

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Anglo-American Relations

The hinge of the free world is "the lack-luster, lukewarm, touchy and suspicious alliance" between Britain and the United States. The universal balance of power "is on a razor's edge and all that holds it in unity in the English-speaking world. It's a pretty shaky unity now and Anglo-American relations are going to get worse before they get better, Barbara Ward, until recently foreign editor of the London Economist, writes in the New York Times magazine.

There's no doubt that U. S.-British relations are strained, and increasingly so. When the close, working partnership between Roosevelt and Churchill ended, the Anglo-American fabric began to wear thin. It's shabby and threadbare now.

Leftist Laborites in England denounce America as an "aggressive capitalist" nation, a warmonger bent on dragging Britain into another disaster. The old Tories among the Conservatives consider Americans as anti-imperial interlopers who snatched away Britain's old might and glory.

Americans, on the other hand, have heard that the British aren't "properly grateful" for all the aid they've received at our expense, and we tend to resent that. U. S. right-wingers suspect that their hero MacArthur was fired under pressure from the meddling British, and they regard British socialism as an evil second only to Russian communism. England's recognition of Red China and her concern with Hong Kong's trade and her trade with Iron Curtain countries made no hit in the U. S.

In England, it is the Left which is most vocal in its anti-Americanism; in the U. S. the right is Anglophobe. And that situation is aggravated by domestic politics: Britain's Labor government come to judgment in the forthcoming elections; the Truman administration faces the voters next year. "Such periods," Miss Ward understates, "are rarely noted for statesmanship and moderation." Especially not so when Anglo-American relations will be campaign issues, on each side of the Atlantic.

There is, Barbara Ward supposes, a widely diffused and vague goodwill between Americans and British, but the warm World War II brotherhood, when the British were admired for their courage under fire and the Americans were welcomed as saviors, has faded away. To promote this disunity is the hope and aim of every Russian maneuver, Miss Ward continues: "The sound of crowbars and levers at work on the cracks in the western edifice echoes ceaselessly through Soviet diplomacy, and no breach is pried open more lovingly than the ones which open between Washington, London, Ottawa and Canberra. The most satisfactory aspect of Soviet strategy in the Far East — from the Kremlin's standpoint — has been to throw British Labor ministers and American republican senators into the same China pot and watch them boil."

The fact of Russian interest in western disunity, and fear of the Soviet Union, so far have kept the British-American alliance from falling apart altogether. Vaguely, both realize that unless we all hang together, we'll all hang separately. So, with a "grumbling minimum of unity" the balance of power has held — so far. Though uninspiring, that may be sufficient, Miss Ward concedes, but she pleads for more than an alliance based on fear of Russia. America, Britain, and the rest of the free world have mops in common that they have in common the ideals and aims which we call western civilization and which the more enlightened among us claim that all the shouting and shooting is about. That makes the stakes too high for any haphazard partnership, too high

to jeopardize for the sake of some temporary domestic political advantage.

True, true. But when Miss Ward suggests that the way to cement the alliance is by undertaking more "schemes of . . . vision and generosity (like the Marshall plan) with the economic burden more universally shared" we wonder if that suggestion won't be interpreted by many as only a request for more aid.

The temper of the times, in this country, seems to be that America has shown its faith by its works, and that similar concrete evidence is due from the other allies. The U. S. will continue to give necessary economic aid, if only to protect past investments, but a British show of willingness to put as much "blood, sweat and tears" into the fight to save western civilization (as Miss Ward describes the current hassle) as they put into the battle of Britain would go far toward reviving America's goodwill for our old allies — and make dipping into the taxpayers' pockets a little less painful.

Constructive Criticism

Recurring fires in the Santiam Canyon area have had their repercussions in complaints of mismanagement, as perhaps might be expected. In any catastrophe, criticism is to be expected. And we are not attempting to judge herewith its justification.

What concerns us is keeping on doing the best job possible, if such has been done up to date, or in doing better if slips there have been. Two criticisms have been voiced — first, that the guard was let down too much when the August sprinkles gave firefighters a breather; second, that there has been insufficient supervision to make the best use of manpower available.

