward for prompt return to northwest coast.

SALES RESISTANCE IN 'NECKWEAR' DEPT.



Democracy In Action at Warm Springs

By Henry McLemore

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 17.—The March of Dimes campaign is under way, and I am here on a visit to the place that is the first outpost in the fight against polio.

Most people have the wrong impression about Warm Springs, and I did not until I got here.

Because of Mr. Roosevelt's love for the place—because of the "Little White House" being here—millions of people think that Warm Springs is a place devoted to the rich. Millions believe that it is some sort of a fashionable spa, where only those who have money may get treatment.

How wrong they are. How completely wrong. Ninety per cent of the men, women and children who are here are here because of the money the citizens of this country have given to fight polio. Those who can pay—and they are very few—pay. They pay because they want to and are able to pay.

But there is no distinction between the rich and the poor at Warm Springs. A man with a million dollars can get no better room than the patient who is here for free. Treatment and living quarters are the same for all. The same doctors treat everyone. They all eat the same food. They have the same view of the blue-wrapped Georgia hills from their windows.

I say from my heart that never, never, in all my experience, have I ever seen an institution that is run from the heart as much as is Warm Springs.

Christmas is far past, but what did I see when I went to the children's ward today? The children's ward is filled with little boys and little girls, few of whom are more than five years old. They don't understand what polio is all about, but they do know about Santa Claus.

I didn't cry, but I wanted to, when I saw the little ones with jingle bells on their braces, with Christmas seals plastered on their corsets, and with smiles on their faces as the nurses turned them over, rubbed their little legs, and talked to them about the happy days that were to come.

If that is a fancy institution, then I say let us have more of them.

The Warm Springs staff is as good as there is in the world, as far as polio is concerned. The doctors and the nurses could make much, much more if they chose to leave Warm Springs. But they don't. They would rather stay in this little town, very little town, and do what they can for sufferers of the disease that knows no race, color, creed, or anything else, than leave and work for themselves.

The doctors and nurses didn't tell me this. No one did. But the smiles on the faces of the patients as they rolled on the gymnasium floor, walked haltingly in the warm water pool, struggled harder than any wrestler ever struggled to negotiate a bus step, told me all I ever want to know about Warm Springs.

If you can give a dime, give it. If you can give more, please do. The money you give doesn't go to Warm Springs. It goes, with

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

expediency Neuberger dates from 1948, and the cause is given as desire to gain the republican nomination in 1950.

However "Morse vs Morse" soon shifts into Neuberger vs Oregon GOP, which is pictured as reactionary, corrupt and lethargic, with Governor McKay directly in line of fire. Neuberger goes back to the frauds in school lands, which occurred chiefly before the turn of the century, and blames that in the "unrestricted republican rule in Oregon". (Actually that was "bipartisan policy" as ex-Governor West, the best authority on the subject, has stated).

I shall leave Morse alone to contend with Robinson, Neuberger & Morse, confident that he can handle all three. But Neuberger's slurs on republican rule in Oregon, particularly over the past 25 years are not well founded. It is true that there has been no legislative reapportionment for many years. Neuberger writes "Five thousand backwoods voters have equal representation with eighty thousand city residents", but the democratic houses of 1935 and 1937 made no move to restrict the state. And it is not clear that Oregon has suffered because of the failure to carry out the constitutional mandate.

In the past quarter century under governors who were mostly republican but also democratic and independent Oregon has had pretty good government. Its affairs have been prudently managed. Administration has been honest and efficient. The quality of Oregon's government will compare very favorably with that in other states. And consid-

Warm Springs getting no more than its share, to all the polio sufferers in the United States. Let's try to make it a March of Dollars.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"No coffee, thanks... it keeps me awake in the Senate..."

Your Health

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

THE electrical impulses given off by the heart during its beating have enabled doctors to read much about its condition in the tracings of a machine known as the electrocardiograph.

When first invented, 40 years ago, the device was difficult to use and not too accurate in its results. Today, however, it has been perfected to the point where no heart examination is complete without an electrocardiogram. On the other hand, a diagnosis of heart disease cannot be made by this means alone. It also requires careful physical examination, a knowledge of the symptoms and, often, an X-ray of the heart. It is through the last means that the doctor learns whether or not the heart is enlarged.

Some children are born with faulty hearts, giving rise to the various conditions which are grouped under the classification of congenital heart disease.

Here the making of an electrocardiogram is very important. Some types of congenital heart conditions can be operated on successfully, but, if the patient has an abnormal electrocardiogram, it often indicates that the congenital condition is complicated by some other type of heart disorder which would make operation inadvisable.

Irregular beating of the heart, calls for an electrocardiogram examination. It is possible with the electrocardiogram to diagnose a heart disorder known as auricular fibrillation or another in which there are extra heart beats. In auricular fibrillation, the upper chambers of the heart beat quite rapidly, while the lower part beats more slowly.

If the pulse is slow, the electrocardiogram may help to tell whether it is due to auricular fibrillation, or to a condition known as heart block, in which the mechanism which controls the heart beat has been destroyed. On the other hand, a rapid pulse rate may be due to what is known as paroxysmal tachycardia or to other conditions, such as toxic goitre or pneumonia, and the electrocardiogram may be helpful in telling one from the other.

