

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"

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It Isn't Quite "Polly"

Surprising, how many Salem folk once lived in the Hawaiian islands. And surprising, too, how many different ways they have of pronouncing "Pali," the noted scenic-view portion of the Island of Oahu near Honolulu.

The question arose as a result of a Statesman story about former Hawaii residents in west Salem asking the city of Salem to name a street near their homes "Pali."

A reporter ascertained the word was pronounced like "polly," and so said. But apparently there is no meeting of minds, on the basis of telephone calls The Statesman received Thursday.

"It is not 'polly,' it is 'pally' like in chummy," one caller insisted. Another who called meekly to commend the idea said the "polly" was "nearly correct as you'll come to it."

So the Statesman asked two Willamette students from Hawaii. One said "polly" was correct. The other said it was neither "polly" nor "pally," but "just about in between." So we'll have to leave it to the Hawaiians to use their own brogue, if brogue it can be called.

Anyway, "Pali" means "cliff," and in Hawaii it also means one of the most spectacular views in the entire Pacific.

Incidentally, there is no more simple and resonant language than Hawaiian. It has only 12 letters in the alphabet—the vowels a, e, i, o, u, plus h, k, l, m, n, p and w. Less than 500 words cover all the essentials needed to speak and write most anything in Hawaiian, and there is no trouble about complicated structures, voices and tenses.

We welcome the new street "Pali" in west Salem. And we think Hawaii would be glad to have such a picturesque locale named for one of its own choice spots.

Football Takes Over

King Football will step back on the sports throne today and tomorrow to launch formally what apparently will be the most unpredictable season since World War II.

The king got a foot on the rostrum last Friday, when a spirited Salem High team tied Cleveland of Portland and some other schools also started their season. But this week end, he really becomes "it."

It doesn't quite seem like the grid season, as this is written. No rain has fallen to soften the ground. The snappy air of fall lasts hardly past mid-morning. Mufflers and fur coats look pretty much out of place and the open-neck sports shirts of the warm season are still the order of the day.

But perhaps, after a few sharp whistles of the kick-off, after the cheers and wails of the early-season grid crowds, the autumn will suddenly awake to its lateness and the soft rains will fall. The World Series wouldn't like that change, but after all it's no longer the baseball season out here. And it just isn't right, at a football game, for everyone but the players to be completely comfortable.

Woodburn youth had a real friend in the late Frank W. Settlemyer. His friendship extends even in death. The bulk of his estate is to constitute a trust for scholarship loans for young men and women of character, integrity and patriotism. Settlemyer's father is known as the founder of Woodburn. Now, the son perpetuates

the name with lasting assistance to the area's youth, as well as with generous bequests to organizations. Woodburn can well be proud.

The much-cussed weatherman can prove that he's right eight times out of nine, so there! In a four-year survey conducted by 342 volunteer checkers in 18 states, a total of 9227 tests were made. Of these, the weatherman was found right 8773 times—or 88.4 per cent of the time. We knew someone would come to the aid of the weatherman sooner or later.

Human lives always are at the mercy of reckless hunters during the deer season and caution is the by-word. But there are financial elements to be considered, too, even in addition to possible fires. The Bonneville power administration reminds that it has cost taxpayers \$750,000 in the past 10 years to replace insulators on high-voltage lines, shattered by gunfire. And each time a replacement is necessary, linemen's lives are endangered by the hazardous work. Don't fire toward power lines.

Some of the magic seems to have come loose from the Martine-Lallys' "Magic Carpet" cruise boat. Although it would take some kind of magic or a tremendous stroke of luck to be found, as they were, in the pea-soup fog off Eureka. Anyway, they'd better get that engine really fixed this time.

Editorial Comment

DREAM OF GRAZING IN COAST RANGE FOREST LANDS DISAPPEARS

The Northrup Creek Grazing Experiment station in Clatsop county, which was started in 1937 for the purpose of carrying out experiments in use of cut-over lands for stock grazing, is to be closed on October 1 according to announcement by the Oregon Experiment station.

This project was started before it was realized what would be the tremendous savings from burned over timber in the Tillamook burn. Also there were those who believed that a cover of grass would prevent, or at least check, soil erosion with the soil from steep hillsides being washed out to sea. Another objective was to get an immediate return from the logged lands of western Oregon by seeding to grasses and turning livestock into the area.

