

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Published every morning. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.

Legislative Traffic-Jam

Congressman Walter Norblad has a sharp sense of timing. Certainly he scored with his article in the July American magazine on "Washington's Midsummer Madness," for congress is in its traditional scramble for adjournment. Much important legislation is dropped by the wayside, but the busy members will put through a lot of self-interest stuff.

Norblad blasted the session-end traffic-jam, with its prolonged sessions, its scant consideration of measures, its logrolling and vote-trading. And he comes up with a remedy: year-round sessions of congress, with stated recesses in summer and winter.

That surely would help, though there still would be at the end of each congressional term a rush and a jam, because measures lost then would have to begin at the bottom of the ladder when the new congress met.

The first Oregon district member also took a jab at the long week-enders, the Tuesday-to-Thursday congressmen. They are the ones who reside near Washington and merely commute from their offices for the midweek sessions. We have heard that some congressmen put in even less time in their offices in Washington, showing up only to vote on special bills in which they or their machines are interested. They are thus able to carry on a law practice or manage a business while they are drawing a congressman's pay.

The Norblad article will not make him any more popular with his colleagues; but if they squeal it will be because the shoe pinches — and we doubt if that will worry Walter any.

World Peace Appeal—And War

If someone knocks on your door and asks you to sign a petition urging that all atomic weapons be outlawed, better think hard before you scribble your name — for you may unknowingly be participating in a Moscow-planned communist campaign.

The drive in the United States to get 5,000,000 American signatures to petitions to outlaw the atom bomb is part of the Kremlin's cynical and misleading "peace offensive," launched in Sweden early this year by the "Partisans of Peace" with communists pulling the strings backstage. It was decided then that anti-atom petitions would be circulated all over the world. Sponsors of the "peace offensive" claim that 100,000,000 persons in Europe already have signed the papers. (There was a news report in the San Francisco Chronicle last week that refugees from behind the iron curtain said East Europeans were coerced into signing the petitions by threats of jail or worse if they did not comply.)

In San Francisco, circulation of the petitions coincided with announcement of a peace mobilization meeting at the address of both a committee for world peace appeal and a branch of the independent progressive party. The "peace offensive" in California has been endorsed by the state communist party, the independent progressives, the Jewish Youth congress, the executive committee of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards union.

The petitions now being circulated in Salem, The Statesman's City Editor Robert E. Gargware said in a story last Saturday, also represent the world peace appeal — only headquarters for this area seem to be the Seattle office of the People's World, which is the West Coast echo of New York's communist newspaper, the Daily Worker.

As far as could be determined, the two women passing around the communist-sponsored peti-

tions in this community are doing this service on their own initiative. They oppose use of atomic bombs and seem to feel that obtaining signatures on petitions is their contribution to world peace. We wonder just how many well-meaning but misinformed individuals are duped by such high-sounding words as appear on the world peace.

We wonder just how many well-meaning innocents entangled in the communist system. Do the passers of petitions and the signers of resolutions know that both their knowing sincerity or their unknowing naivete can make them easy prey for the cynical professional agitators whose goal is strife and unrest and war, not peace?

Sure, this is a free country. Nobody here can force you to sign a petition by threatening to send you or your loved ones to a slave labor camp. At the same time, those who choose to sign such petitions, sponsored by a foreign government sworn to destroy our way of life, are not arrested in the middle of the night by secret police and never heard from again. But by becoming identified with a communist activity, an individual may unwittingly find himself enmeshed, trapped like a fly in a spider's web.

Our advice, therefore, is to be wary of the appeals to your good will or basic decency or squeamishness about the bloody business that is war — when those "peaceful" appeals are backed by the masters of the Kremlin who are responsible for the facts that American boys are being drafted again, are being killed again, and may eventually have to fight against atomic weapons in Russian hands.

The Dalles Chronicle celebrated its 60th anniversary with a special edition. The Dalles is one of the oldest settlements in Oregon with a wealth of local history from the times of the explorers, furtraders and missionaries on to the present. It was an important point when the Columbia river was the great artery of transportation. As the trading center for the great interior of eastern Oregon in the early days, it handled a huge volume of business. It is still a thriving city, resting on a solid foundation of natural resources, accumulated wealth and an alert citizenship. The Chronicle has grown with the community and this edition, rich in local story and illustration, reflects the enterprise of its present publishers.

