

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

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Atom Bombs for Korea?

It has been announced that B-29s, capable of carrying atom bombs, have joined the U. S. directed counter-offense against the invading North Koreans.

Will those B-29s be carrying atom bombs? It is a big question undoubtedly being weighed in the Pentagon right now.

It is being weighed by the American people, too. For it is only reasonable to assume that unless the U. S. bombers, fighters and navy forces do not turn back the communist tide soon, American ground troops will be sent into battle. Signal corpsmen have already set up field headquarters in South Korea. There are reports that U. S. infantrymen in full combat gear were being readied to fly from Japan to Korea.

Once again a hard question is posed, as before in 1945 at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There is this difference: a great deal of agitation has been raised over the atom bomb and its use. Russia has called for outlawing the bomb and the United States has indicated its readiness to put all use of atomic fission under international control. It seems probable therefore that American forces will not use the atom bomb, at least initially.

The first effort is to repel the invaders. To drop atom bombs on South Korea would be to kill or injure thousands of the people we are trying to liberate and perhaps make advance of relief armies impossible. The atom bomb is something to use only against concentrations of enemy industry or military power. President Truman was quoted some time ago as saying he would use the bomb if it ever became necessary. It is just another weapon in the arsenal.

It is by no means clear that North Koreans can be driven back without employment of American ground forces, and particularly American tanks. If the South Koreans are unable to occupy ground after its blasting by American bombers than the old infantry and artillery will be swung into action. Not even the atom bomb can win ground and hold it. That takes the foot-soldier—and it may take the American foot-soldier.

Taft on Acheson

In his demand that Secretary of State Acheson resign forthwith, Senator Taft sounded more than ever like a petty-minded politician and less than ever capable of the diplomacy and unity of action this time of grave crisis demands.

Taft showed complete disregard for the facts when he gave as his reason for asking Acheson's resignation that Acheson's foreign policy had been repudiated by President Truman. It was Secretary Acheson in his speech at Berkeley this spring who spelled out America's present policy of holding firm against communism. It was Acheson who said we must create situations of strength wherever weakness in the face of communist expansion and aggression occurs. That is precisely what the U. S. is trying to do in the Far East now.

President Truman did not independently arrive at his historic declaration dispatching U. S. ships and planes and guns to the aid of South Korea. He himself told a group in Washington Wednesday that he made his decision upon the advice of the best minds he could muster. Among the "best minds," among the men who were constantly with the president and in conference with him since the Korea war burst upon the world, was Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

We may have to wait years, until the memoirs of men who were present at those crucial meetings are written, before we know who is most responsible for America's decision to hold firm and to fight in Asia. But it is a safe bet that Mr. Acheson was one of those who insisted that this was the time and the place to call the Kremlin's bluff, to make a show of strength.

Flat-Footed

Kipling and the tipsters all were caught flat-footed with the North Korea attack. Even Kenneth deCourcy whose privately circulated dispatches gave the first report on Russia's atom bomb offered no advance dope on the invasion of South Korea. They are all quite as bad off as Dr. Gallup after the 1948 election.

Most of the columnists were looking the other way too. Only the Alsops, published in The Statesman exclusively in this area, have been raising warnings and counselling Prepare, prepare. They didn't pinpoint Korea, but Stewart Alsop a number of months ago visited the far

east and his reports revealed the critical situation all over that area.

U.S. News and World Report in its issue dated June 30th notes that war scares are subsided, that peace talk will be amplified before the elections! But it was speaking only of Washington. It had no pipeline to North Korea either.

Perhaps we shouldn't criticize the intelligence services of the government for not being informed on North Korea's intentions when Kiplinger and DeCourcy missed out too.

Dodson's Legacy

W. D. B. Dodson was more than an executive for the Portland chamber of commerce over a long span of years. He was a constructive force for the whole northwest. He had the vision of northwest development and realized the importance of power in speeding it up. In contrast with attitudes in other parts of the country the Portland chamber, with Dodson in the driver's seat, promoted the building of Bonneville dam for improvement of navigation and for generation of electric energy. Then Dodson worked to bring industries here to consume that power and furnish jobs and produce goods that would add to the wealth of the region.

His energies exhausted Dodson gave up his post in Washington and came back to Portland. Some months ago he left to be with a daughter in Cleveland and it was there that the final summons came for him a few days ago. So passed a man whose legacy is not in personal estate but in the industrial development of a broad empire.

