

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Oust Russia from UN?

The opinions of former President Herbert Hoover always command respect—but not agreement. His latest call for dropping Russia and its satellites from the United Nations is one The Statesman opposes. It is true that Russia is contentious, uncooperative, given to exercising its veto, quick to "take a walk" when its ideas do not prevail at U.N. But you can't have a world organization for peace and leave Russia out.

The immediate effect of action to oust Russia would be to solidify the present breach among nations in the world. Granted that the breach is there, that it is deep and wide. Nevertheless while there exists an agency for communication there remains also the possibility of coming eventually to some understanding. As long as representatives of the powers gather in a common meetingplace there is the opportunity for an accord. For example the Berlin blockade was lifted as a result of conversations begun between American and Russian delegates to the U.N. We notice that John Foster Dulles, republican who has been recalled as consultant with the state department, while not replying directly to Mr. Hoover's speech, says there is "no occasion to destroy the universality of the United Nations." And Dr. Homero Viteri-Lafont, delegate from Ecuador, said it would not be good to reorganize United Nations without Russia, thus creating two leagues of societies.

How long United Nations can hold together we do not know. It depends on whether the great division between east and west brings on another world war or not. We do not see any gain in the struggle for world peace by kicking Russia out, but rather a closing of doors for peace. Since a world war in the atomic age would probably ruin victor as well as vanquished every effort should be made to preserve peace and to resolve differences by diplomacy and negotiation. We can do that better with Russia in the United Nations than on the outside, embittered and belligerent.

With one portion of Mr. Hoover's address we are in full accord, his appeal to mobilize the spiritual and moral forces of the world, and to muster in unity all those peoples "who stand for morals and religion and who love freedom."

Our administration has failed in this respect: It has not gained and held the moral initiative. It is ours if we will only seize it. Perhaps our leaders lack the stature to make such an appeal effective. Maybe someone like Winston Churchill can revive the flagging spirits of free peoples and inspire them to stand fast and stand firm for their sacred principles.

Good Mental Health

Since this is Mental Health week some state house announcements respecting care of mentally ill were timely. They were: by the governor that he would ask the board of control to authorize a survey of our mental institutions by the American Psychiatric Society, that the next building at the hospital here would be a tubercular pavilion, and by the board of control that food served inmates would be improved. These show an interest in the welfare of these wards of the state.

The survey would be a good thing. Some ten years ago a survey was made by a representative of the U. S. public health service and his

report and recommendations led to definite improvements in plant and in care. If the American Psychiatric Society makes a survey one criticism is sure to be made and that is the lack of fully qualified professional psychiatrists at our state hospitals. Treatment of the mentally ill has become highly specialized and each state hospital should have one or more psychiatrists certified by the American Board.

But good mental health calls for more than just good institutions and professional care for those committed to institutions. It calls also for such things as child guidance, for counselling of adults to avert mental breakdowns. Since alcoholism is a leading cause of mental illness strict temperance is certainly to be endorsed. Prevention is better than cure; and keeping the minds of men and women clear and healthy is far better than building more hospitals. As time goes on we'll hear more about how to keep the mind well.

New "Rulers" at Capitol

Youth from over the state have moved in on the capitol and set a government. No, it isn't a revolution. The regular governor hasn't been chased out of town or hung from a lamppost; and the army isn't standing guard to protect the "new regime."

This is a practice course in regular government, not a successful rebellion to set up a dictatorship. Under auspices of the YMCA and under the tutelage of veteran officials and legislators the youth of Oregon are having a trial run of a legislature and a functioning government.

The experience will be well worth while. Boys will learn the difference between a legislative bill and a \$10 bill, between the speaker of the house and some one on the telephone. They will learn something of the awesome committee system by which legislation is hammered out (or chloroformed). And the understanding they get of the processes of government should help them become better citizens, better prepared to run affairs of city, county and state when their turn really comes, as it will before many years.