To the first criticism, the only answer can be maybe. As it turned out, the fire did get away again and much more valuable timber destroyed. In the meantime, whatever money was saved by reducing the fire-fighting payroll has gone up in smoke many times over. While it is not true that all men were withdrawn in August, it appears probable that had more been retained the loss would not have been so heavy.

To the second criticism, it would be difficult to find any specific answer. The responsibility rests with the forest services, but on so widespread an operation there must of necessity be delegated a great deal of individual responsibility to a great many persons. And many of them have carried out such responsibilities nobly.

The only real protection is in stopping fires before they get out of hand. To that end, a co-ordinated effort is needed and when the present conflagration is history some serious thought needs to be given in more detailed planning along that line. Let the criticism be constructive. In the meantime, firefighters in the main appear to be doing a creditable job.

Warden Virgil O'Malley of Oregon's penitentiary stated a week ago as he took his job, "It shall be the policy of the warden to make known to the public through the press, the radio and through contact with citizen groups and individuals, relevant facts pertaining to the operation of the penitentiary." Last night a prisoner managed to make his way to freedom from inside the prison walls. The prompt, complete report of the incident which was given to the press is evidence that Warden O'Malley is a man who means what he says.

Pro-Ike Convention Strategy to Start From New York, Pennsylvania, California Votes

By Joseph Alsop
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — A much clearer outline of the strategy for drafting General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as republican presidential candidate is now beginning to emerge. In the city, at least, it is a workable plan for a genuine draft. And this is crucially important, since there are as many reasons to doubt that Gen. Eisenhower will actively seek the republican nomination, as there are reasons to believe that he will accept the nomination if offered.

The plan, which was discussed by pro-Eisenhower leaders during the Washington visit of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, turns upon the three great states of New York, Pennsylvania and California. In essential outline it is simple enough.

In the first place, it will be remarkably difficult for Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio or any other republican candidate to win nomination with these three states against him. In the second place, no republican can conceivably be elected to the presidency who fails to carry New York, Pennsylvania and California. Even the loss of New York alone would make election very difficult. A well-headed organization like Sen. Taft's can buy southern convention delegates by the steady bus-load, but when the first Tuesday in November rolls around, a republican has got to get a heavy majority above the Mason and Dixon line if he wants to win.

both these facts. New York, Pennsylvania and California are to constitute a hard nucleus of anti-Taft convention votes. This nucleus is to provide a rallying point for other pro-Eisenhower delegations, like that which is expected to be sent from Massachusetts, where both Senators Lodge and Saltonstall are already publicly committed. And the existence of such a nucleus is further to encourage wavering states to choose favorite son delegations, like that now planned from Maryland, and to persuade the favorite sons to stay on the convention fence until the final trend is well-established.

Meanwhile — and this is really more important — such pro-Eisenhower leaders as Sen. James Duff of Pennsylvania, Harry Darby of Kansas and Gov. Dewey will begin, long before the convention, to attack their party's sensitive nerve. This is the desperate longing of all republican republicans to win the presidency at last after the long, thin years in the wilderness.

To touch this nerve, republicans from other states will be told, with all the authority of the local leaders, that Sen. Taft cannot hope to carry New York, Pennsylvania and California. They will be invited "to steamroller Taft through the convention if you want, but for God's sake blame yourselves when election time comes." This is the kind of talk that strikes cold chills in the remarkably numerous republican politicians whose hearts are with Taft, but whose heads are full of doubts.

Such is the draft-Eisenhower plan. It is a false cliché that a draft is impossible. In 1916, indeed, the republicans nominated Charles Evans Hughes without the slightest notion whether he would resign the chief justiceship in order to