Congressmen have made radio transcriptions and shipped the platters to stations in their home districts for rebroadcasting—a very convenient way of reaching the voters. Now an arrangement is being set up so congressmen can do a television-talkie for production at home. Voters then will be able to see as well as hear their representative. A good many of them sound better than they look.

Editorial Comment

PARTY LINE IN THE SPORTS DEPT.

The whole sports staff of the Communist newspaper National Zeitung in Eastern Berlin has resigned in protest against orders "to write sports from the political viewpoint."

The protest is understandable. Sports events have rather a finality about them—one side wins, another side loses, and the score is up there on the board, 28 to 14, 3 to 2 or 6-love. A referee can sometimes do a little artful slanting, but the man who is reporting the event is hemmed in by the statistics. So that if, in Eastern Berlin, the Communist's Own Sluggers were playing some sandlot outfit, it would fall to the sad lot of the Zeitung reporter to follow the scoreboard, regardless of the hopes of the whole Marxian hemisphere. There was, of course, the resourceful Japanese umpire during the war, officiating at a game between American prisoners and a local club, who, when the Yanks were out in front by 67 to 0 in the last of the second inning called the game on account of darkness at 2 p.m. of a sunny day. But the lads in the press box have no such voice in the proceedings.

This is not true of, for example, Pravda's political correspondents covering United Nations sessions or Foreign Ministers' Conferences. The actual score at such sessions can be 67 to 0 against the Muscovites and the Pravda writers can translate it as 67 to 0 in favor of the home team, because it isn't up on any scoreboard, and it's relatively safe to improvise. But politics isn't baseball, or football, or hockey. If Noor beats Citation by a nose, the photographer will prove it. But there's no camera to clock the winner between Vishinsky and Eleanor Roosevelt.

We would not doubt, as a matter of fact, that at one time or another a Zeitung man, back at the shop after covering an event, found himself tearing into his yarn somewhat along these lines:

"Hans Schmidt, spectacular young heavyweight, winner of the Lenin trophy for fistfights and a graduate of the Marx-Engels Academy of Mental and Physical Development, met an unregenerate bum of a democrat tonight in what was scheduled to be a ten-round event at the Turnverein. Schmidt, clearly superior in all respects, thoughtlessly got his chin in the way of a short left hook thrown by the democrat and fell on his face, ending the fight."

This sort of thing, day in and day out, would presently drive any sports writer—even a Communist sports writer—out of his mind, and while sympathizing with the Zeitung writers who tossed in the sponge, we sympathize, too, with their successors, whoever they are.

One thing about the report that may seem puzzling at first glance is that the "entire sports staff" of the Zeitung consisted of "three editors and a secretary." That would be a trifling staff for an American sports section, but not so in the Soviet sector. The second editor watches the first for signs of deviation; the third watches the second for same, and the secretary, like all secretaries, runs the shop.

Kremlin's Poor Timing in Steps of Aggression Seems to Tighten Noose Around Its Own Neck

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

WASHINGTON, June 30 — Somehow or other the dictatorship of the proletariat seems to be just as capable of serious mistakes as its predecessors among the personal dictators and the kings who used to claim divine right for their decisions.

This column has pointed out several times in recent years how the Kremlin's timing on major developments has only served to tighten the noose around its own neck. I don't recall a single case where congress was going to experiment in Korea with shooting in an area for which the United Nations and the United States had direct responsibility. She is meeting guns in return. Not only that, but it is quiet

Immediately after the war the democracies were rapidly going back to sleep, disarming, and the field was wide open for successful subversion if Russia had not been so blatant. She made so much noise that she woke everybody up.

The allied defense program progressed, there was more and more far that the West, in emphasizing military preparations, might be following a red herring; that heavy expenditures might play right into the communist hands by upsetting national economies and opening the door for non-shooting conquest. Russia captured central Europe and China without direct opposition. She failed to learn the lesson of Berlin, where a certain type of force was met by a similar type of force—the airlift. She decided to experiment in Korea with shooting in an area for which the United Nations and the United States had direct responsibility. She is meeting guns in return. Not only that, but it is quiet

probable that she has wrecked her own campaign to have the Chinese communists admitted to the United Nations, and certainly her boycott of the U.N. in that matter proved this week to be a big boomerang.

Russia's absence from the security council made it a walk-away for the United Nations in the Korean matter. Had Russia been present, she could have vetoed security council action, forcing a long delay while the general assembly was being called to meet, and seriously embarrassing President Truman if he had been willing at all to intervene in Korea without U. N. sponsorship. The political situation might have been such that the U. S. could not have acted in time. Now, even if it should prove that American force is too little and too late in Korea, allied military might is mobilizing and Russia must know that, from here on out, aggression will be challenged wherever it occurs.

