

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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Patton on World Hunger

Jim Patton, president of the National Farmers union, is a burr under the saddle of conservatives, whether farmers or businessmen; but that doesn't seem to worry him. On his annual trip to attend the state convention of his organization he didn't have anything to say about some of his pet ideas, like Full Employment of 1946 and the Brannan plan; but he did throw in some left hooks to show he still could punch. This time he was looking outside at the hungry faces of the world's children looking at the well-stocked tables of Americans. The have-nots, he implied, are jealous of the haves. Their empty stomachs are a prod to social change. With two-thirds of the world's people hungry and landless that becomes a most important factor in American foreign relations, he observed. He didn't prescribe a quart of milk for the Hottentots (at American expense), but he did say the U. S. and the world have to forget about planned scarcity and go out for maximum production.

True enough, there is hunger over the world, though FDR's one-third in this country who were ill-clad, ill-housed and ill-fed has shrunk considerably in a dozen years. The world problem however is not merely one of greater production. If more rice merely results in larger populations the amount per person may not be increased merely the hunger. And even Patton would admit the limits of our own bounty when it comes to matching the want of the world.

America's best contribution will not lie in the amount of material goods but in what we do to help the world's hungry to help themselves. Our missionaries have done this for years. Our technical men are serving as instructors and guides. Our teachers are supplying the education which is fundamental for self-government. We can and should help solve the world's problems. But we dare not weaken ourselves for then we injure our capacity to help others.

Transcontinental Radio Phone

"What hath God wrought" was the first message over the telegraph invented by Samuel F. B. Morse over a century ago. Last week a man in San Francisco heard this, "Mark, this is Killingsworth in New York. How are you?"

As casually as that a cross-country telephone radio relay of the Bell system was put into operation. Those conversing were Mark Sullivan, president of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and H. T. Killingsworth, vice president of American Tel. and Tel. Co. This was opened up wireless telephone service, coast-to-coast. Radio of course is familiar, but that usually is a one-way street, with no "back talk." Now telephone conversations may be transmitted commercially, using this system of microwaves which are amplified by relay stations dotted across the continent.

It is only a short time ago that the Bell people completed the coaxial cable to augment the overhead land lines. Such has been the growth in business that the parent company felt this new expansion was necessary. Public interest was heightened by announcement that the radio relay would be used for TV transmission. It will be used first for the Japanese treaty conference in September and the world series in October. But the system will be a workhorse and not just a medium for the TV networks.

The system can carry only one TV program at a time, but when it is not serving TV it will handle up to 600 telephone conversations simultaneously. The construction called for the in-

vestment of some \$40,000,000. Presumably that is cheaper than laying ground lines with similar capacity. It gives the USA something new to talk on, as well as about.

Labor Disunity

After a period of some cooperative effort in the political field the AFL-CIO association has been terminated. The AFL picked up its dolls and went home. The CIO feels hurt.

What they had set up was the United Labor Policy committee. It worked on big time stuff like talking for labor with government authorities during this period of reorganization. When AFL announced its withdrawal from the committee it offered no explanation, just said it was through. Informed guessing is to the effect that AFL thought the CIO was using the committee its way, doing too much of the decision-making, and thwarting any deal to merge the two big labor organizations. AFL still regards the CIO as a rebel which ought to come back to the father's house.

As far as the general public is concerned they will take little interest in the ruckus. But it is desirable to have some responsible voice to speak for labor at the national level. Certainly public authorities prefer to have unity in the speaking rather than many voices—some one is sure to be off key. And labor ought to know that strength lies in unity.

Tacoma's Rottenness

Tacoma shows up as about the most disreputable city on the north Pacific coast. A report by special investigators reveals prevalence of illicit operations on a large scale such as could not occur without police knowledge and probable protection. The report is not news, because off and on for several years scandals have broken out in Tacoma's municipal affairs.

It is time for a real housecleaning. Other cities have had them. Seattle conditions are greatly improved over what they were years ago. San Francisco has done a pretty good job in cleaning out vice and gambling. Los Angeles is still a sick spot, but Portland has been on the purity line since Mrs. Lee became mayor. Tacoma should wash itself good, and behind the ears.

Fire Warning

Ordinarily we come into late August after only a few weeks of drying-out weather. This year our warm weather began in April with forest fires accompanying it. There has been very little rainfall since late March. The forests and countryside are dry as tinder, ready to explode on the touch of a spark. Numerous fires in forests, pastures, in houses and other buildings are reported.