The AFL switchmen's union merely demonstrated its stubbornness when it refused to lift the strike on the Rock Island railroad until ordered by a federal court to do so. Its first response to the president's order for the army to take over and operate the road was that the switchmen wouldn't work unless the government confiscated the company's profits, too. What invalidated the union's position was that the railroad had already accepted the decision of a government wage board while the switchmen had refused to comply. No justice in punishing the railroad when it had been obedient to a government award.

Getting to see "South Pacific" in New York has been about as hard as breaking into the gold vaults of Fort Knox (and, at ticket-scalper prices, about as expensive). And similar heavy demand is reported from San Francisco where a road show company is offering "South Pacific." The lineup at the opera house ticket window started at 4 a.m. the first day. One thing, though, those who stood in line for five hours will not be disappointed if the road company rates anyway near as good as Ezio Pinza and Mary Martin's troupe in NYC.

Mobilization Plus Great Increase in Military Appropriations Now Regarded as Unavoidable

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, July 10—One fact is now transparently clear. Before long President Truman is going to ask congress for something very like national mobilization, plus a great increase in military appropriations. So far as can be learned, the president has not yet made the decision to take this step; but one can be certain he will do so, simply because he is a sensible and patriotic man.

As has been reported in this space the need for a vastly intensified American defense effort has long been understood by most of Truman's ablest advisors, and particularly by Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson and W. Averell Harriman. Korea has now exposed our own shocking weaknesses. Korea has now placed the intentions of the Kremlin beyond any possibility of wishful misrepresentation. Thus, Korea is becoming a great turning point.

Since the Korean attack, Acheson, Harriman and others of like mind, conspicuously including John Foster Dulles, have been earnestly urging the president not to delay the hard journey to Capitol Hill. If he follows their advice, he will go before the congress. He will at last describe in realistic terms the appalling danger that now confronts the United States. And he will ask for special powers and a "first

slice" of something like \$5 billion additional funds, for the most urgent special defense outlays.

No more than a "first slice" program can probably be presented at this time (perhaps necessitating a November special session), because of the present disarray of our military planning. The joint chiefs of staff have never been able to agree upon a true requirements plan for American defense. The confusion of global western defense planning under the Atlantic pact is almost indescribable. The mess is only now being tackled.

Thus it seems hardly possible at this time to do more than ask for money for the vital equipment, such as tactical aircraft, tanks, modern anti-tank weapons, and radar warning apparatus, which hardly exists in the American arsenal. The deficiencies in these items are so great and so glaring that no one can disagree as to the need for them. The same holds true for stepping up research and development work on new weapons, and for certain other obvious areas of investment. What is most clearly urgent must be started now, and the rest (barring a planning miracle) must be left till later.

As for the problem of mobilization, for the formal act will probably be deferred, although many insist it should not be. Instead, the president will probably ask only for emergency authority of allocation and priority, to break the most urgent industrial bottlenecks. The television boom, for instance, cannot be permitted to halt radar manufacture, as it is now doing. On the economic side, the President's Council of Economic Advisors, headed by Leon Keyserling, has played a bold and useful role, advising Truman that the American economy can support whatever American security requires, without undue strain or confusion.

The decision to do what American security requires is being opposed, so far as can be learned, by only one high official among the men around Truman. Of the junta which sponsored the policy of "defense economy" two years ago, Keyserling's tremulous predecessor, Dr. Edwin Nourse, has left the government. The Bureau of the Budget, Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder, ever Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, have all been reduced to silence by the grim spectacle of Korea.

But while the criminal neglect of our defenses is being daily more glaringly exposed, the secretary of defense stands alone against launching an adequate defense effort. His office, which makes his stand so incredible, is also the main asset of Louis Johnson in this strange White House debate.

Johnson describes the heads of the services as "my joint chiefs." A policy of divide and rule has rather successfully encouraged the joint chiefs' disagreement on long-range plans. General Omar Bradley, in his impotent role as chairman of the joint chiefs, cannot do what Johnson ought to do. Hence the service heads tremble at the situation of America, yet the secretary of defense is still able to assert that the military leaders have not joined together to demand what Truman's civilian advisors are urging.

In the end, however, Johnson must be overborn. Every fact is against him. Almost the whole administration is against him. The decency and common sense of Harry S. Truman are against him. In the end, unless the president wishes to preside, in the most literal sense, over the destruction of the United States, the big job that has been deferred so long must now be energetically begun. Not only Korea, but the Western World must be defended; else catastrophe is certain.

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Just Museum Makes Egypt Trip Valuable

By Henry McLemore
CAIRO, Egypt — If you came all the way from the United States to Cairo and didn't see anything but the Egyptian Museum, your trip would be well worth while.

