

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Susays Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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Scientific Espionage

A German-born British scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, is under arrest in London on charges of transmitting secret information about atomic energy to the Russians. Fuchs was one of the British scientists who worked at Los Alamos, N. M. during the war. After his return to Great Britain in 1946 he became one of the top physicists at its atomic energy plant at Hartwell. Our own FBI came up with information about his espionage for the Russians! and on that basis he is under arrest.

The report is described as a "psychological bomb" in Washington. Well said. Here we have one of the top level brained as a common spy, perhaps selling secrets for money. If the charges are sustained it indicates that internal security measures have not been adequate. We have aerial patrols around Hanford and security guards bristling all over, and airplanes under restriction in a hundred-mile circuit — and the same at Oak Ridge and Los Alamos. But the leak came from an accredited scientist working on the inside.

But one can't help wondering just how much leakage there can be. The A-bomb project has been so fully described in literature, and the scientific basis for fission of uranium is so widely known one wonders just what is left for export. And on the H-bomb the news stories acquaint even the layman with essential facts about its construction. There are of course technical details which are secret, but scientists have uniformly declared that it was just a matter of time until other countries would be able to produce A-bombs, and the same will be true of H-bombs. Thus the armaments race threatens to end in a dead heat—and a dead (human) race.

The West That Was

In the West which is wild no more, it's good to hark back to the old days when it was.

The standardizing of civilization and the blurring effects of time have made the Old West a curiosity, a relic, a memory. The romancers and moralists and the highfalutin' folk who are squeamish about their shanty-house origins have tried to color and polish and smooth over the rough and rowdy West that was.

But Westerners are heirs to the old code and the old way of life, and "there still remain out of the past, traditions and customs which distinguish the residents of these states from the way of life elsewhere." Duncan Emrich, an unrepentant native son, believes. And he has written a book, "It's an Old Wild West Custom" (Vanguard Press, 1949), to regale and hearten Westerners however far from the old watering grounds.

Dr. Emrich is an authority on the subject. His home is in Virginia City, he's chief of the Library of Congress folklore section (among other positions) a former Columbia university and Major Emrich was historical officer at General Eisenhower's headquarters and now he's gathering folklore as a Guggenheim Fellow.

There is nothing of the academic treatise about this book, however. It's as readable as the work of Mark Twain and Bret Harte from which some of it is taken. It does for the area between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada what Stewart Holbrook's "Holy Old Mackinaw" did for

the Northwest, and Northwesterners will be as interested in it. After all, many of our settlers were graduates of Butte and Laramie, Tombstone and Comstock.

What were they like, these men of Cripple Creek and Jerked Beef Butte? The men who mined the Yellow Jacket, the Holy Moses and the Copper Queen. The men whose only known "handles" were Bedbug Smith, Powder River Jack, Hundred-Dollar Jim, Dead-Shot Reed and Bronco Lazzeri. And the women named Calamity Jane, Peg-Leg or Slanting Annie, Bull Dog Kate and Hog-Eyed Mary, Highstep Jennie and Little Gertie the Gold Dollar.

Well, a hard life made them reckless and generous, living high when it came easy and pulling up stakes when they felt the urge. A group of miners might import chandeliers from Paris (even though no one knew "how to play it") and New York Opera to a rock desert gulch, and when the diggings were exhausted leave the extravagant finery as mute testimony to what happened.

They believed in raising all kinds of hob. The saloon, dispensing villainous compounds like Tarantula Juice, guaranteed to maim or kill, was an old Wild West institution. So was gambling — "bucking the tiger," and many a man lost his fortune and his life when he drew to a spade. About 20,000 men died violently in brawls and duels and lynchings in those days. "Pull off my boots" were their last words and their resting place a grave marked "He was a dam fule."

To talk their own language, to eat hearty, to admire the "ladies," to hunt the shining dust, to run their irons (brands), to tell tall tales, to sing of the mines:

"We're the hardrock men and we work underground,
And we don't want sissies or foreman around.

We work all day and we work all night
And we live on powder and DYNAMITE!"

And to quiet the dogies:

"Oh, when I die, take my saddle from the wall,
Put it on my pony, lead him out of his stall,

Tie my bones to his back, turn our faces to the West,
And we'll ride the prairie that we love the best.

Ride around, little dogies, ride around them slow,
The fiery and the snuffy are a-rarin' to go."