The Northrup Creek station of 1200 acres, with 400 acres fenced, was made possible by the cooperation of the experiment station, Clatsop county court and state forestry department.

The report after more than a decade of experimentation is that few grasses were found to thrive on forest lands and give promise of making grazing a permanent industry. Some success was reported with the bents and fescues.

It was known that a nitrogen deficiency in the soil was a limiting factor and stress was placed on getting one of the legumes started. This was not found entirely successful although some areas it was found would produce subterranean clover and also trefoil.

From the standpoint of stock raising, it was reported that there appears to be some nutritional deficiency in that the grass will not fatten sheep. This was not apparent with the cattle making reasonable gains in weight during the summer season.

While the complete report of the station's activity has not been filed, it is evident that the best use of the land can be made in the growing of trees and the welfare of the state and the individual communities can best be accomplished by seeing that the burned and logged areas of the coast range have the opportunity of returning or being maintained in the production of forest products.

—Forest Grove News-Times

Russian Persecuted, DP Millions Look To War as Their Only Possible Salvation

By Marguerite Higgins

INSTANBUL, Sept. 20 — American intelligence estimates that in the past few years 1,500,000 Eastern Europeans have been displaced as a result of forced deportation of populations, purges and confinements to prison and slave labor camps.

The areas covered by the estimates range from the Baltic states in the north (highest mortality being Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania) to Bulgaria. And this appalling casualty rate explains why refugees fleeing Eastern Europe reject the term "cold war" and declare that Soviet persecution involves instead very hot war on the entire population.

And there is no armistice in sight. For Red Russia, having consolidated its political hold on eastern Europe is currently stepping up deportations of so called unreliable elements. The purpose, according to well substantiated reports, is to eliminate any possibility of anti-Communist uprisings should war come to Europe. The summer wave of deportations has created an unprecedented mood of desperation and urgency in the most recent refugees, many of whom I interviewed in camps in Berlin, southern Germany, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

The current attitude would probably be startling to most Americans who, having so much to lose materially, are convinced that war is the greatest of evils. But the plain fact is that more and more of the harassed persecuted from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc. are looking towards war as the only hope of salvation. An elderly orthodox Polish Jew who recently reached Berlin expressed this mood, saying: "When I got out of a Nazi concentration camp in World War II I found only one of my four sons alive. Now six years after the war's end my son has been deported—nobody

will say where—because someone denounced him for having cosmopolitan tendencies: Thousands of Polish families are again being ripped apart. The government is doing its deportations very scientifically. Unless help comes soon there will be no one but Communists to liberate. You Americans think there is nothing wrong with War. We have had the bitterness of war more than any other people. But I tell you that millions behind the Iron Curtain prefer war to this terrible destruction where the enemy is organized but his victims don't have a chance. No one has hope anymore of breaking out of the Communist grip without help from outside.

The better informed refugees who have reasonably wide information are sensible enough to know that whatever the sympathies of the United States she is not prepared to attack Russia over the fate of Eastern Europe. But even those refugees who stress the need for peaceful methods express disappointment that the United States has not taken a bolder diplomatic stand. They would like the western alliance to come out with a kind of Eastern Europe charter giving notice to the world that it is the aim of free peoples to use its diplomatic strength to cause Russia to retreat to its own borders and to permit Eastern Europe, in line with the pledges at Yalta, to choose freely its own form of governments. The efforts of private organizations such as the "Crusade for Free Europe" have brought praise. But to keep hope alive behind the Iron Curtain more is needed, the refugees say.

There is one group of refugees who, it seems to me, have particular cause for complaint over United States policy. These are red army officers and men who in recent years have sought freedom in Western Germany. All took terrible risks in order to flee the Communist regime and they expected to be treated as allies in the anti-Communist cause. Instead they are just ignored. The United States army procedure "in the case of the red army defectors is to take them

under its wing until they have been pumped dry of all available information. Once they have served their purpose the red army soldiers are tossed unceremoniously out onto the German economy. Since many cannot speak German, have no identity cards, no friends, no food and no money, their situation becomes desperate. A number of tragedies have occurred as the result of the neglect of these potential allies. The most distressing incident was the decision this spring and summer of two escaped red officers to return to their own lines.

As Major Gregori Klimov, escaped Soviet engineer put it, "These men chose freedom but they found death. We have received word that upon their return to the Soviet occupation zone they were executed. But first they were paraded from camp to camp to tell their experiences and thus discourage all other would be defectors from coming westward."

