

The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1884

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Ave"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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.

Blest Be The Brides

What woman, however old, has not the bridal-favours and raiment stowed away, and packed in lavender, in the inmost cupboards of her heart?—Thackeray.

Our Jermye English has done a beautiful job with The Statesman's Brides edition. And why shouldn't she? For this, to a society editor who's rather attend weddings than do anything else, was no mere work-a-day assignment but a labor of love—entailing much the same kind of hard work and worry and fuss and fun as the weddings that are society's favorite productions.

Brides are Jermye's favorite people, and she's not alone in that opinion. Bridesmaids, fathers of brides and storekeepers all love brides for obvious reasons. Other women of all ages regard brides with mixed feelings—a little envy, a little condescension, and a cordial and knowing welcome into the sorority.

For women know that brides are very perishable things. Brides are soon has-beens; every wife is a has-been bride and every bride is soon a wife. Maybe that's why women weep at weddings and beam on brides. For weddings (some-one else's) are times when the inmost cupboards of their hearts are unlocked, the somethings borrowed and blue remembered, the old lace and satin recalled, and for a moment the radiance of a wedding day recaptured.

Thus, while for the brides-elect Jermye's edition is a preview of things to come, for almost every other woman Statesman reader this edition is a sort of memory book—one which will be read from cover to cover, sentimentally, with blessings on the brides and a sigh for the past.

Segregation Need at Pen

The fatal knifing of a young convict at the state penitentiary points up Warden O'Malley's problem of keeping jailbirds of a feather flocked together, and is evidence of the need for complete segregation facilities. Supporters of an intermediate institution will cite this as a case in point.

The Harwood-Worley case comprises the elements which make up the argument for segregation of comparatively new offenders from "hardened" or "habitual" criminals.

The danger that latent homosexuality will become overt is always present wherever men—or women—are grouped together. Since there's little agreement as to what to do about confirmed homosexuals, the aim of penitentiary officials is to segregate the men with known "homo" tendencies from the other inmates. Too often newcomers are persuaded to become initiates in the "homo" clan if they mingle with the old-timers at work and in the cells.

There is no way now to segregate "homos" from the others at the penitentiary. O'Malley says. However, when the new cell block is completed this fall, he plans to keep the "homos" to themselves—separate from other inmates day and night except during meals at the mess hall.

This arrangement will serve for several years but as the state's population grows and prison intake increases, more buildings will be necessary to continue strict segregation. O'Malley strongly believes it would be wiser, more practical and more economical in the long run to build an intermediate institution than to keep adding on to penitentiary facilities. A prison

with more than 1500 men would be too large and unwieldy. With an intermediate institution to handle men deemed more likely to accept rehabilitation, the present pen building program ought to be adequate for 10 years, O'Malley says. Then the intermediate institution, like MacLaren School of Boys at Woodburn, could emphasize education and vocational training in an attempt to reclaim men for useful life, while the more-or-less hardened convicts at the pen would put their "time" to constructive use in prison industries.

The arguments for an intermediate institution are convincing, and go even beyond the sexual angle, although there's going to be some debate about where to draw the line between penitentiary material and rehabilitation potential. Nevertheless, a third prison-type institution would be desirable and may even become absolutely necessary. Some say it is already necessary.

But Oregon citizens have to look at these problems from a wider perspective. We have to consider the needs of all the state institutions and wards. Of financial necessity we have to place relative values and decide on which "must" come first. Everything can't be done at once.

That is why, now, when the killing of the young convict naturally gives impetus to the movement for an intermediate institution, we urge caution and a calm reevaluation of the entire state picture. Even if we are agreed that such an institution is desirable and necessary, perhaps there are more immediate needs. The intermediate institution may be inevitable, but in the meantime prison officials will have to do the best they can with what they've got.

Warden O'Malley has received criticism for not doing everything he plans at once. We say, give the man time to do the job he's set out to do. Somehow, newcomers should not be made cellmates of homosexuals. And we trust there will be no more killings at the penitentiary.

Christian Concepts and the AA

Alcoholics Anonymous is gaining in repute and in membership and its work in many cases is little short of miraculous. Why? Perhaps every reason that could be given to answer that question is contained in two inscriptions at the North Commercial Street headquarters of a Salem AA group and in an expression of a member at a recent meeting.

The inscriptions are: "Tolerance; Honesty; Humility; Sincerity;" and "God grant me the serenity to accept things I cannot change, courage to change things I can, and wisdom to know the difference." The expression was: "We accept God as we understand Him."

