

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 22, 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.

The Men in the Mines

If the nation's coal miners do not go down into the pits today, President Truman will invoke the Taft-Hartley act. If there is any question whether the miners will "rebel" against any strike order from John L. Lewis and independently go back to work, the answer is almost certainly negative.

For the miners recognize Lewis as the personification of a union that means more to many of them than life itself. That is the conclusion drawn by A. H. Raskin, who has covered labor for the New York Times for 20 years.

"The outlook of these men is as black as the coal they dig," he finds. Their thinking is dominated by memories of the days when the companies owned everything: homes, stores, and the miners themselves—and "exercised their ownership with brutal disregard for human values." The miners don't talk of their \$75 to \$100-a-week paychecks (the ones they get when they're working); they still talk of the peanuts they used to get when they worked from dawn to midnight.

In some areas the companies have sold company houses to the miners, have built playgrounds for the kids, planted trees on the bare hillsides, and adopted modern industrial practices which have reduced mining accidents 50 per cent. They've even closed up the old company jails.

But the miners credit their union, not the companies, for these reforms—"changes (which) have not dulled the memories or lessened the hatreds." They are convinced that without John L. Lewis "they would soon again find themselves pulverized under the fist of company rule." And when it is pointed out to them that they now live under the fist of union rule, they just laugh.

The long strikes impose a hardship on the workers. Their credit in stores is cut off and strike benefits do not compensate for wages lost. But the miners evidently would rather risk these known inconveniences in order to keep their union strong than risk strengthening the hands of the companies by weakening Lewis.

That's how it is. It is the price the whole country has to pay for old injustices of the feudal mine owners. It will take a long time to heal the wounds which still fester, a long time for the workers to regain confidence in their bosses. Invoking the Taft-Hartley act may put them back to digging coal but it won't make them love their employers any the more.

Babies and School Expansion

A series of articles now running in The Statesman show how the Marion county birth-rate is affecting and will affect school enrollment and subsequent need for more classrooms and more teachers and additional building.

The statewide birth-school picture is graphically illustrated in the January Oregon Education Journal. Figures compiled by the governor's sub-committee on education show that in 1939 when Oregon's population was 1,089,684, there were 16,727 births, an elementary school enrollment of 127,807 and a total school enrollment of 189,222. Last year (pop. 1,736,000) there were 35,253 new babies, the elementary enrollment was up to 185,100 while the high school enrollment was only 1,500 over 1939's high school

enrollment, and the total school population was 248,020.

Estimates for the 1950-51 school year are for 33,500 births, 213,380 pupils in the eight elementary grades, 66,350 in high school, and a total school population of 279,730. There should also be 11,427 teachers, 533 additional teachers and rooms—the building cost estimated at \$10,660,000.

The sub-committee estimates that the peak elementary enrollment for Oregon will come in 1959-60 with 361,000 youngsters. High school enrollments will hit the high point in 1963-65 with 168,500 and total school enrollment 13 years from now will be about 495,200 with 19,136 teachers.

What the war babies and the children brought to Oregon by incoming families will mean to the taxpayers is this: By 1963-64, 8,859 additional classrooms and teachers will be needed, according to sub-committee estimates. The total cost for additional building over the 14-year period from 1949 to 1963 will be \$176,820,000.

Occupational Disease?

Is it an occupational disease for government engineers to underestimate costs of projects? If so the army engineers must have it bad.

Here is a comment made in congress by the watchdog of the treasury in the 80th congress, Cong. John Taber of New York:

Mr. Speaker, I have been tremendously disturbed by the hearings that have been released from the Appropriations Committee indicating that the Chief of the Army Engineers has estimated that the cost in the fiscal year 1951 for certain rivers and harbors and flood-control projects, including flood control on the Mississippi river, will be increased \$583,000,000 over the figures that were sent up here for the fiscal year 1949. Some estimates of the cost of individual projects have in that period been multiplied by five. This is one of the most terrific increases I have ever heard of, when a project is appropriated for in one year and then in the next year the estimate of cost is increased.

The deal approved by the SEC for the purchase of stock of Pacific Power and Light is a clean, cash deal. It is not a shoestring purchase, contemplates the continued operation of the company as a private utility system, gives Guy Myers no strings by which he can collect fat commissions by selling the corporate properties piece-meal to gullible PUD's. The holding company making the sale gets the cash which it needs for liquidation. It might have realized a little more under the original offer, but that depended on contingencies. Except for those who wanted to wreck the operating company and profit by its break-up the satisfaction over the outcome of the SEC hearings is generally satisfactory.