This comes from a man who has long been known as a despoiler of museums. It had been my belief, until I saw the Egyptian Museum, that museums were the bane of a tourist's existence, and that it would be a blessed happening, indeed, if they were all ravaged by fire, flood, and pestilence.

But the Egyptian Museum changed what I like to call my mind. From the moment you enter its doors the year 1950 ceases to exist and the mists of antiquity swirl about you. You are transported back to live, for two or three hours, with the men, women and children who worked, played, suffered, and wondered about the world centuries and centuries before Christ was born.

The assistant curator of the museum was our guide and his interpretation of the ancient writing, his explanation of the figures, the relief, and the symbols, made the relics of these long dead people come to life again.

He briefed us before we started the tour, with particular emphasis on Ka and Ba. To the men of long ago Ba was the soul that went to Heaven. Ka was the replica of the departed man who lived on and on. If the man had one eye Ka had one eye. If the man were short and fat Ka was short and fat. If the man were a soldier Ka was a soldier.

In all the tombs there were peepholes from which Ka could look out. There were statues of women washing, men threshing grain, men making beer, girls cooking a goose — all servants of Ka, so that he would not want. Also, there were statues of the departed man at 10, at 20, at 40, and as an old man. This enabled Ka to choose, from day to day, what age he would like to be. If he felt like playing as a youngster, he would occupy the figure of the 10-year-old. If he wanted to be wise and rest, he could dwell within the figure of the old man.

The biggest attraction in the museum, and rightly so, is the section devoted to the findings in King Tutankhamen's tomb.

Of all the tombs ever uncovered King Tut's is the only one found intact. No looters had entered it. Actually Tut was a minor king, taking authority at the age of nine and dying at the age of eighteen. One wonders what glories would have been available today if the tombs of the really mighty monarchs had been spared by the robbers.

But Tut's tomb yielded a breathtaking array. I envy those who first opened the doors and saw, stacked from floor to ceiling, the beautiful things of the boy king. It must have been an overpowering moment.

There is no use of my trying to tell you all that was found. It would take six columns the size of this just to describe the jewelry that was hidden in the winding sheet of his mummy. Every turn of the mummy spilled forth

priceless articles of gold, silver, and jewels.

His throne is enough to make you wonder at what we call beauty of design today. It is wood, superbly carved, and plated with heavy gold. There are folding camp chairs, good as the day they were built, covered with leopard skin and with legs ending in ducks' heads. I didn't know before that the B. C. boys knew about folding chairs.

Babies have always been babies apparently. There are two bronze baby rattles that were perfect at home in any baby carriage today. There are golden trumpets which are blown occasionally to keep them in working order, and they sound just like the trumpets of today. There are letters, written on lumps of clay, telling Tut that all was not well in certain parts of his kingdom and to send troops.

There are mirrors, compacts, make-up kits, exquisite vases, jars and pitchers and leather luggage.

I walked out of the museum convinced that Man has learned very little about beauty during the tramp, tramp of the centuries. If you ever have the time, please try to get to Cairo and the museum. You'll never regret it. For every dollar you spend on the trip you will have a memory of loveliness. And that is a fair exchange.

(McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "There is an old adage that lends meaning of this situation."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "status"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Diplomatic, diptheria, dipomania, dipthong.
4. What does the word "incorrigible" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with fe that means "savagery"?

ANSWERS

1. Omit old. An adage is a saying that has obtained credit through long use. 2. Pronounce sta-tus, as in stacy, not as in at.
3. Diptheria. 4. Incapable of being correct; not reformatable. "At one time he thought that all children were incorrigible." 5. Ferocious.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



Spruce budworm spraying program now going on in north-west federal forests may be halted because of alleged inefficiency in handling operation. . . . Washington, D. C., aeronautics inspectors are investigating recent outbreak of plane crashes. . . . over half-dozen pilots spraying the forests from air in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming have been killed this summer. . . . some faults seem to be inexperienced pilots and deficient planes, overloads and dangerous flying conditions. . . . the spraying operation in federal forests over half completed.

State forestry department says budworm spraying program in 490,000 acres state forest land will be ended today. . . . gallon per acre of spray mixture is used. . . . sprayed last year and will probably have to spray again next year. . . . although some research has gone into development of a parasite which would eat up the budworms. . . . (then what to do with the parasites?).

FHA appraiser in town the other day looking over local housing needs, salary brackets, etc., in connection with planned 60-unit housing layout to go in near Manbrin Gardens on North River road. A California corporation, which is building low-cost housing units all over Oregon, will bring its operations to Salem soon.