The AA makes no pretense of being primarily a religious organization. But its concept is the concept of Christianity and its never-ending work one of the finest services in the history of humanity.

A gentle shower of checks starts falling over Oregon, this time from the state bonus fund. Veterans receiving the checks have had the luxury of spending it in imagination many times over since it was authorized in 1950. It's a free country and recipients may do what they will with their money. If in any doubt the wee wife will have several suggestions.

Harriman Walking Tightrope Toward Demo President Nomination with Obstacles Ahead

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — Does W. Averell Harriman have a serious chance for the Democratic nomination? It is time to ask this question, since Harriman's remarkable victory over Sen. Estes Kefauver in the Democratic primary here in Washington.

For all his great ability, he has been hard to take. Harriman, a shy and very wealthy man who has never run for political office before, really seriously as a Presidential candidate. But a man who can beat the formidable Kefauver by four to one, even in a relatively obscure primary contest, cannot be laughed off. Harriman has been displaying an impressive combination of courage and shrewdness in his new political role.

Especially since the primary here, a good many hard-headed political professionals are beginning to think that he just might make it.

The Harriman strategy is clearly a sort of bold three-horse parlay. The first assumption is that Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois will be right out of the running by convention time. Harriman himself asserts that he is in the race to the end, Stevenson or no Stevenson. But his warmest supporters privately agree that Harriman will stand very little chance indeed, if Stevenson lets it be known that he will run.

Intimates who have recently talked to Stevenson at length have come away convinced that

the odds are slightly in favor of his becoming a candidate, especially if Sen. Robert A. Taft is nominated by the Republicans. Yet Stevenson does have strong personal and other reasons for not wanting the nomination. And Stevenson has promised his old friend Harriman that, if he does take himself right out of the race, he will do what he can to help Harriman. With Stevenson out of the running, Harriman backers claim, Harriman will go to the convention with a first ballot strength of over 300 votes.

The second assumption on which the Harriman strategy is obviously based is that there will be a crucial struggle at the Convention between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party on the civil rights issue. Harriman himself is passionately sincere in his advocacy of all-out civil rights legislation. But as Harriman's own victory in the Washington primary strikingly showed, the civil rights issue is also a matter of enormous practical political importance. It is a burning issue among the minorities in the big cities, and the Democratic leaders in the Northern industrial areas must have this minority vote in order to win.

A Northern bloc, led by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, and Herbert Lehman, of New York, has already been organized, to write the strongest possible civil rights plank into the Democratic platform, come what may. This bloc probably has the votes to triumph over other leaders who favor compromise with the South.

Such a triumph, it is reasoned, will be a victory for Harriman, and a bad setback for the front-running Kefauver, who stands on civil rights has been equivocal. For example, Sen. Humphrey (who will control a crucial forty or so uncommitted votes from his area) could not comfortably lead a bitter fight on civil rights, and then support the lukewarm Kefauver after winning his fight. Other Northern leaders, with the cru-

cial minority vote in mind, will come over to Harriman.

The third part of the Harriman three-horse parlay assumes the support of President Truman when the chips are down. As Truman is reported to have remarked to one White House visitor, "A lot of people forget that a President of the United States, even when he's not a candidate himself, has a lot to say about who gets nominated." In the Harriman camp, Truman is credited with controlling upwards of 200 votes at the convention, and in the election many more. If Stevenson is out of the running, it is reasoned, these votes should go to Harriman, the only candidate who has gone down the line for the whole Truman program.

Obviously all three assumptions on which the Harriman strategy is based are risky in the extreme. There will be plenty of Democratic leaders, North and South, who will want all costs to avoid a party split on the civil rights issue. Harriman's all-out stand on the whole Fair Deal program, including civil rights, involves the danger of his becoming an essentially of a regional candidate, like Sen. Richard Russell, with strong sectional support, but without the support necessary for a clear majority.

Truman, while admiring Harriman's effort, is reportedly by no means convinced that Harriman can so quickly transform himself into a winning candidate. And the riskiest assumption of all, of course, is that Stevenson will refuse to become a candidate.

For example, there are plenty of other hurdles a "united party" drive for the well-known Alben Barkley, or a sudden switch of the Kefauver supporters to Sen. Paul Douglas, which is not to be ruled out. Yet any three-horse parlay is a risky business, and Harriman's bold venture should at least be well worth watching.

(Copyright, 1952, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

LEAP YEAR VAMP



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

publicized agency that the people have been little aware of other methods of conserving soil and maintaining fertility. There are old and successful methods. In fact, they have long been recognized as good farm practice. They involve rotation of crops, use of fertilizers (animal manure, commercial fertilizers) and planting of legumes to fix nitrogen in the soil.