A news item quotes one Dr. Brainerd Desaix Burhoe, woman sociologist, as saying that wives demand flattery and attention from their husbands in return for which they treat the men "like slaves." Dr. Burhoe has had experience in the fields of education, rehabilitation, social research, community organizations, finance and public relations. . . . But is she married?

What goes up must come down—the old rule is still operating. Witness automobile prices—and eggs.

Chinese Awed by Reds' Pseudo-Democracy

By James D. White
AP Foreign News Analyst

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—(AP)—

The biggest revolution in China is the one you never hear about. The communists never openly say they are attacking the Chinese family system. They assail "feudalism" and "imperialistic influences," but never the traditional ties, which for 4,000 years have made China the source of a unique culture.

The family system has been the glue that held China together. It also held her back. Based on ancestor worship, it was the warp upon which the fabric of Chinese life was woven. It dictated marriages and procreation that ancestors might be honored. It kept family loyalties supreme.

It was China's salvation and her curse. It kept her from falling apart into little nations but throttled her growth into a really great power.

The reds are undermining it quickly through three approaches—through youth, through women, and through peasant politics.

A college student in communist Peiping recently wrote to his father in Hong Kong: "I should not call you father because I now belong to the state. . . . I am short of funds and would appreciate a check by return mail."

This boy still has to ask his father for money, but he is learning to recognize a new supreme authority in his life. Before, it was his father. Now it is communist leadership.

Even in such simple things as the "Yang Ko" peasant dance which the reds have spread far and wide, Chinese youth breaks sharply with classic Chinese ideas of how young people should behave. Before, they were not supposed to be seen in public together alone, let alone dancing—and touching—each other.

If children used to be told what to do by their parents, the great mass of Chinese women were equally under the thumb of their husbands. They had little status under family custom. Their husband could divorce them, but it was their duty to put up with their husbands, serve them, and bear the children demanded by custom. The great mass of pe-

sant women could not own property. They seldom met their husbands before marriage, which was, of course, arranged by their elders.

Naturally, Chinese women found some ways of getting around such restrictions, especially in well-to-do families where the patriarchal boss was not uncommon. But the great mass of Chinese women had to take it.

The communists have given Chinese women what looks to them like equality. Now they can criticize their husbands in public and divorce them.

Most Chinese live in the country and are very poor. They formerly had little appeal against the rule of their local officials.

The reds, in encouraging the peasants to "overturn" the old order, have introduced such novelties as village elections and public meetings where gripes can

be freely aired as long as they are "democratic"—that is, not against the new regime.

It is not important in the peasant's mind that these elections are not secret, or that the public meetings are often organized mob action.

What dazzles him is the fact that they are held at all, and that he is part of such "democratic" processes.

As he is used to accepting authority, he accepts without protest the communist leadership that replaces the old order.

No one supposes that the red rule rests, on the whole, any less heavily upon the Chinese than did the old order. In time it may become more intolerable, but by that time the reds may have succeeded in splitting the atom of Chinese life—the family. That could have unpredictable results for them and a lot of other people.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

THE MESH, by Lucia Marchal, translated by Virginia Peterson Appleton-Century-Crofts; \$3

I am 28, says Madeline Francois determinedly to herself, hearing the declaration she intends to make to her mother; I am 28, I have the right to independence, I have planned to take a small apartment of my own, you and Charles are better off without me, I am better off without you.

So she schemes, going from the Brussels department store where she works to the home dominated by her mother, who in turn is dominated by her love for the son Charles—with the twisted ankle and the limping gait. It is a fatherless family with a small income controlled by the mother. But everything else is controlled by the mother, who keeps the son in his mid-thirties, from all women except those who supply a fleeting and incomplete companionship, and also constantly thwarts the development of the abilities which would set him on his feet financially; and who, furthermore, serves her daughter in

the same way by driving away the menfolk.

While Madeline has been screwing up her courage, Charles, who does not see his position so clearly, has decided to act. Before the sister can utter her defiance, the brother tells his mother of his engagement to Mme. Josseland, who for a time until a young boarder was convicted of the crime, was accused of poisoning her husband, the pharmacist across the street. The mother can't believe her ears, she forbids the marriage, and when finally Noemi enters the house as his wife, she leaves.