The electrocardiogram does not help to any great extent in the early diagnosis of rheumatic heart disease, that is, heart disease produced by rheumatic fever.

There are a number of general conditions, such as Addison's disease, in which there is a deficiency of secretion from the adrenal glands located over the kidneys, which causes typical changes in the electrocardiogram.

The electrocardiogram is also helpful in diagnosis of the cause of pain over the heart.

The interpretation of reading of electrocardiogram must be

follows second syllable). "Glass is impervious to water." 5. Gratitude.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "He is a very disagreeable individual."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "caucus"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Philanthropy, phenomenon, Pharaoh, philosophical.

4. What does the word "impervious" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with gr that means "thankfulness"?

ANSWERS
1. It is better to say, "He is a very disagreeable person (or man)." 2. Pronounce ka-kus, as in ah, accent first syllable. 3. Phenomenon. 4. Permitting no passage into or through. (Accent

Hollywood On Parade

HOLLYWOOD — "Twelve O'Clock High" is an exciting movie about the American airman who pioneered daylight precision bombing of German industry. It has some fine acting—by Gregory Peck and others—and a hard-hitting, unglorified air of reality. It has no stock war-film characters such as the likable young recruit who is sure to be killed. Its conversation sounds as if it had been recorded in briefing room and officer's quarters—manufactured in a story conference. There are no unbearable witty fellows making wisecracks in the midst of danger. Just scared, demoralized young men being heroes without acting like it.

Morale has crumbled in the fictional 918th Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force. It's 1942. Losses are high, manpower low. Daily the group is asked for maximum-effort bombing. The commanding officer is fired because he sympathizes too much with his haggard young men. An iron-willed young brigadier general (Peck) is assigned to his place. What the men learn only slowly is that their tough new boss is as sympathetic as his predecessor.

The new commander tries to

build morale with fiercer discipline than ever. He gives his air executive possibly the worst roasting in military annals, real or fictional, for lying down on the job.

Some arresting touches include: A plane returning with a crazy man whose skull was blown open in combat... Lord Haw Haw's taunts over the radio... Wartime combat film showing the saturation bombing of Wilhelmshaven... A B-17 making a belly-landing. (Speed Flier Paul Mantz was at the controls.)

Credit for the realism goes to Lt. Col. Sy Bartlett and Col. Beirne Lay, Jr., who served with the Eighth Air Force and wrote the novel and screen play. Henry King, a veteran peacetime pilot, directed the action skillfully. Standout performers include Hugh Marlowe as the disgraced officer, Millard Mitchell as Peck's superior, and Dean Jagger as an understanding adjutant. The movie probably will be in Academy balloting for best-picture honors.

carried out by an expert, so that it can be correctly evaluated. When properly used, there can be no doubt that it is of great importance as an aid in the diagnosis of heart disorders.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Q. A.: What causes ringing in the ears? I have had this trouble for seven years.

A.: Answer: Ringing in the ears may be due to a number of causes, such as anemia, kidney disease, accumulation of wax in the ear, as well as an infection in the tube connecting the ear with the mouth.

You should have a physical examination to determine the cause of your condition.
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7,000 Owners Of Dogs Fail To Buy Tags

An estimated 7,000 Marion county dog owners have not purchased 1950 dog license tags, according to Ervin A. Ward, who said the deadline was March 1.

After that date, Ward stated, owners of dogs without licenses must pay an additional \$2 penalty to the existing fees of \$1 for males and \$2 for females and \$1 for females.

Owners are also subject to a fine and court costs said Ward, if their dogs are caught running without tags after the March deadline. The 1949 tags are good until March 1, he said.

Nearly 1,000 of the new tags have been sold at the county clerk's office since December 1, it was reported Wednesday. Dog owners may purchase the tags in person or may make the transaction by mail if they include the correct fee and state the dog's sex, age and breed. All dogs over six months old must have tags and the tags must be attached to the dog's collar said Ward.

Ex-Pastor at Independence Dies Tuesday

The Rev. Cary O. Heath, 66, who retired from the Methodist conference as pastor of the Independence, Ore., church a year ago, died Tuesday at his home at West Linn. He had been ill for some time.

A native of Jasonville, Ind. (July 8, 1883), the Rev. Mr. Heath attended DePauw university, and was graduated from Willamette university in 1912, latter attending post-graduate courses at Kimball School of Theology and University of Oregon.

Deceased was a member of the Idaho Methodist conference from 1916 to 1936, serving at Buhl, Burley, Rupert, Caldwell and Layette. He came to Oregon in 1936, subsequently serving in churches at La Grande, St. Helens, Tillamook and Independence.

The Rev. Mr. Heath was married in Montrose, Colo., in 1910 to Irma White, who survives him. Other survivors include his mother, Mrs. Mary Foster of Ashland; a sister, Mrs. Guy Pickens, of Ashland; a daughter, Mrs. Lester Russell of Oregon City, a son, Paul Heath of Salem, and four grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Friday, January 20, at 1:30 p.m. at the W. T. Rigdon chapel in Salem.

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