Those who gripe over the way the regular legislative assembly runs its sessions might drop in at the statehouse to see if the youngsters are doing the rehearsal job any better.

Blaming the Government

The Grants Pass Courier comments on the resolution of the Oregon Mining association which finds that mining in Oregon has decreased 95 per cent since 1940. The association puts most of the blame on the government: inflation, foreign currency devaluation, tariff cuts, tax burdens, etc. The Courier notes "There was a day when mining played an important part in the economic picture of Josephine county, as well as many other areas of the northwest," and concludes: "Government planners have put the metal miner practically out of business."

We think the Courier and the association unload too much blame on the government planners. Gold mining is caught by price inflation since the price of gold is fixed, but prices of other metals have risen commensurate with costs. Why not admit the simple truth, that Oregon lacks important bodies of metal ores sufficiently rich to justify mining? The government isn't responsible for the distribution of mineral wealth.

GOP Central Committee Headquarters Looks Old-Fashioned in Comparison to Demo Office

By Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, April 28—(AP)—To visit, in rapid succession, Republican National Chairman Guy Gabrielson and Democratic National Chairman William

Boyle, is an interesting experience. For the contrast between these two men—even between their surroundings—is both striking and revealing.

Mr. Gabrielson's office, in the remodeled private home which harbors the republican committee, is for all the world like the office of a rather old-fashioned New Jersey lawyer—which is what Mr. Gabrielson is. There is a rubber plant in one corner, heavy oak paneled, an American flag, a quality of old dark leather, small pictures of the party great, and a general atmosphere which suggests that neither the income tax nor the Soviet Union have been invented. Into this atmosphere Mr. Gabrielson, a thoroughly likeable, round-faced man with spectacles and a pipe, fits comfortably.

One is rather surprised that this is so. Mr. Gabrielson has, after all, made some uncomfortable statements. He asserted some months ago that President Truman's announcement of the explosion of a Soviet atomic bomb was designed solely to distract attention from a republican farm rally then inconspicuously in progress. More recently, he had loudly applauded the antics of Senator Joseph McCarthy, and he has exhibited a most violent partisanship in other matters.

But one soon suspects that this sort of thing derives from Mr. Gabrielson's desire to do his duty. The chairman of the national committee of a great political party is expected to behave like a professional poli-

tician. Mr. Gabrielson is visibly, and very pleasantly, not a professional politician. Amateurs cast in difficult roles tend to overact.

There is nothing amateurish, on the other hand, about Mr. Boyle. His role fits him, and he fits his role, as though he were born to it—which he was. Mr. Boyle has been a practicing, professional politician since rather before he was in knee pants. Again, the atmosphere in which he does his work is marvelously professional.

The office of the democratic national committee is severely modern, with prim modern furniture, indirect lighting, and leatherette doors which operate on the accordion principle. The brisk heels of brisk secretaries tap briskly in the halls, and the clicking of typewriters and adding machines sounds everywhere. And everywhere there is a sense of present power. Indeed, the lair of Mr. Boyle reminds the visitor of the office of one of those efficient giant corporations, of which Mr. Boyle's party professes to be the enemy, and Mr. Gabrielson's the friend.

Nor is this appearance entirely deceptive. Mr. Boyle is interested in votes, just as the president of a great corporation is interested in sales, and he goes about getting them in much the same entirely businesslike way. Rather in the manner of a master salesman, he repeats his slogans—"An organization in every state, a candidate for every office, and get out the vote." He works 10 to 12 hours a day to make sure that these slogans are translated into action by his army of party workers.