From then on this is the story of a fierce and merciless rivalry for affection. In this deadly game the mother's weapons are brains and ruthlessness; the son's handicaps are weakness and terrible undefinable needs; the bride and her little dog Michel are the pawns; and the sister sees her own dark fate grow on her and welcomes it without recognizing it. It's an uncommonly tense and powerful novel, motivated by abhorrent passions, and every word points straight to a startling and inevitable climax.

Golf Museum Should Honor Game Duffers

By Henry McLemore

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5.—The United States Golf Association is going to build a museum in New York City and I'll bet my best repainted ball that it is the intention of the association to fill it with sticks, balls, bags, and score-cards of the great players of the game.

I can see the place now, even though the building has yet to be purchased. Bobby Jones' famous putter, "Calamity Jane," will be in a glass case along with the Atlantan's famed tournament concentration.

There'll be Walter Hagen's driver and bottle opener, Harry Vardon's cap and moustache cup, Francis Ouimet's spectacles and Boston accent, the shoes Sam Snead wore when he broke away from the hills of West Virginia, Lawson Little's napkin ring, and the knickers Gene Sarazen was wearing when he scored his famed double eagle at Augusta.

Far be it from me (well, not too far) to disagree with the USGA, but things like those mentioned above are not what should be placed in the museum. The mighty players are not the ones who made golf the great sport it is, or who keep it flourishing today. The backbone of golf is the celebrated duffer—the fellow who prays at night that some day he will break 100 or 90, and whose form is a cross between an epileptic fit and chopping wood.

I wish the USGA would let me select the things to go into the museum.

My first choice would be a picture, life size, of Mr. Westbrook Pegler in action on a golf course. Just where on a golf course wouldn't matter; it could be on the tee, on the fairway, or in a trap. I haven't seen Mr. Pegler play for quite a few years, but the memory of his technique is as vivid as if it had been etched on my mind with a crowbar.

The picture of him hard at work in a trap will remain with me long after the picture of all the great players I have seen has faded away. Mr. Pegler, as you perhaps know, is the only golfer who never had to pay a caddy. The National Geographic Society always provided him with an archeologist to carry his bags, because it was a rare round on which Mr. Pegler didn't unearth bowls, skulls, pottery and the like of a lost civilization.

The fact that we now know that the Hohob Indians (a branch of the Aztecs) once inhabited Long Island is solely due to Mr. Pegler's excavations on and about the Maidstone club course at Southampton, N. Y.

A picture of Mr. Pegler in the museum would bring more happiness to more duffer golfers than almost anything else.

Another item I would like to see in the museum is the golfing vocabulary of Mr. Adolphe Menjou. Brilliant as his clothes are, they are drab things compared to his language when one of his drives carries but 135 yards instead of the intended 136.

Mr. Oliver Hardy's putting stance should hang somewhere in the museum. All 400 pounds of it. So should Mr. George Murphy's look when he is about to make a brassie shot. I saw Mr. Murphy in "Battleground" the other night, and he was not nearly so grim as when faced with a close lie on the fairway.

I could name a hundred items which should occupy prominent places in the museum. Mr. Pete (Cities Service) Jones' smile when he sinks a long three-iron curling putt; Mrs. Fountain Fox's whinny which he uses only at the top of an opponent's backswing; and Frank ("Moon Mullins") Willard's sea chest of excuses when he shoots a 78 after getting a 15-stroke handicap. I trust the USGA won't go

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"What's the use of me taking them miracle code drugs, Mom, if I gotta blow my nose anyway . . ."

HORN OF PLENTY



Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Busdensen

DURING recent years we have learned a great deal about a disease with a long name and a bad reputation.

Known as histoplasmosis, it was at one time thought to be a highly fatal disorder but, within the past two years, research has shown that far from being necessarily fatal, it is often so mild as to go unrecognized.

The condition is caused by a fungus known as the Histoplasma capsulatum. In severe cases, the symptoms are like those of severe lung tuberculosis. The patient has fever, anemia, or a lessening or decrease in the number of red cells in the blood, loss of weight, and cough. The lymph glands and liver, as well as the spleen in the upper left part of the abdomen, may be enlarged. It seems that this fungus gets into the body through the mouth, but occasionally may gain entrance through the skin.

In children, the disorder starts gradually with loss of weight, fever, digestive upsets and coughing. Later in the condition, the lung is often affected. There are chest pains and abnormal breathing sounds. Often, calcium or lime deposits are seen in the X-ray plates of the lungs and lymph glands at the lung root.