Apparently no relief is in sight from a change of the weather. Normally none is due until early September. It therefore becomes the duty of every citizen to guard against fire. Put out that cigarette, handle friction tools carefully, put out that campfire. The very fact of the increased danger should instruct every one to exercise greater precaution.

For weeks now our daily weather bulletin has reported a total of 49.94 in. of precipitation since September 1st last. Can't some one squeeze a cloud to get .06 in. by the end of the month, so we'll round out 50 inches of rainfall? The total is well above normal, but the distribution is abnormal.

Dire Threats of Huge Economy Slashes In Foreign Aid Funds Fail to Materialize

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—During the last month, the Capitol has been the scene of an astonishing reversal of form. In mid-July, the congressional wisecracker, gloomily headed by Senate Majority Leader Ernest McFarland in person, began to predict the most drastic cuts in the president's \$8.5 billion request for military and other foreign aid. Compared to the senate, Lizzy Borden with her axe was said to be a mere mollycoddle. The outlook was genuinely ominous. The estimates of probable "economies" ran from \$2 billion to \$3 billion, which would have represented a spectacular American retreat from former American policy. This in turn would surely have caused the British to retreat from their 4.7 billion pound defense program to the earlier and much easier 3.5 billion pound program. The French meanwhile would have comfortably refused to tackle their explosive man power program. There would have been other "economies" and easy negligences by our other allies.

In short, by setting a bad but tempting example, the Senatorial "economies" could well have brought the whole Western defense program crashing down in ruin. Yet until very recently, the most expert congressional observers continued to insist that with hope of peace in Korea in the air, nothing would dissuade the senate from a tremendous

backing and chopping operation. Now, on the contrary, the prohibitions run all the other way. No more than routine cuts of from \$700 million to \$1 billion are now expected—and these were of course allowed for in advance when the appropriation requests were compiled. In short, we are to go forward with the task of rebuilding the strength of the west, instead of hurriedly retreating from it on the first whisper of good news.

In part, of course, this reversal has occurred because the good news has not been confirmed. There is no peace in Korea yet. In part also, the first emotional response has died down, and senators and representatives have had time to look at the real facts. But it is difficult to avoid the conclusion, none the less, that the really major influence working to bring about this surprising congressional reversal has been that of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Barring the extreme isolationists, the great mass of republicans and democrats genuinely and sincerely want to give Gen. Eisenhower whatever he needs to do his job. He has explained his needs convincingly to two congressional groups—a sub-committee of the senate foreign relations committee and a party of representatives belonging to the house foreign affairs, appropriations and armed services committees. These men, bringing back the word, have greatly worked upon their colleagues. So have reports of the general's attitude through more public channels, such as his remark that the republican-isolationist project to spend the foreign and military aid outlays over two years was a plan for "getting half the force at twice the expense."

But the really remarkable demonstration of the magic of the Eisenhower name was given by none other than Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Although not pub-

licly committed, Sen. Taft had himself been a member of the "make the money last two years" group. He was, indeed, expected to be a leader of the economy bloc when the floor fight started. Taft's political advisors appear, however, to have pointed out to him that if he took this customary course at the present juncture, he would be accused of crippling Gen. Eisenhower's effort. Last week, therefore, to the astonishment of almost everyone in the senate, Sen. Taft came out publicly against any slashing of foreign military aid. Military aid constitutes the vast bulk of the total appropriation. No huge savings can be accomplished by the cuts Sen. Taft continued to advocate in overseas economic aid. Hence, in effect, the mere name of Gen. Eisenhower has driven Sen. Taft to change his mind and abandon his usual allies.

There have also been other, less appetizing tributes to the Eisenhower magic in recent weeks. One such was the remarkable performance of Sen. Taft's busy lieutenant, Sen. Owen Brewster of Maine, who returned from Europe to announce publicly that the General was an "indispensable man" on the other side of the Atlantic, and to pass the word in private that the highly robust Eisenhower health was falling sadly and fast. The plain truth is that while Gen. Eisenhower inspires respect and affection among most members of congress as among the vast majority of Americans, the mere thought of him reduces the Taft-ites to a jelly of terror.