He is very confident that these labors have not been in vain—and with good reason. The party coffers are almost embarrassingly full. There are effective party organizations in all sorts of places, like Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, where the party hardly existed a few years ago. For the first time the great labor organizations are all working

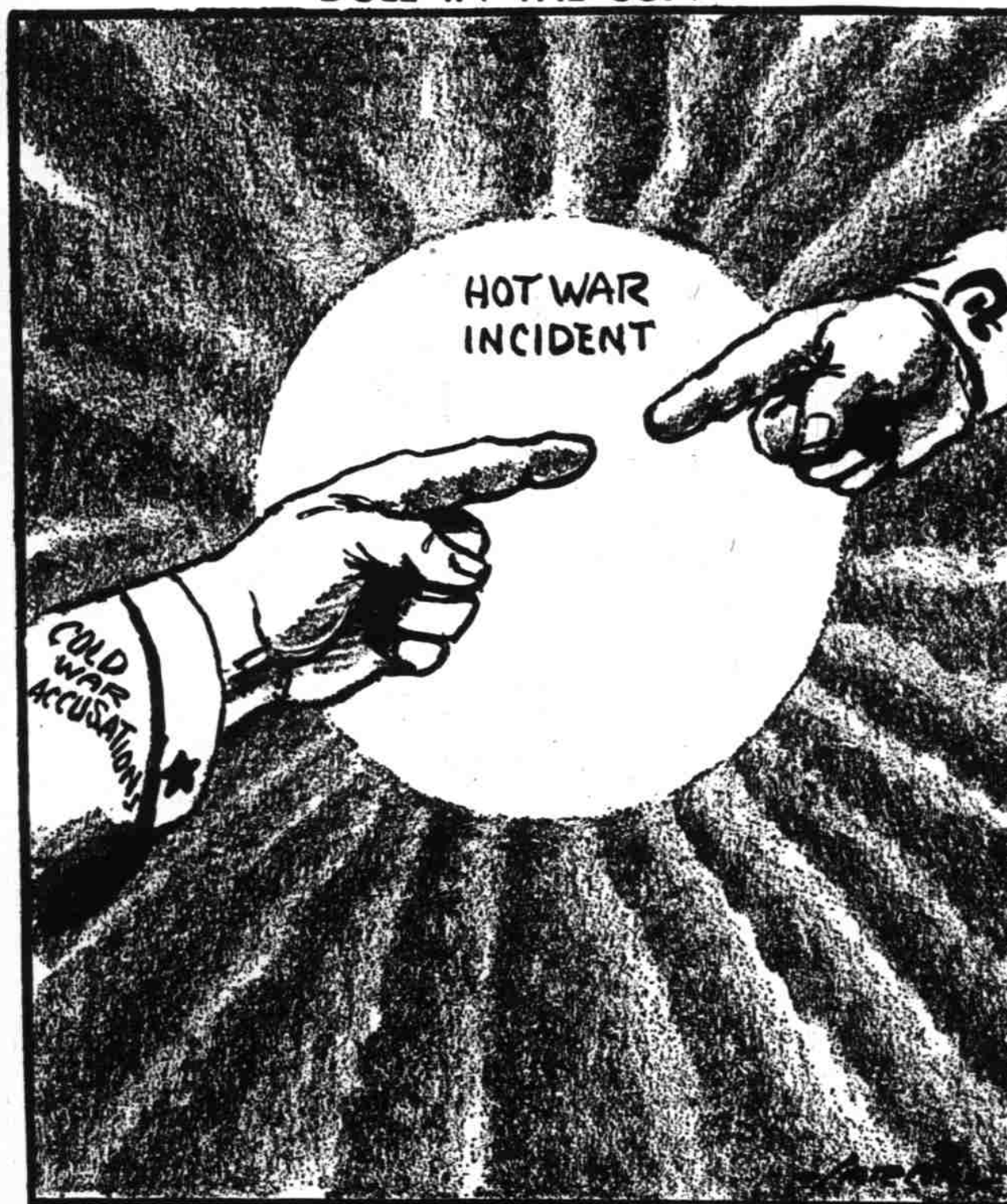
jointly and effectively within the party framework. And if only 40,000,000 or so voters will go to the polls, Mr. Boyle believes, a smashing democratic triumph is inevitable.