Egypt Camels Have Aversion To Tourists

By Henry McLemore

CAIRO, Egypt, June 29—I saw the pyramids and the Sphinx from Brooklyn Bridge today. Let us think that I have suddenly developed the greatest pair of eyes since Thea Bara, let me hasten to inform you that Brooklyn Bridge is the name of a six-year-old camel, one of a fleet of these desert steeds which are for rent at the base of the Great Pyramid of Cheops.

I went from the heart of Cairo to the pyramids by trolley car, and while Egyptian street-cars aren't the last word in comfort they are like sitting in your sweetie's lap when compared to riding on a camel. The camel, if Brooklyn Bridge is representative of the breed, is classified as an animal. This is a distinct mistake. It is no animal at all, but a mixture of stepladder, folding chair, two pairs of shaky stilts, all covered by skin which doesn't fit.

The saddle in which the tourist rides naturally rests on the skin of the camel. But the skin, there being yards and yards too much of it, roams all over the beast's frame, and so do the saddle and the rider. In the course of an hour's ride you have almost circumvented the world. One minute you're high on his neck, and the next you are making a tour of his humps. Then you lurch to starboard, and then back to port.

The sensation is so similar to riding out a heavy sea in a boat that I unconsciously looked about to see where the life preservers were stored, how far away I was from the nearest lifeboat, and I looked to see if there were any women and children aboard who would have priority over me when the call came to abandon ship.

Getting aboard a camel is simplicity itself. A few whacks over his kneecaps with a switch cause him to flatten out on the sand like a dog before a fireplace. It's the getting off that leads to nervous breakdowns. A camel comes down in sections, and as far as I could figure out he has no dreaming idea of what section is going to collapse first. He goes down in a series of lunge, and if you are not lucky enough to guess what type of lunge is coming next, you will find yourself on the sands of the desert. This collapsible scooter has a final trick in his bag of tricks. Just when you are congratulating yourself on having stayed on until the collapse was complete, the camel gives a final shudder and settles on the sand with all four legs stacked under him, at just about the height of a coffee table.

I can definitely state that camels do not like tourists. They do not mind being ridden by natives of this part of the world. Proof of this can be seen a thousand times a day in Cairo and its environs. The camels walk along with little children upon their backs, docile as spaniels.

But let a tourist mount a camel and his whole being exudes irritation and suspicion. He continually turns his head and looks contemptuously at you, turning up his upper lip, baring his teeth, and giving off a sound like a locomotive releasing steam. There is no record of a tourist ever being maltreated by a camel, but there is a batch of statistics to show that tens of thousands of tourists have considered themselves in imminent danger of being given a good going-over by camels.

Brooklyn Bridge took an immediate dislike to me. I could tell by the way he moved his ears and the manner in which he switched his tail, that he wanted to break into a mad gallop and take me far into the desert, where only mirages grow, more than anything else in the world. Some students of the camel maintain that it isn't a dislike for tourists that causes the critters to act ornery, as much as it is a weariness of having to see the pyramids and the Sphinx so often. I disagree with this theory wholeheartedly. No one could ever grow tired of looking at these majestic relics of the distant past.

"Monday, I hope to become the 10,000,000th person to describe how they look, and the effect they have on a man when he views them for the first time." (McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Better English
By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I have learned that he would sooner starve than work."

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

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Hesitancy, proficiency, dependency, fanciful.

4. What does the word "venerate" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with ge that means "authentic"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "He would rather starve than work." 2. Pronounce bang-kwet, and not ban-kwet.

GRILL AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"How could I know it was a communist front organization when I attended that meeting away back in 1947? ... I thought it was a pyramid club! ..."

Comes the Dawn

Looks like proposition from group of local businessmen to purchase courthouse property has died natural death—but county court is still open-minded about the whole thing. Reported plan, although it never reached hand-shaking stage, was for group to buy courthouse square for a handsome sackful of iron men. Then county would purchase property elsewhere in Salem to construct the new courthouse—and valuable courthouse square would be turned into business property.



One item which seems to have scared off would-be purchasers is the rather tricky title county has to square. The block was originally dedicated as a public square in the town plat filed in 1850. County does not have an actual gilt-edged title to the square—its claim lies in possession and in a circuit court judgment entered in 1871 when the city of Salem relinquished its right to the square provided the county erect a new courthouse.