Large numbers of persons never known to have had the disease were tested with an extract from the organism which causes histoplasmosis, and many showed positive reactions.

Further examination with X-ray disclosed numerous lime deposits in the lungs of these persons, similar to those caused by healed tuberculosis infections. This clears up a problem which has baffled investigators for many years—the presence of such deposits in people who cannot be shown by any other test to have had tuberculosis, but a mild form of histoplasmosis is responsible for these scars. From these results, it was suggested

ahead without putting something of the duffer in that museum. (Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

that a mild form of histoplasmosis may be responsible for a great deal of the lime deposits seen in persons who do not have tuberculosis.

Eighty-five children were tested with the histoplasmin, and a large number of them were found positive. These children often had such symptoms as tiredness, loss of weight, nightmares, fever at night, and coughing. They were often pale and listless, suffered from anemia, and X-rays of the chest showed many calcium or lime deposits in the lung tissues.

It would appear, therefore, that this condition, known as histoplasmosis, may occur much more often than was formerly realized. However, with careful examination, including X-rays of the chest and the making of a skin test with an extract of the fungus, a diagnosis may be reached. Treatment with sulfonamide drugs may be of value.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
A Reader: What are the symptoms of a brain tumor?
Answer: Symptoms of brain various sensations and sense organs, such as the eyes; at times attacks of vomiting may occur.

If a tumor of the brain is suspected depend upon the size and location of the tumor within the brain.

Most brain tumors consist of headaches, disturbance of the pected, immediate study by a neurologist is advisable. (Copyright, 1950, King Features)

Marion County Polio Advisory Board Planned

Formation of a council to learn about and advise on the problems and program of Marion county chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, was under way today, with all civic, fraternal, patriotic and labor organizations invited to appoint interested representatives.

Mrs. Faye Wright, county chairman, announced that letters are being sent to nearly 100 such groups asking their cooperation in the year-around project. The council, authorized at the chapter's last executive board meeting, will meet with the board to hear its business and participate in discussions. The council will not be a voting group.

Members will act also to inform the groups they represent about the "aims, efforts and accomplishments" of the chapter in its fight against poliomyelitis and to provide improved understanding. Organizations interested but not directly contacted were requested to appoint representatives and notify the chapter office at 340 Court st.

FIRE LEAVES 600 HOMELESS

MANILA, Monday, Feb. 6.—(AP)—Fire raged through the eastern section of Cabanatuan, capital of Nueva Ecija province, last night, press dispatches said today. Some 600 persons were reported homeless.

Hollywood on Parade

HOLLYWOOD—Talent agents can be awfully blunt. They used to ask Rosemary De Camp, "With that nose, you want to be in pictures?" Today she could laugh in their faces. She's Hollywood's first actress to be regularly busy in three mediums—movies, radio and television.

There's nothing wrong, really, with Rosemary's nose. It's a cute little gadget like Rosemary herself. Got its slight curve from an incident in her native Prescott, Ariz. Rosemary, then 12, was watching a football game. Things got rough and somebody threw a board. It broke her nose.

Now brown-haired, blue-eyed Rosemary De Camp is nose-deep in a happily hectic career. The unreleased "Big Hangover," starring Van Johnson, is her 25th movie. On the air, she's in her 13th year as Dr. Christian's nurse, Judy Price. In television, she is seen weekly as Mrs. Chester Riley, wife and mother on "The Life or Riley."

In pictures, Rosemary figures, she has been almost everybody's mother. She was Jimmy Cagney's (though years younger than he) in "Yankee Doodle Dandy"; Robert Alda's in "Rhapsody in Blue"; Ronald Reagan's in "This Is The Army," and Sabu's in "Jungle Book." As for being typed as a movie mom, Rosemary says "I like to work. Yes, I like playing a mother, and I like being a mother."

Her daughters are Nana, 7; Martha, 3, and Valerie, 2. Rosemary is the wife of Justice of the Peace John Shidler, of suburban Torrance. It's a 30-mile drive to Hollywood. Rosemary, a 10-hour sleeper, rises at 4:30 a.m. every fifth day to be in make-up by 8. A half-hour television film is shot in one day after three or four days of rehearsal.

Rosemary can pretty well memorize a 50-page script in an hour and a half. To get away from the youngsters' interruptions, she parks somewhere near her home in her car with her

script. One more hour's rehearsal aloud, with somebody cueing her, and she has it down pat. As a performer, Rosemary likes television best.