Major Klimov who fought at Leningrad has just formed a new organization to assist recent Red army escapees and tide them over the first difficult days. Even though the United States authorities prefer to pretend that the Red Russian escapees just plain don't exist, other European nations are becoming aware of their value in the anti-Communist cause. The Swiss, for example, offered Major Klimov a post lecturing on Soviet army tactics at the Swiss War college. So far he has been unable to accept because the United States authorities won't give him the required papers to leave and re-enter Germany.

"What the Red army defectors don't understand," Klimov says, "is why the United States doesn't make use of the very people who know the Stalinist system the best and who have risked their lives to escape it. There is a weapon greater than the atom bomb. And that is the Russian people. We know how to reach them for we know ourselves and what caused us to rebel against the system."
(Copyright, 1951, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

SPEAKING OF NON DEFENSE "CUTS"—!



Speculation Rises on AEC Developments

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.

Associated Press News Analyst
Senator McMahon, in his speech advocating an expanded atomic weapons program plus a new United Nations effort to see that they would not be used, opened up several avenues of speculation about just how far America has gone in the new field.

Chief among them was his statement that "there is virtually no limit and no limiting factor upon the number of atomic bombs which the United States can manufacture, given time and a decision to proceed all-out."

This immediately raises the question, among others, of whether the uranium supply program has been solved. Uranium, of course, is plentiful. But it is deposited in practical quantities in only a few known places. America's supply has come from the Belgian Congo, Canada, and is coming from increasingly important deposits in Colorado. If nothing happens to those sources, there is enough to fight a war. There are already enough bombs to make a good start. But it is said that there is not enough for general use of atomic power for present economic uses. So it seems reasonable that there is not enough for a prolonged war on a worldwide scale.

American scientists are working on a sort of regenerative plant in which it may be possible to make an atom of uranium produce more than an atom of plutonium. If that proves up, then there will be truly no limiting factor on the production of explosives.

McMahon said armies might use fewer flame throwers and more radiological warfare. That suggests the lethal ray, a long-time dream. Whether it is be-

coming more than a dream only a few men could say. There is infra-red in uranium and plutonium explosions, and it is produced electronically.

A-bombs at the cost of an ordinary tank, creating explosions at a far cheaper rate than with TNT; a revolution of military fire power substituting for large armed forces; a one-day aerial attack equal to the entire force spent against Germany in six years—these are some of the things McMahon says are available now.

He thinks if we go all out in production of such power that it should mean peace, not war. That could be true, if the edge can be maintained for a sufficient period of negotiation. But Russia, too, desires to negotiate from a "position of strength." She caught up on the original A-bomb, and will probably catch up on the rest.

America is in a period when she cannot live safely without arms. But arms races have never yet produced peace.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "His politics are not the same as my brother's-in-law?"
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "depths"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Macadem, diadem, requiem, interim.
4. What does the word "eschew" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ext that means "unpremeditated"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "His politics is not the same as my brother-in-law's."
2. Pronounce as spelled, depths, and not depts. 3. Macadem, 4. To abstain from or shun as something wrong or distasteful. "The men eschewed all intoxicating beverages." 5. Extremepreaneous.

Quote for the Day

The big things in life may be triumphs, but the little ones make it a pleasant journey...
—Walter Sanborn

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"I learn to keep house and cook... and what'll I get me?... probably some man complaining about the grocery bills..."

State Capitol Visited by Record Number; Sunday Tours Decline

More than 50,000 persons are estimated to have toured Oregon's state capitol this summer, more than ever before, according to James McGilchrist, capitol guide.

But the Sunday crowds have dwindled, so the building will be open only six days a week after September.

McGilchrist and Mary Louise Lee, his assistant from Willamette university, have shown an average of more than 500 persons per day through the capitol since Memorial day. On Sundays it has run about 700-800 ordinarily, but is now down to some 50.

Monday always is the "big day," according to the veteran guide, since the majority of tourists come from California and Canada, starting Friday night or Saturday morning, and take the week end to reach this far.

McGilchrist said that requests for travel literature, and information on "what to do around Salem," have increased greatly this year.

He credited some of the tourist increase to the fact that Canadians can take more money out of their country than formerly, as well as to visitors' amazement at being able to see the Pacific ocean most of the way along the Coast highway, a pleasant surprise after the Washington and California coast routes.