—This was the Old West now vanishing in the tomb of the past.

Court Cracks Down on Slots

Over in Washington state pinball machines have been going into storage as steps are taken to enforce laws against their operation. Slot machines in private clubs are also in jeopardy under a decision by Superior Judge Harold A. Seering that a 1937 law permitting them to operate wasn't valid because it gave special privileges to certain groups. Slot machines themselves were declared illegal because of the constitution's ban on lotteries.

This is the law in this state too, but there are still communities that tolerate illegal devices either in open taverns or in private clubs and lodges. They all ought to be knocked over because they are leeches on the weak and a menace to youth.

"SCOTCH ON THE ROCKS"



Literary Guidepost

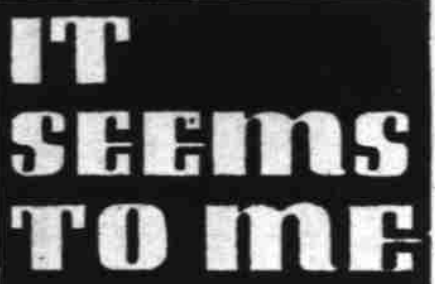
SOUTHERN LEGACY, by Hodding Carter (Louisiana State University Press; \$3)

After a careful and affectionate look at the South's old-time religion, its white-Negro relations, its cavalier traditions, its leisurely industrial change, this southern editor and author asks in effect of outsiders, in particular Northerners: What's the hurry?

Behind the faults for which his section of the country has been criticized, he says, lie some virtues which are inseparably integrated with them, and for which credit is granted reluctantly and rarely, if ever. He traces the historical background to the early settlers who, he

points out, like all peoples misbehaved toward the members of the community whom they dominated and who, in this case, were the Negroes. But many of the community's significant characteristics stem from the Civil War; the South may not be fighting it any more, but it has not forgotten it. To it are due the neighborliness and coherence which lead Protestants to help in a Jewish campaign for funds, and lead Protestants and Jews to contribute to a Catholic school; and in general from that strife now nearly a century old comes a point of view, a native pride and independence and cockiness, imposed by parents and grandparents on Carter's generation... he's in his early forties.

He defends the Southerner's propensity to reach for a pistol instead of calling the cop or the lawyer. He remembers with pleasure, though he does not defend it, his relationship with a Negro boy who was, in Carter's words, his "companion, body servant and bodyguard." He blames the North and its interference for Bilbo's success at the polls. While he acknowledges the area's backwardness, he claims it is moving upward on every gauge by which the progress of a civilization can be measured. "Any abrupt Federal effort to end segregation as it is practiced in the South today would not



(Continued from Page One)

board, and as far as development of major policy was concerned was virtually shelved by the board prior to his retirement. Is that the fate for Dr. Packer? If it is, why retain a chancellor?

Without criticizing the board for its recent action I am nevertheless somewhat disturbed over implications in its statement, as though the board invites requests for new or duplicate courses. One can foresee where the university for instance may ask for a full department of home economics, or forestry or engineering. The state college may seek majors in journalism, commerce, landscape architecture. The colleges of education may want to blossom out as full-fledged four-year liberal arts colleges or technical schools. In each case strong arguments may be drawn from the board's own statement to bolster the application.

Two factors are involved, one educational, the other financial, and they tie in together. On the former: Just how good a job are the higher institutions doing with their present assignments? How strong are their faculties? How thorough is the instruction? How adequate are the laboratories and teaching aids? On the financial side: Does the state board know the facts of life about Oregon finances? Does it anticipate steady increases in appropriations and know what the source of the revenues may be? These questions about income sources are already perplexing those in legislative and administrative authority in the state, and others concerned about public finance.

It is the unique task of the chancellor to study the educational needs of the state in the light of its resources and to develop sound policies of administration within the framework of the law. Final decisions very properly rest with the state board. But it is serious business when the board overrides its professional executives on vital issues. In political circles it means a vote of "no confidence" which commonly is followed by a resignation. I do not imply that such is the anticipated or proper sequence here; but plainly the prestige of the chancellor is impaired both within and without the system.

The public has paid little attention to matters of higher education for a number of years past. That interest will speedily revive if programs of expansion add materially or unnecessarily to the tax burden.