The reason is simple enough. In congress and out of congress, the want of leadership in these last years has produced the sensation hyperbolically expressed by the politician who said bitterly, "I feel as though I were being nibbled to death by mice." Eisenhower is the antidote to that disagreeable sensation.

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Your Health

Dr. Herman N. Sundensen

Causes of Jaundice Varied
The body has a special and complicated system for disposing of the iron-containing pigments which color the blood when they are freed by the destruction of old red blood cells—a process which goes on more or less constantly. There are a good many points at which the process can go off, thus releasing these pigments into the general circulation and causing them to be deposited in the skin and membranes of the body to bring about the yellowish discoloration known as jaundice.

From this, it is easy to see that the causes of jaundice are varied. Since the liver plays a major role in the process mentioned above, jaundice due to liver disorders is probably the most common type, and is usually associated with inflammation or hardening of this important organ.

Jaundice due to inflammation of the liver usually is caused by a virus infection. However, it may be due to liver damage resulting from the ingestion of certain drugs, such as carbon tetrachloride, phosphorus, or chloroform.

In the form caused by liver infection, jaundice may occur three months after a blood transfusion or may develop without warning. Usually fever, chills, and extreme yellow color of the skin, with enlargement and tenderness of the liver, are present. These cases are generally treated by employing a high carbohydrate (starches and sugars) and high protein diet.

Certain substances, such as methionine and choline, have been discovered to be of benefit in this condition. Some favorable results have been reported with the use of antibiotics, such as aureomycin, chloramphenicol, and terramycin. In most cases, the disease itself is limited and disappears as time progresses.

Another type of jaundice is caused by defective red blood cells, which are smaller than the normal ones and are round in shape. As a result, these red blood cells are extremely fragile and rupture easily. This disease

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"I stand for more credit, gentlemen... we must give to the people who haven't money, the opportunity to spend it..."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(continued from page one)

this means clear-cutting by patches. Size of the patches varies from say 40 acres to 130 or more. The tendency is to hold to the lower sizes. The reasons for this method are first, the better chance for renewal of the forest from the nearby stands, and second the reduced danger from fire, because the greater risk is in the cutover area before new growth gets established. It also helps extend roads.

This new policy calls for road development. Since this is all mountainous terrain the road problems are serious. The government does little to finance the road construction directly, so those who buy the timber have to build the roads. They perform reduce accordingly what they bid for the timber. Roads and bridges must be built to forest service specifications (maximum grade 10 per cent), and when the logging is done the road system on public land reverts to the government. Timber is sold on the competitive bid system, but the cost of road construction naturally restricts the bidding to those able to finance the enterprise. At present considerable of the cutting is being done for plywood mills—M & M and Vancouver Plywood.

We visited one thinning operation where contractors had taken out marked trees. This will give the remaining younger trees better chance to grow. This is not at all common in the fir region however.

Following the tree cutting is reforestation. The first planting in the Detroit district was done in 1913. At present 4500 acres have been planted. The program calls for planting 300 acres a year, but there are still 1900 acres of old land that need planting. The annual cut is 660 acres but half of that is expected to reforest naturally. Collections are made from timber sales to cover reforestation costs.

Many of the old plantings we visited showed healthy growth, but seedlings planted last fall, especially on south slopes, have had a hard time surviving in this summer's drought.

The Willamette forest has numerous top recreational areas; among them in the north portion Mt. Jefferson, the Brettenbush section, Marion lake and various spots along the rivers. The Cascade district embraces the Ski bowl and such lakes as Big lake and Clear lake. The latter, source of the McKinzie is a favorite for camping and fishing, with its crystal-clear water, its entrapping forest and its mirror of Mt. Washington. This upper McKinzie promises soon to become a center of another controversy over dams. The Eugene Water & Electric board has received a permit from the federal power commission to explore power possibilities on this portion of the river. Threatened are Sahale falls, just below Clear lake. The power potential is good because of the steady flow of the stream and the sharp drop within a few miles. Big lake is another very attractive lake which lies near the summit of Santiam pass on the route of the old Santiam military road. The access road however is atrocious.

Our best viewpoint was on top of Sand mountain, the high point on the rim of an ancient volcanic blowhole from which came the cinders and ash which abound in the area. These spots are no longer remote. The lookout there has phone connection with the district office, also radio contact. Moore's car is equipped with two-way radio so he is in regular touch with his own office.