Mr. Gabrielson, on the other hand, seems to be more interested in principles than in votes. He is now engaged in establishing a "school of politics," in which fledgling republicans will be instructed in the basic principles of republicanism. Unlike Mr. Boyle (who exhibits no visible concern over the contrast between the principles of a Senator Hubert Humphreys and a Senator James Eastland) Mr. Gabrielson is worried about just what the principles of republicanism are.

And here one senses Mr. Gabrielson's dilemma—and the dilemma of the republican party. For a party must have money to operate. But the big contributors are successful men. And "men who have won the game under one set of rules don't like to see the rules changed." But the rules have changed, and by no means on earth can the old rules be wholly restored.

As long as the businessmen who are the chief constituents of the republican party refuse to recognize this fact, the surface contrast which a visit to both party headquarters suggests will increasingly reflect the underlying reality. This is the contrast between the well-oiled complacency of a permanent majority and the rather querulous impotence of a permanent minority. And no prospect could be more dangerous. For a liberal party with a permanent majority inevitably suffers from the sort of fatty degeneration whose symptoms are already visible. And a conservative party with a permanent minority suffers equally from that rotteness on the right whose most visible symptom may be summed up in the one word, McCarthyism. (Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

DUEL IN THE SUN



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

through taxes and giving steady returns to investors in the bonds and stocks of the corporation. And a large share of the credit for this success goes to Zed Merrill, our neighbor and friend over at Albany. (His son Frank is to be speaker at the chamber of commerce here Monday).

Actually there never was very much wrong with the operating companies in the electric industry. Promoters had built pyramids of holding companies which had a lot of wind and water in their capitalizations. Stockholders in the holding companies took a bad beating during the depression which was worsened by death sentence legislation. Under that legislation the holding companies have been scaled down to size and in many cases erased. Securities now reflect tangible values. Being thus purged of past excesses the operating companies command confidence of investors, which is softened however by threats of public ownership. Where companies are meeting their public and their private obligations in a creditable manner, as in the case of Mountain States, they ought to be spared the running fight of public ownership. Probably they won't be, so in the long run the companies will have to depend on the public sense of fair dealing and on their legal rights.

Fence-Builder's Lament
There are problems immense
When you're building a fence.
Should it be picket, wire, plain
or frilled one?
Such decisions I hate.
So I guess I'll just wait.
And hope that my neighbors will
build one.
—J.W.S.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"Remember to wish Janie a happy birthday, don't fight with the other guests, and when you leave, don't ask for your present back."

The Safety Valve

WASHINGTON RAINFALL REACHES HIGH TOTAL

To The Editor:

A few weeks ago while visiting my mother, Mrs. Thomas Becker of Route 1, Sublimity, Ore., I noticed an item in your paper regarding the average annual rainfall for the Salem area.

I thought perhaps you might be interested to know how rainfall figures compare with those from this area. With that in mind I am enclosing a recent article published in the daily Aberdeen World of Aberdeen, Washington.

It is an established fact that Grays Harbor and the Olympic Peninsula have the greatest rainfall in the United States, ranging from 80" at Aberdeen to 140" between Lake Quinalt and Lake Crescent. Further up in the Olympics on the hooded crest of Mt. Olympus rainfall might reach 250" annually. Small wonder then that the Olympic National Forest, the last great "rain forest" in the United States, is so lush and the fresh green vegetation, snowcapped mountains, beautiful streams, the hot springs and lovely Lake Crescent are magnificent.

I can well agree with those who say that an Olympic Peninsula scene, especially from Lake Crescent, is one of the

most breathtaking in North America.

Mrs. Ralph F. Baribeau Montesano, Wash.

Editor's Note—The story in the World tells that rainfall at Aberdeen in the first three and one-half months of 1950 amounted to 47.06 inches—nearly four feet, which is more than half the total for any year since 1937. Average annual rainfall there is 80 inches.