Some people get all the bad breaks and Terry Shepherd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Shepherd in east Salem, has had more than his share. He's now in Doernbecher hospital in Portland with a broken leg — his 40th fracture in his 10 years. He's been afflicted with a deficiency which makes his bones brittle, but he's improving. The recent break was Terry's first in two years.

Travelers to San Francisco are warned of the wave of car looting going on there. . . . John White of Salem and bride were recent victims. . . . parked their car one night on street, came back few hours later to find nearly all their clothes, personal belongings, etc. gone. . . . Frisco police, to whom they told sad tale, said that looters' favorite method was to force wing windows to get into cars — which is just what happened to the Whites.

Plans are moving ahead rapidly for two new branch post offices in Salem area. . . . new building in west Salem (Kingwood branch) already used by carriers and will be open for business soon as needed equipment arrives—which should be soon. . . . Postmaster Al Gragg says wheels are turning slowly but he hopes to have branch in Hollywood (if it gets final approval) by early winter.

West Salem housewife answered door the other day. . . . standing there was a little boy and girl — tiny tots. . . . little girl lisped: "We're new in the neighborhood. Do you have any children we could play with?" . . . local draft officials are guessing there will be no inductions for at least 60 days. . . . Salem office filled Monday with men coming in to register — who had not registered before. . . . even though some of them are 19 and should have registered within five days after their 18th birthdays. . . . their excuses usually were: "I just never got around to it."

heavier cost bills accrue in the early future, in what might easily become a real war of survival. This may not be the prelude to the great Armageddon; but we need to prepare our material and our minds if that is what ensues from this clash in Korea.

Ways In Washington

By Jane Eads

WASHINGTON—(P)—After two years of testing, the army has come up with a new Arctic survival ration that for four to six weeks will sustain lives of soldiers, sailors and airmen who are awaiting rescue in isolated areas. Tests were made on groups of GI volunteers "guinea pigs" who agreed to subsist over a period of weeks on the so-called "starvation diet." The army quartermaster corps, which conducted the research, was aided by medical and educational institutions and the food industry.

Successive groups, held in isolation, were fed starvation rations under greatly reduced allowances of water. Each group tested a different type of food combination as well as various amounts of water intake. Each GI volunteer was under constant observation and accurate checks were made upon loss of weight, energy depletion, general health and effect on morale.

Then, after the test period, recovery in relation to the type of ration fed during the test period and the type of food eaten during the recovery period. "The research has shown that protection from exposure, maintenance of morale and water supply are more critical factors in survival than the physical need for food," Quartermaster General Herman Feldman told me.

"This is especially true if the period of rescue does not exceed approximately 20 days, and provided the water supply is adequate. The experiments revealed, however, that food is important in maintaining morale and mental efficiency. Further, food prevents breakdown of body tissues and thus assures more rapid recovery after rescue."

Congress Act First Step in Aid for School

Any relief for the Detroit-Idanha school district due to the influx of families for work on the Detroit dam must await action by the congress.

This is the gist of information received by The Statesman from U. S. Rep. Walter Norblad. A bill covering federal aid to school districts burdened because of federal projects, HR 7940, is pending and has been passed by the rules committee, but no action has been taken to put it on the calendar.

If this bill does not pass there is a possibility that congress would do as it did last year, continue provision for assistance as was done under the original Lanham act.

HR 7940 in its present form is a bill of the committee on education and labor. It is designed to give relief to school districts which suffer because of reduction in tax income where the government takes property off the taxrolls or because of the burden of educating children residing on federal property or whose children are employed on federal property or where "there has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as the result of federal activities."

The last provision is one which the Detroit district might rely on in applying for federal assistance, in event it becomes available.

The Detroit district faces a crisis because of the rejection of the budget for the rural school district. A tax levy of over 200 mills would have to be imposed if the district maintains schools on the budget that was set up.

YOUTH PROGRAM
BOYS TOWN, N. B. — (INS)—Swedish Ambassador Erik Boheman recently praised Sweden's youth program when he appeared at Boys Town on his first Midwestern visit. "Education in Sweden is provided one step farther than in the United States," he said. "In our country boys and girls go to public schools, through what would be one to two years of college over here."

General Feldman said lessons learned in World War II, and subsequent emphasis upon long-range aviation in the military program, made it important to work out a new survival ration. It had to be light in weight, small in bulk, yet appetizing and nourishing.



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