Hollywood On Parade

HOLLYWOOD — There'll be more comedies to lure your box-office buck in 1950. That's the prediction of Norman Taurog, who has been directing movies for 30 years. I asked the owl looking man who made "Skippy," "Mad about Music" and "Boys Town" what fare the fans could expect in the new year.

"Audiences today are anxious to be entertained," said Taurog. "They want to laugh. Not 52 weeks a year, but we're going to give them a better balanced program than they've been getting. And laughs will predominate. For one thing there's a whole new era of kids to be entertained. Kids who don't know the old comedy stars. My daughter saw Charlie Chaplin in 'The Gold Rush' the other day and said, 'He has a great future.'"

About the only thing sure in picture-making is that no rule is certain. Costume pictures about the south for a long time were considered box-office poison. "Then," Taurog said, "Selznick came along with 'Gone With The

only be foredoomed to failure but would also dangerously impair the present progressive adjustments between the races," he warns. By "abrupt" he doesn't specify whether he means for a few months, a few years, or the lapse of another century.

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bunderson

I AM often asked why certain people have kidney stones, while others go through life without ever being bothered in this way.

In many cases a correct answer would be "because they do not drink enough water," but this would certainly not cover the whole question, which also involves the kinds of food eaten and the individual's own chemical balance.

In about 40 per cent of such patients, the stones are made up of a substance known as calcium oxalate. In these persons, there is also an increase in the amount of oxalate excreted by the kidneys. This increase in oxalate may be due either to the eating of foods which are high in this substance or to some disturbance of the chemical processes in the patient's body. In the latter case, large amounts of oxalates are excreted, although the amount taken in is not excessive.

Kidney stones may also be found in persons who have an excessive secretion from the parathyroid, tiny glands located near the thyroid gland in the neck.

These oxalate stones are usually hard, with sharp edges. In the X-ray plate, they look like snowflakes. The diagnosis can easily be made from an X-ray examination. Examination of the urine for the presence of oxalate crystals also is helpful.

In treating stones of this type, the patient is advised to drink from 15 to 20 glassfuls of fluid daily, which may help him to pass the stone. If it does not pass, operation may be needed to remove it.

In order to prevent the recurrence of stones of this type, the patient should drink plenty of fluids and avoid foods which are high in calcium or lime or oxalates. The foods which are richest in oxalates include beet tops, chard, parsley, rhubarb, spinach, cocoa, black tea, chocolate, and gelatin. Those with a moderate

amount include such foods as beans, carrots, celery, okra, green onions, blackberries, strawberries, oranges, tomatoes and Brussels sprouts.

The most common type of kidney stones are those made up of calcium phosphate. These stones form in persons who are taking large amount of alkalis. Patients with these stones should use an acid-ash diet, including cereals, meat, bread, eggs, and such foods as cranberries and pastries, except when overweight.

Whenever a person has kidney stones an attempt should be made by analysis of any stones passed to determine the chemical make-up of the stones so that the proper dietary treatment may be employed. There are so many different chemicals which may form stones that treatment that is helpful to one patient may be distinctly harmful to one with another kind of stone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
A Reader: Is a rice diet helpful in losing weight, or is it fattening?

Answer: Whether or not such a diet would produce a loss of weight would depend upon the total quantity of food taken. Such a reducing diet is not advisable. A reducing diet should be well balanced, containing all of the necessary food parts.

Swedish Paper Defends Ingrid In Editorial

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 4 (AP)—The liberal afternoon newspaper Expressen today defended Ingrid Bergman in an editorial comment on reports that the Bergman-Rosellini film "Stromboli" probably will be forbidden in Memphis, Tenn. (The chairman of the board of censors in the Tennessee city said the theatre which had booked the film had been notified not to show it. The step was taken, the censor said, because of Miss Bergman's "conduct, not because of the picture," which he said he had not seen.)

Expressen commented: "We have not yet witnessed all the forms of hypocrisy and shallow morals that will appear in this matter. When the American women's associations start their action, heavier artillery can be expected against the Swedish actress.

"Here in Sweden general opinion is that Ingrid honestly took the consequences of her emotions. . . . This is to be preferred to a lot of clandestine doings, designed to meet the so-called Puritans' demands of official spotlessness, in accordance with what often proves to be a hypocritical moral code."

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GOP Soul-searching Aimed at Campaign Funds

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—There is one way to understand the real reasons for the agonized soul-searching now going on within the republican party.