The guide called it "a sad thing" that visitors must pay \$5 for a week's fishing license in Oregon.

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handaker

HOLLYWOOD—"The River" could easily capture the Oscar for the year's best photography. Said to be the first color film made in India, it records some fascinating spectacles.

They include the Diwali festival, when millions of tapers gleam by night, each symbolic of a life given in the war between good and evil... a jute mill on the Ganges... and a spring festival in which Hindus throw colored powders on each other to celebrate the season's arrival.

Story-wise, however, this ambitious undertaking—the first production of a go-getter ex-Hollywood florist named Ken McDowd— is more doubtful. Adapted from Rumer Godden's novel about an English family's life along the venerated stream, the narrative scatters its shot.

The parents are played by a real-life English husband and wife—Esmond Knight ("Hamlet"), "The Red Shoes" and Nora Swinburne ("The Colonel's Lady" in "Quartet").

Daughter Harriet, eldest of six children, lives in an adolescent dream-world, making up poems and stories. Neighbor Valerie is 18 and snippy. Another neighbor, Melanie, the daughter of a Hindu mother and an English father, is moodily uncertain of her heritage.

The girls' lives are upset by the arrival of an embittered, one-legged war veteran played by Thomas E. Breen, son of the movie's Production Code censor, Joseph I. Breen. Young Breen, as a U. S. marine raider, actually did lose his right leg in World War II.

First love and jealousy divide the girls. Harriet tries to interest the visitor by reading her poetry to him. Valerie tries a more personal approach. From Melanie, the half-Indian girl, he learns to find peace by accepting his handicap.

Some of the acting is amateurish and some dialogue unlikable. Arthur Shields, as father of the half-Indian girl, speaks penny-philosophy thoughts like, "The real world is for children." The film was directed by Jean Renoir ("The Southerner", "Grand Illusion"), son of the late French modernist painter, Pierre Auguste Renoir. The director and Miss Godden collaborated on the screenplay. Screen newcomers in the cast include Patricia Walters, a Calcutta English girl, as Harriet; Radha, a leading young Indian dancer, who plays Melanie; and Adrienne Corri, a Briton, as Valerie.

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Your Health

Dr. Herman N. Sandensen

The patient with angina pectoris is subject to sudden attacks of pain over the heart and radiating up into the neck on the left side and down the left arm. The attacks, which may last from a few seconds to a few minutes, strike without warning and so violently that the sufferer is often unable to move until the pain subsides. In addition to the pain, there is marked pallor and great anxiety.

Such seizures are, at least in part, the penalty angina patients pay for exerting themselves beyond their capacity, or for over-excitement. Some, for instance, get into trouble when they climb stairs; others when they attempt to hurry. Even an emotional flare-up can bring on an attack.

For these reasons, such patients should cultivate a "take-it-easy" attitude, undertaking only such activities as are well within their powers, and setting a slow and even pace for themselves. They should, of course, be under the care of a physician.

The diet for the angina patient should consist of easily-digested foods, containing moderate amounts of green vegetables, fruits, and meats. He should be careful not to overeat.

When an attack manifests itself, certain drugs, such as nitroglycerin under the tongue, or amyl nitrite fumes, may be helpful. In the last year an operation for this disease has been employed which increases the circulation to the heart with good results in some cases.

A new drug, known as khellin, which is derived from a plant that grows in the eastern Mediterranean countries, has been reported to have been used with success in the treatment of some cases of angina pectoris. This drug has been known to medical science for many years as a relaxing drug in the treatment of kidney pain. It is given by mouth daily.

A group of 32 patients treated with khellin was studied. Twenty-six of the patients experienced a decrease in the frequency and severity of their anginal pains. There was an increase in tolerance for exercise, and the amount of nitroglycerin necessary was markedly decreased. Many previously incapacitated patients were returned to activity with the use of this drug.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
B. S.: What are the symptoms of a fibroid tumor of the uterus?
Answer: The symptoms of a fibroid of the uterus consist of irregular bleeding and excessive menstrual bleeding along with pain; usually, blood clots are also passed. The menstrual period may be unduly prolonged.
An examination by a physician will reveal definitely whether or not a tumor is present.
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SEEKS MAYOR POST

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(P)—Lew Wallace, active in democratic politics for 20 years, will run for mayor of Portland in the May, 1952, primary.

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