Literary . . . Guidepost . . .

THE PRIVATE MEMOIRS AND CONFESSIONS OF A JUSTIFIED SINNER, by James Hogg, introduction by Andre Gide. (Chanticleer; \$2).

Written a century and a quarter ago, and about events which supposedly occurred a century and a quarter before that, or around 1700 and thereafter, this is a fantastic story of a man "looking for ability to do good."

The "Memoirs and Confessions" were dug up, in theory, from the grave of the "justified sinner," a preface, or "editor's narrative," supplies the background. It is in effect, consequently, the same story told twice; it would bear telling several times more.

George Colwan marries a woman who lets her prayers interfere with even the wedding-day festivities. They have a son, George, and she has a second son, Robert, whose father may be her husband or the Rev. Mr. Wringham. Robert is the "sinner" of this "astounding" and "stupefying" tale, as Gide calls it.

This fearsome Scots sinner believed, as Wringham taught him, that he was one of God's anointed; he could do no good that would increase his allotted portion of divine grace and do no evil that would diminish it. In other words, he defines good to suit himself; and though his actions may look horribly like evil to others, they do not affect in any way the rewards he expects to receive in heaven. Since he is blessed, the fiend himself points out to him, any obstacle to his prospects is thereby equal obstacle to the Almighty; in company with the devil he embarks on a career of murder by which at last he disposes of father and brother and acquires the family estate.

The impact of this story however, lies not in the facts but in the mysterious and awesome areas beyond them. . . . the devil in his many mystifying forms; Robert's alternating assurance and doubt, the way he is haunted by the devil and his minions as his fated time runs out. It is remarkable as the evocation of a tormented soul, as an examination of the nature of good, and as story alone.

Employment In U. S. Near 60,000,000

By Charles Molony

WASHINGTON, April 28—(AP)—America is back within a stone's throw of 60,000,000 jobs, thanks to a spring boomlet in business.

The number of persons with jobs reached 59,998,000 early this month, taking into account 1,330,000 in the armed forces along with 58,668,000 civilian workers, the census bureau reported today.

A 1,117,000 pickup in jobs in industry and on the farms between March 11 and April 8—on top of a 598,000 gain the preceding month—put civilian employment at its 1950 peak.

The number of jobless meanwhile sank to a 1950 low of 3,515,000 on April 8, reflecting a 608,000 decline from March. Previously there had been a 561,000 reduction in unemployment between February and March.

Added Job Seekers
The jump in new job openings

would have cut much deeper into the unemployment total had not 508,000 persons—many of them housewives and students—entered the ranks of job seekers in late March and early April.

Secretary of Commerce Sawyer hailed "the welcome gains of the past two months," saying they are probably greater than were generally anticipated.

The census bureau cautioned that the unemployment decline was "at least partly seasonal in character," with (job) gains in construction, farming and trade a major factor in the change.

May Be Sustained
But the news on the business front gave hope that the spring improvement might be sustained into summer.

With factory production and sales both at the highest levels in more than a year, new orders placed with manufacturers reached a post-war peak in March and "unfilled orders continued to accumulate," the commerce department advised.

That pointed to probable high level factory employment into the summer months. Previously government economists have feared that the summer would see a sharp jump in unemployment as job-seeking students swarmed out of schools.

Your Health

Written by
Dr. Herman N. Bundenesen

It has been estimated that more than 2,000,000 persons in the United States are color blind. They are all men and boys. Women do not suffer from this disability themselves but may, if it happens to run in their family, pass the defect on to their sons.

There are many degrees and kinds of color-blindness. Some persons with a severe form of color-blindness may recognize only black, gray and white. Others may have trouble telling red from green.

The color-blind person must learn to understand his problem and get along with it because, unfortunately, up to the present no treatment has been found which seems to overcome the difficulty. Many forms of treatment have been tried, such as the giving of large doses of vitamins A and B-complex. None has been found helpful.