This is to examine with some care those remarkable documents, the lists of last year's contributions to the republican and democratic national committees.

For these documents clearly suggest that an important faction of American business is turning from the traditional business party and flirting with the self-styled defenders of the underprivileged. This switch is obviously based on the old "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em" theory. The totals are significant enough — the republicans collected a paltry \$260,000 or so, against a lush \$1,600,000 for the democrats. But the names of the individual democratic contributors are even more revealing.

These names represent almost every important sector of American finance and industry. Only a brief sampling is possible in this space, but even such a sampling is sufficient to demonstrate that the democrats are not without business friends.

Probably the most generous of these friends were the titans of the motion picture industry. Among others, Jack and Harry Warner gave \$5,000, Sam Goldwyn and Sam Goldwyn, Jr., \$3,500, and Marvin Nicholas and Joseph Schenck, \$3,000 each. Yet Wall Street and its environs were even better represented than Hollywood and Vine. Emil Schram, president of the New York stock exchange, stumped up with \$1,000, as did Robert

R. Young, canny, aggressive president of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

Floyd Odium, of the powerful Atlas corporation, and Thomas J. Watson, of the even more powerful International Business Machines, were hardly lavish; Odium picked up a tab for a mere \$500, and Watson one for \$800. Jack Frye, former aviation mogul who now runs Victor Emmanuel's General Aniline & Dye, was almost insulting with a \$300 contribution.

Yet the democrats did not always need the consolation that it is the thought behind the gift, rather than the gift itself, which counts. The aviation industry was particularly generous. Sherman Fairchild, for example, a director of Pan American (as well as of C. M. Glavin and International Business Machines), is listed at \$5,000. Robert F. Six, of Continental Airlines, gave \$3,000; and C. R. Smith, chairman of the board of American Airlines, contributed \$1,250.

The liquor business was represented by Seton Porter, president of National Distillers, who gave \$2,000. Curtis Calder, chairman of Electric Bond and Share, who has many important utility connections, wrote his check for \$1,000. Other utility men gave their mite, including C. H. Moses, president of Arkansas Power and light, and an old enemy of TVA, and a number of officers of the powerful Georgia Power and Light company. These men apparently overcame their distaste for President Truman's public stand for public power.

A sampling of other contributors with important interests includes Thomas Morgan, former chairman of Sperry Gyroscope, and a director of Vickers, Inc., the Bankers Trust and Shell Union Oil, who has been considered for the chairmanship of the atomic energy commission; William Zeckendorf, big New York real estate operator with Rockefeller connections; and Walker Dunnington, trustee of the Central Hanover bank and director of the Texas company, Sun Chemical corporation, Standard Brands and Coca Cola. Each gave \$1,000. There are many similarly impressive business names on

the list.

There is nothing disreputable about all this. The two-party system could hardly survive unless both parties received financial support. Moreover, the party in power has a certain traditional magnetic attraction, especially for those with a hankering for the delights of diplomatic life. William Pawley, for example, ambassador to Cuba, gave \$3,000; Ambassador to Norway Charles U. Bay and his wife, \$6,000; and James Bruce, who has long wanted the London post, gave with his wife another \$6,000.

Yet what is really significant is the contrast between the republican and democrat harvest. It is impossible to read the republican listing without concluding that within the last year the men who have supported the party so faithfully through all the lean years have, to put it mildly, lost their enthusiasm. In the last three-month reporting period, for example, the republicans reported exactly one large individual contribution — \$2,000 from E. Roland Harriman — plus slim pickings of a few hundred dollars or so from such standbys as Winthrop Aldrich, of the Chase National bank, and John Schiff, of Kuhn-Loeb.

Contributions to the national committee do not, of course, tell the whole story. Many of those who have been niggardly with the republican committee have undoubtedly been generous, for example, to Sen. Robert A. Taft or other favorites. Yet making all such allowances, it is still clear that a powerful, aggressive faction of American business is now betting on the democrats.

The reason is simple — the democrats have been winners for a long time, and it is always pleasant to bet on a winner. And this in turn suggests why a strong and visible tendency which now exists in the republican party is sheer, suicidal folly. For this tendency is to attempt to woo the big contributors back into the fold by pandering to prejudice which will insure that the republicans will be permanent losers.

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