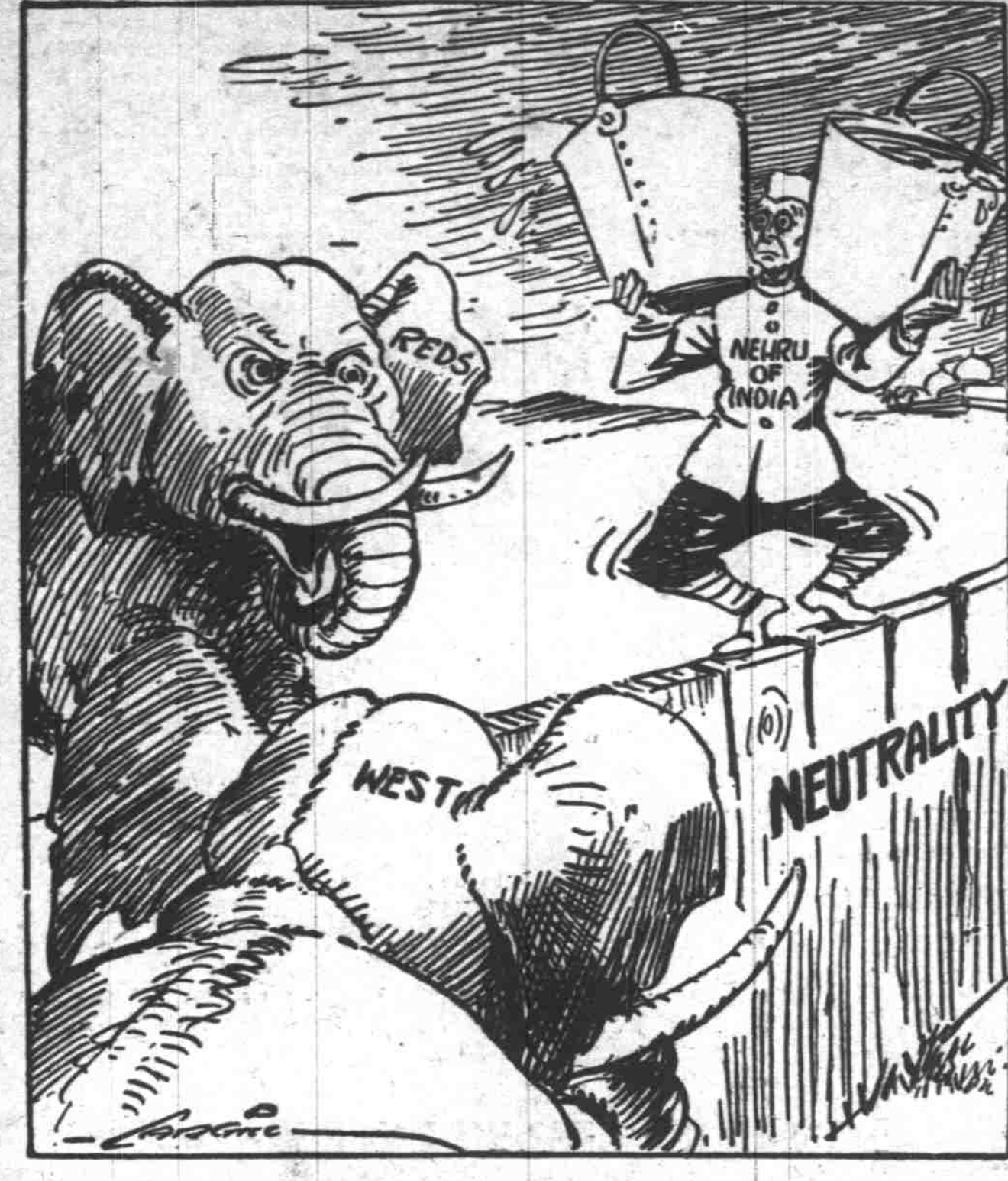
make the race. In the present it is expected to be enough for Gen. Eisenhower to indicate willingness to accept nomination just before the convention, either in a statement, or in a simple letter to be shown to key leaders.

It must be hastily added that the theory of the draft-Eisenhower plan is considerably better than the practice to date. In the first place, the Eisenhower movement is already suffering from a multiplicity of competing and not very friendly leaders.

In the second place, although he is authoritatively reported to be irrevocably opposed to Sen. Taft, Gov. Earl Warren of California wants to try for the nomination himself. Slender though his own chances are, Warren's personal ambitions are bound to make him a difficult ally for the Eisenhower drafters. Finally, in the third place, there is an extremely confused situation in Pennsylvania, where the former allies, Sen. Duff and Gov. John S. Fine have split, because Fine has begun to flirt with the Grundy-Owlett faction.