The chief problems of the national forests are to combat fire and pests which destroy forests, the wise utilization of the trees, protection of the recreational assets and assistance in their use by the public. The people will want to enter the forests more and more, but more and more they must realize their responsibility in conserving them for perpetual use, and accept restrictions that may be put on entry and travel.

These forested heights are the headwaters of our streams. The cover of vegetation hold back the winter snows and the rainfall; so even the non-commercial part of the forest has its value. For me a trip to the high mountains gives a renewal of body and spirit. The Psalmist evidently had a similar response for he wrote, "To the hills I lift my eyes."

everything was different. According to the newspapers the president was merely sacking Joe McCarthy. Shucks! I had thought while listening to him that he meant J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General McGrath and the unAmerican activities committee—he described these so exactly in his speech, McCarthy isn't important enough to merit all that presidential breath.

A. M. Church
1400 N. Church St.

WHO'S WHO TO CHURCH
To the Editor:
I got a big kick out of that speech that President Truman unloaded on an audience of American Legionnaires recently about people who strut around yelling "communist" at everybody who does not agree with them. He said that it had got so bad that hardly anybody dares say a word or claim any of the rights that they have always had under the constitution. He sure cussed 'em plenty, and after he finished I turned off the radio and went to bed feeling pretty good. But the next morning ev-

time to restock with OLYMPIA BEER "It's the Water"

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KEITH BROWN
FRONT AND COURT STREET

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handaker
HOLLYWOOD—Amos 'n' Andy's retirement in '53 will end radio's longest run—27 years. Others will carry on their act on radio, just as a Negro cast is now perpetuating on TV films the blackface roles originated by the two white men.

Not long ago, in their pine-paneled, fourth-floor office in a Beverly Hills bank building, a suite once occupied by Will Rogers, they recalled some highlights of their remarkable career.

They met at the Elks' Club in Durham, N. C., in 1920. Freeman Gosden, who was to become Amos, was then 20. He had performed in an amateur show at the local high school, Richmond, Va. The director, who worked for a Chicago firm that staged such theatricals around the country, asked Gosden if he'd like to direct, too. Gosden said he would.

He went to Durham to pick up sheet music and dance-routine instructions from another of the company's traveling directors. The latter, Charles Correll, then 29, was destined to become Andy. He was sitting at a piano, rehearsing his show's dancers, when Gosden walked in and introduced himself.

After several years of traveling about separately or together, staging amateur shows, they went on Chicago's WGN with a blackface act called "Sam 'n' Henry." Two years later they switched to another station there, WMAQ. They spent three months thinking up new names that would be short for marquee, alphabetically advantageous in billings, and indicative of character. Finally they settled on gentle-sounding Amos and gruffer-sounding Andy.

Negro criticism of their act has never been more than the nominal amount received by any racial-comedy routine, they say. "We never try to show a Negro as a clown," Gosden declared. A recent television film called for their video Andy to slice off part of a watermelon to get it into an overcrowded refrigerator. They changed it to a banana squash for fear of suggesting old gags associating Negroes and watermelons.

They assert they've never accepted commercial products in return for air mention of them. Gosden explained: "We feel we shouldn't do it on our sponsors' time for the sake of getting an article free." Once to get a joke over, they had to mention a brand of shoe. The company insisted on sending them two pairs of its finest pairs. Amos 'n' Andy turned them over to a nearby veterans' hospital.

Quote for the Day

It is not half as important to burn the midnight oil as it is to be awake in the daytime.
—F. W. Elmore

Billy Graham Scheduled for Portland Talk

PORTLAND, Aug. 20 — Billy Graham, one of America's foremost evangelists, will make his only Oregon appearance for 1951 at the Multnomah stadium on Monday night, August 27, at 7:45 p.m. in a state-wide rally which more than 25,000 people are expected to attend.

With Graham will be Cliff Barrows and the 1000-voice Portland Crusade choir which sang at the wooden tabernacle in last year's campaign; Bev Shea, gospel singer and recording artist; Tedd Smith, outstanding pianist, and the entire team.

Special groups having been promised from Medford, Eugene, The Dalles, Hood River, Salem and many other cities.

Dr. Frank C. Phillips, who directed the Greater Portland Gospel crusade which sponsored Graham's meetings last year, will be in charge of the stadium meeting on August 27.

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