History of courthouse square has always been rather unsettled... on May 3, 1852, records show the probate (county) court and county commissioners located and established the particular spot on which the courthouse for Marion county could be built—they fixed the center of the public square for the county buildings... but decided to erect the county jail at Trade and High streets in that same year (later it was moved)... when the court advertised in the Statesman for bids on the new first courthouse it allowed \$30 for plans.

Records also show that the court accepted from William H. Willson, man who platted Salem, four lots in the block along South Church street just south of State "to assist in the erection of county buildings"... presumably county used money from sale of lots to help the building program.

Since then the possession of the square has been the source of much strife. In May, 1875, J. K. Gill and wife, Francis A. Gill, heirs of Willson, deeded the courthouse block to W. W. Moreland for \$1,000. The Willsons didn't own it but they deeded it anyway. Then a few days later Moreland mortgaged the square back to Gill for \$120,000. Plans for acquiring thusly evidently fell through because Aug. 25, 1884, a satisfaction of this mortgage was recorded and the county was still in possession of the square.

That city-county friendly suit to quiet title in 1871 immediately preceded the building of the present courthouse. The terms under which the city relinquished its interest in the square were that the county "remove the present jail, fence the square and plant shade trees."

Admitting the transaction would be difficult to imagine, the county court said this week it was not seeking (nor would it refuse to consider) an offer. One court member said, though, that at least one resident threatens to bring suit if the county ever attempts to sell the square.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

(Continued from page one) organize these countries on the totalitarian model? That runs counter to American idealism. Russia grabbing the slogans of peace and democracy, spewing out the diatribe of imperialism and capitalism, and supplying the techniques of the police state has been able to convert North Korea into a willing ally and to use it for a test run on its expansion program.

The initial success in Korea is not surprising. The attacker has the advantage when the one attacked is unsuspecting. It is probable that the well accoutred army of the north will overrun all of South Korea unless American ground forces are committed. Assuming that, and assuming that the status quo ante is restored, with the fateful dividing line of the 38th parallel retained, we still have the problem of combating the dynamic character and the devilish methodology of Russian communism. In resisting those we endanger the very democracy we try to preserve. The issues are drawn, there can be no withdrawing from whatever showdown is forced. It is of some comfort to know that democracy in two world wars had greater staying powers than the authoritarianism of Germany under the kaiser and under Adolf Hitler.

3. Dependency. 4. To regard with admiration and deference. "I venerate the man who adheres to the truth." 5. Genuine.

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Sanderson

A large part of all living tissue is protein, with almost half of the elements in the human body being composed of this substance. This fact alone should be enough to convince any one of the necessity of eating an adequate amount of protein food, but other considerations must be taken into account in any plan for intelligent eating.

In the first place, the body does not utilize protein food directly in the building of its tissues. Just as tissue is made up of protein, so proteins are composed of amino acids. Thus, the various protein foods we eat are broken down by the body and their amino acids rebuilt into a new pattern to form blood, bone, and flesh.

Altogether there are 21 amino acids. Of these, there are 10 which the body cannot make. They must be supplied in the form of foods which contain them. Unless such foods are contained in the diet daily and in adequate amounts, the body will suffer from protein deficiency.

The most common cause of protein deficiency is the lack of an adequate intake of such foods as meat, milk, and eggs. Not only must protein foods be taken, but also those which supply the necessary amino acids must be included. Proteins from normal sources, that is, meat, milk, and eggs, are most satisfactory from this standpoint.

Other reasons for protein deficiency include digestive disorders, which interfere with the taking up of the protein from the bowel into the body. Long-continued diarrhea may be responsible. Liver disorders interfere with the manufacture of proteins in the body from the amino acids in foods. Thus, liver disease may result in a deficiency of protein in the blood.

There are certain conditions which may increase the breaking down of the body of the proteins, such as fever, or an increased rate of metabolism, that is, the rate at which tissues are built up or broken down, which, in turn, may be caused by toxic goiter.

Sometimes excessive amounts of protein are lost from the body,

such as occurs in a condition known as nephrosis. Bleeding also means that there would be a loss of blood proteins.

Under normal circumstances, the person needs about one gram of protein a day for each two pounds of body weight. The protein should come from both animal and vegetable sources. Most of the foods rich in protein furnish other necessary food parts, such as the B-complex vitamins, minerals, and fats.

The first sign of a lack of protein is a swelling of the tissues due to edema or a collection of fluid in them. Pale skin, weakness, and anemia or a lack of coloring in the blood, are other symptoms.

Every person should make sure that his diet contains an adequate amount of the right types of proteins each day.

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