Yet even in Pennsylvania, although Sen. Duff was the "last Eisenhower leader there, the signs suggest that Gov. Fine is tempted to join the Eisenhower movement, while the Grundy-Owlett faction is far from being committed as yet to Sen. Taft. If worst comes to worst, moreover, Sen. Duff means to fight the issue through the primary and expects to win. In short, it is still extremely premature to talk, as some wisecracks are talking, of the republican nomination being in the bag for Sen. Taft. In 1948, it should be recalled, the Taft forces were sure they had 400 convention votes in that same bag, but when the noses were counted, they never rose much above 200. Copyright 1951 NY Her Trib Inc.

TOUGH DAYS FOR THE WATER BOY!



Comes the Dawn

Today we are tolling muffled diphthongs in memory of the passing the other day of a great American scholar and poet, Gelett Burgess. As millions of school kids will tell you, Burgess authored that famous poem, "The Purple Cow." We hope someone, somewhere erects a monument to his memory. We admit, of course, that he did die rather unspectacularly at the age of 85 — he didn't commit suicide, fade away in a sanitarium or jump from a tall building. But then, people are always raising memorials to famous generals, statesmen, animals and presidents, even. Why not for Bard Burgess?

There is something straightforward and solid in that purple cow poem. Take the first breathless line: "I never saw a purple cow." Lots of other poets would probably have confused millions of students (to say nothing of their parents) by writing, say: "Mine orbs hast ne'er even entranced on porphyrogenita bovine." But Burgess, in his clear-cut way, wants you to know he is talking about a purple cow, not a white bull.

Then comes the next line: "I never hope to see one;" At first glance you might strike this off as just another frustrated poet mulling around in his own despair. But if you analyze the thought you see that Burgess has cleverly captured all the yearning and heart-breaking confusion of the American citizen who never again hopes to see meat prices down to the point where he can buy a cow, purple or otherwise.

Burgess comes out forceful and commanding in the third line: "But I can tell you anyway." He doesn't hint, strain, weave, whisper or intimate what he wants you to guess at. He comes right out and tells you. He is definitely not of that school of poets who like to take off their shoes and socks and skip barefooted through acres of iambic pentameters, elegiac distichs, satirical symbolism and onomatopoeia. For downright earthy and straight-from-the-shoulder writing Burgess will probably rank with such other literary giants as President Truman, Mae West, and what's-his-name, the man who wrote "Casey at the Bat."

Lastly comes the socks, the punch line of this silo soliloquy: "I'd rather see than be one." To anyone who has an ounce of roundelay in him that last line sums up the mystery. That indefinable something for which most poets are forever striving — namely, in this case, how in the heck can you get white milk from a purple cow. That alone should insure Burgess a statue in Bush's pasture.

The Safety Valve

(Contributions to this column should be limited to 300 words. Write only on one side of paper; give name and full address. Poetry is not accepted.)

To the Editor:
Regarding the letters of Mr. Dean and C. F. Borth: The thing that makes our life the way it is today is not Hollywood. It is us right here at home. So why don't we take our heads out of the sand, and look this immoral disgusting life around us straight in the face? It came to my notice when my first child started school — when the statement was brought home, that if the parents could only be educated it could then be possible to do something about teaching the children. x x x
I've watched the authority and respect to the parent diminish and be replaced by lying disrespect, because the children have been led away from home all day and till 9 and 10:30 every school night, Saturdays all day, with planned away-from-home activities, till it becomes necessary for both parents to work in order to keep up with growing outside-the-home expense demands from the modern child. Parents have become simply expense accounts for today's impudent child born 6 to 32 years especially 13 to 32. Ninety per cent of the married ones from 18 to 32 drink, smoke and take dope in some form. As late as two months ago I saw young fathers between 23 and 28 years old feed toddling babies enough beer to make them less all sense of coordination. I've walked to greater Salem from west Salem nearly every day and