"It has all the satisfaction of pictures and radio," she says. "It's new and exciting." She thinks television eventually will crowd out both movies and radio. "Inertia will be the main factor with pictures, at least. Why go out when you can see a show at home?" She thinks television will be important in education and religion. She calls it, in fact, "the greatest thing since the discovery of fire."

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "We were up against difficulties."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "elixir"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Caesar, Shakespear, Thackeray, Disraeli.
4. What does the word "in capaxitate" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with G that means "round"?

- ANSWERS
1. Say, "We were confronting (or confronted by) difficulties."
 2. Pronounce e-lik-er, first e as in un-pressed, i as in tick, second e as in her, accent second syllable.
 3. Thackeray.
 4. To deprive of power; to render unfit.
 5. "Concentrated attention, unbroken by rest, so prostrates the brain as to incapacitate it for thinking."—H. Spencer.

GRENADE PACKING GIRL

KUALA LUMPUR.—(AP)—Malaya has a grenade-packing momma on whose head the government has placed a reward of (Straits) \$2,000 "dead or alive". She is 26-years-old Shamsiah binte Sutan Pakeh, only 4 feet 6 inches tall, who carries her grenade in her sarong.

Quiz Precedes Dental Survey

(Editor's note: Following is the first in a series of question and answer articles published by The Oregon Statesman in cooperation with the Marion-Polk-Yamhill Dental Society and the Marion county health department, prior to a school dental survey in the near future.)

At what age should a child begin brushing his teeth?
When all the primary teeth have erupted, which is usually between the ages of two and three years.

Should a parent help the child with his toothbrushing?
Yes. In fact, the parent will have to do most of the real brushing for some time. The child should be permitted to wield the brush first and then the parent should take over and complete the job. In this way the child will develop the habit of regular toothbrushing.

What is the best method of brushing the teeth?

There are several approved methods. One good method is this: With the jaws held slightly apart, brush the teeth of each jaw separately. Place the bristles on the gum and brush the upper teeth with a downward motion. Reverse the procedure for the lower teeth, brushing upward. Give at least five strokes to each group of teeth covered by the brush. The grinding surfaces should be cleaned with a scrubbing motion. It is important to brush the tooth surfaces that touch the tongue as well as those that touch the cheeks.

When should the teeth be brushed?

To obtain the best results, the brushing should be done immediately after eating whenever possible, because food debris that adheres to the teeth is one source of tooth decay. This is especially true of sweets.

Which is better, tooth powder or paste?

There is no essential difference in the cleansing properties of tooth powder and tooth paste. For children a paste is probably preferable because it is easier to handle and therefore less subject to waste.

Does gum chewing help or harm the teeth?

There is no evidence that gum chewing benefits the teeth in any way. On the other hand, there is evidence that sugar contributes to dental decay and chewing gum contains sugar.

Leather Craft Class at YM To Resume

With an instructor whose knowledge of leather goes back to the cattle on the Wyoming ranch of his boyhood, Salem YMCA's craft classes for boy members will resume next Saturday, from 1 to 4 p.m.

Teacher is Victor Johnson, Salem building contractor, who is a skilled leatherworker and has taught veterans in hospitals. He was a marine corps pilot after playing football at University of Wyoming.

Johnson will teach boys to make and use patterns and to make worthwhile objects, according to Roth Holtz, YM boys' work secretary. First classes will be in leatherwork, with woodwork to come later.

The YM also gives craft classes for adult members on Tuesday evenings.

Northwest's C of C Officials Attend Meet

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Presidents and managers of Oregon and Washington cities' chambers of commerce began arriving here today for a two-day annual conference.

E. L. Skeel, Seattle, a vice president of the All-America Defense association, is scheduled to speak at the luncheon tomorrow on plans and problems of Pacific northwest military defense.

Retailing, industrial, tourist and civic topics will take up other sessions of the first day's program. Speakers will include C. W. Thornberry, Everett; N. Phalen, Seattle; G. W. Gannon, Bellingham; W. Otto Wam, Spokane; Earl Reynolds, Boise; Claire R. Dobler, Everett; Chester Kimm, Wenatchee.

SOUTH AMERICANA

DALLAS.—(INS)—Braniff International Airways and the Dallas symphony orchestra will prove next March that there's an awful lot of things in Brazil besides coffee. The two organizations will present the first in a series of concerts that will feature an artist, instrumental or vocal that has never been heard in North America before. The series will feature artists in following concerts from several other South American countries.

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