The same thing is true of the many efforts to train the color-blind person so that he will recognize colors and name them properly.

It is interesting and encouraging to note studies which show that the color-blind person is no more likely to have automobile accidents than one who is not color-blind. The color of traffic lights has been changed so that the green is a blue-green and the red a deeper color, which makes them easier for color-blind persons to recognize.

Of course, people who are color-blind may have difficulties depending upon the type of activities in which they are engaged.

For example, a student who has to look at microscope slides, which have been stained with pink and blue stains, may have difficulty but in most instances, color-blindness will offer no handicap.

Industry might do much to aid these persons. For example, instead of the usual red and green being used as contrasting colors, blue and yellow might be employed so as to give trouble to the smallest possible number of persons. If objects in a plant are to be painted with various colors so that they can be told apart, it is better to select colors which can be recognized by a color-blind person. This also might apply to the color of food containers and labels, and perhaps to telephone wires.

The color-blind person should not waste time and effort trying to cure his difficulty but rather should adjust himself to live successfully with it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
M. W.: I have been told that I have albumin in my urine.

What causes this?

Answer: Albumin in the urine usually indicates the presence of some type of kidney disease, either acute or chronic. There are cases where the albumin is present only when the patient is lying down and not when he is standing or sitting. This is known as orthostatic or postural albuminuria. It is not an indication of any illness.

You should have a thorough physical examination made, including a blood pressure determination, to find the exact cause in your case.

Hollywood on Parade

HOLLYWOOD — "Under My Skin" is an uneasy movie about a crooked jockey, the gambler who hounded him, and the son who idolizes him. The picture at times is almost as exciting as Michelle Prelle, who plays a Paris cafe singer.

Paris in it. The jockey, portrayed by John Garfield, has been barred from American tracks. He's run out of Italy by irate gamblers for failing to throw a race as agreed. In Paris he falls in love with a sultry chanteuse (Miss Prelle) who sings moody, small-voiced songs in a smoky basement cafe.

He also acquires a mean-tempered horse and wins a series of steeplechases. The gamblers, still after him, threaten to kill him if he doesn't throw the big race. But his hero-worshipping son expects him to win. Miss Prelle, a Hollywood newcomer from the French cinema, is an alluring, ringlet-haired beauty who can act. In several close-ups she faintly resembles Joan Crawford. In 1948 she won several European honors in a French film, "Devil in the Flesh."

Garfield handles the harassed-jockey role believably, absorbing and dishing out some rude punishment in encounters with his adversaries. His son, whose mother has died, is played by 10-year-old Orley Lindgren, a clean-cut Los Angeles lad. Luther Adler expertly leads the villains. "Under My Skin" was developed from a 12-page Ernest Hemingway story, "My Old Man." Backgrounds were filmed at four European tracks.

"Shadow on the Wall" is standard A-film suspense with al-

most enough child psychiatry to suggest a juvenile "Snake Pit." Zachary Scott is wrongly convicted of murdering his wife (Kristine Miller). True, he rightly suspected her of infidelity, and he had a gun. But it was her jealous older sister (Ann Sothern) who blasted her.

The only person who can free Scott from the death house is his daughter by the previous marriage (8-year-old Gigi Perreau). But she has been stunned into a mental block by the scary spectacle of the killer's shadowy figure backing out of her parents' bedroom. In Gigi's mind, the feather-topped figure is confused with one of her dolls.

This mix-up emerges—the audience knows all along who the killer is—as a pretty psychiatrist (Nancy Davis) works with Gigi. Make-believe play and bathtub slumber are used. Can psychiatry put the finger on the real killer before Scott goes to the chair?

The performances are acceptable. Miss Davis, a newcomer whom M-G-M is keeping busy, is especially appealing, even when talking about play therapy and psychic blocks.

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