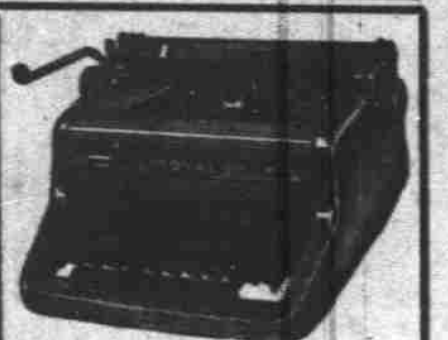
have seen children from infants to all ages crying locked or left in cars in front of beer parlors while the parents slurp beer. x x x x
Young parents roam the streets in our town day and night lugging along small children, looking for a thrill or excitement. Young mothers and fathers dump their children anywhere they can with anyone — or leave the child at home alone — and go roaming, as they call it. Why is all this you say? Because the best read and best educated generation of parents the world has had have been reduced to puppets of disrespect through too much outside interference.
No, it isn't Hollywood or the movies alone. It's you — and me — Mr. and Mrs. America. x x x x
Leave the car home sometime and just walk and look and listen to your town.
Pearl and Ruff. McVey
1343 6th Street, Salem.
P. S. There are over 8000 children school age in Salem. You can't find over 1500 in all the churches put together on Sunday. That percentage is true for all ages.
Quote for the Day
Be ye strong, and let not your hands be weak; for your work shall be rewarded.
-11 Chronicles 15:7

Mothers Club At Auburn Holds Meeting

AUBURN — The first meeting of the new school year for the Auburn Mothers club was held at the school house Thursday night. There were 25 mothers present. Last year's president, Mrs. Douglas Freeborn introduced the new president, Mrs. Dale Olson, who presided. One committee named, the ways and means, will have serving Mrs. Dale Sullivan, Mrs. Loran Richie, Mrs. Ralph Heath, and Mrs. Arlo McLain.
The room of Mrs. Glenn Laverly received the award for the largest percentage of mothers present. Joy Freier, who had received the scholarship for last summer 4-H classes at Corvallis from the club gave her report of activities at the session. Mrs. George Starr, leader of the Auburn Rabbit club spoke in the interest of the organization of new clubs this fall. She also presented the awards received by members at the county show and the state fair. Meetings will be held the third

Thursday at 8 p.m. in the school house.

It is believed that if a machine were built to simulate all the nerve connections of a human brain it would take a skyscraper to house it, the power of Niagara Falls to run it and all of the water in Niagara Falls to cool it.



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Questions on Heredity May Spot Diseases

By Allen L. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Reporter
MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22 — (AP) — Questions about your family sometimes can spot rare diseases and save life.

The questions concern family history, to learn whether there are hereditary diseases that show up because of intermarriage of close relatives.
This approach is medical use of genetics, the science of heredity. It can help doctors in diagnosing various puzzling diseases, and in calculating the patient's chances against it. Dr. F. Clark Fraser, assistant professor of the department of genetics, McGill university, Montreal, told the American Institute of Biological sciences.

Knowledge of heredity has grown steadily in the last 50 years. This medical use is one of the direct human benefits from this young science.
So far, Dr. Fraser said, it is mainly helpful in spotting rare diseases, ones that might often be mistaken for something else. Going into the family history often gives a vital clue.

A rare form of heart disease was diagnosed in one child after it was learned that the parents were first cousins, he said. Marriage of relatives heightens the chances that certain diseases will appear in the children. There is more chance that a recessive gene, or carrier unit of heredity, will come to the fore.
In this heart disease, sugar is stored in the heart muscles. The parents were told that there was one chance in four that subsequent children would also have the disease. Dr. Fraser said.

Water diabetes has been found to run back in families for four or five generations. This disease differs from sugar diabetes. In water diabetes, the kidneys fail to re-absorb water, and they excrete too much water, causing excessive thirst. It's due to a fault in the pituitary gland.
Water Diabetes
A child's disease was diagnosed accurately as water diabetes after questions brought out a history of kidney disease in the family.

In one family, three out of five children had dislocations of the hip, and clubfoot, Dr. Fraser said. The parents were related, indicating that a recessive gene was the villain. If this fact had been realized after the birth of the first deformed child, the parents could have been warned that the prospects for the next children also were bad.

Two children in another family were born with no adrenal cortex, part of the adrenal gland. The first one died. The second child is living because the trouble was recognized. The child gets daily doses of an adrenal extract, plus salt, to make up the deficiency. The parents were fourth cousins.
Other kinds of diseases seem to run in families, and not because of inter-marriage of relatives. In early stages, such diseases may resemble other illnesses. The genetic history can help doctors put their finger sooner on the actual cause of the trouble.
Dr. Fraser now is setting up a department of medical genetics at Children's Memorial hospital, Montreal, to make more effective use of genetic science in medicine.

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