These are methods by which the fertility of the soil has been maintained for centuries in older countries. For instance, in Western Europe grain yields of eight to twelve bushels an acre 150 years ago have been raised to 30 or 40 bushels at present through good farming practices. Dr. Bradford reports that experimental plot at the University of Illinois wherein during a 70-year term by crop rotation and modest application of farm manure and fertilizer crop yields have been increased 32 per cent.

Recently the Pendleton East Oregonian reported that astonishing results are being obtained on Umatilla wheat farms through addition of anhydrous ammonia or nitrates to soils deficient in nitrogen. Experts have found by spraying weeds with 2-4-D and use of fertilizer it is possible to crop the land every year. This offers great possibilities in the way of increasing food production.

Dr. Bradford sums up his chapter by saying that "if our descendants a hundred years from now fail to produce enough food for themselves it will be because they fail to make use of the knowledge and materials which modern science has placed at their disposal. It will not be because of mistakes made prior to 1950 in managing our soils."

This does not mean there is no need to stop gully-washing. Topsoil washed away is gone forever and rebuilding it is a slow and costly process. Farm lands in the South especially are exposed to heavy erosion because of their driving rains and mild winters. But holding topsoil is only a minor part of the job of maintaining adequate farm production.

What the public at large is not aware of is the political pulling and hauling over conservation. Besides the Soil Conservation Service the Production and Marketing Administration, also a division of the Department of Agriculture, sends out government checks to farmers who adopt approved conservation practices. And the extension service and experiment stations of land grant colleges are also working at the job. Farmer conscience has been pricked over the rivalries and over among these agencies the subsidies for doing what farmers ought to do on their own motion. The Farm Bureau has led in this protest, thus far without success.

To sum up: There is no prospect of the exhaustion of our soil productivity if farmers handle their lands properly. There is need for an overhaul of the government program in behalf of soil conservation in the interest of efficiency and harmony and economy. To accomplish this, however, calls for suspending farm and congressional politics while able and informed persons chart a fresh program and are given power to put it into effect.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

HARPOON VENTURE, by Gavin Maxwell (Viking, \$4.75)

Long before war's end, Maxwell, a major, decided that once victory was won, he'd go so far away from London and other big cities he'd never again near the whistle and crunch of a bomb. So he bought Soay, an island in the Hebrides, or is that a Hebride, and, rejecting one commercial possibility after another, finally put his money, and some he borrowed, into shark fishing. It was not, for him, a successful venture financially, but it was romantic, exciting, and good book material.

His prey was the basking shark. Those he landed at his factory at Soay ran to about 30 feet long, which is a lot of fish, but some of those that got away... it happens to all fishermen... would have measured perhaps 40 feet.

His first catch, a she, was only 25 feet long, 18 feet around her middle, with a skin like a hedgehog's and a mouth, you can imagine, that must have been as big as a barn door; a lamprey that had fastened on her belly

and wriggled away as the shark was rolled over was six feet long. When the harpoon bit into her, she gave her tail a flip that kicked up a wave, and she towed the boat for two hours. The rope tied to her was as rigid as a telegraph pole. It took from noon to dusk to get her calmed down and towed ashore... and dead and with her head cut off, she like the others might twitch, shiver and jerk as long as four days afterward.

Most of the profit was supposed to be in the liver oil. But Maxwell also experimented with glue, fish manure, shark leather and meat; one thing that was no help to the final balancing of the books was too little salt in the salted meat, so that 16 tons of it turned spectacularly to rot.

In one lurch and out another for several long summers, he saw lots of whales, seals and sharks but never, he says in an appendix, one of those Loch Ness monsters. Rows of fins of meandering basking sharks could look like a monster, he admits; and he also admits that the sea may still hide some unsolved secrets.

Congressional Quiz

Q—I see Vice President Barkley voted the other day for the first time in two years. What was it all about?

A—As Senate president, the "Veep" can vote only in case of a tie. He voted "yea" June 4 to break a 41-41 tie, thus saving from defeat an act amendent to continue the public-labor-industry makeup of the Wage-Stabilization Board, but strip it of most wage disputes powers.

Q—Does Congress have any say about the agreements the U. S. and other countries made May 26 and 27 with West Germany?

A—As treaties, the agreements must have U. S. Senate approval, by two-thirds vote of those present.

Q—Is there anything in the foreign aid bill to keep the government from using some of the money to "sell" the program in the U. S.?

A—The Senate May 28 approved 52-19 an amendment by Henry C. Dworshak (R-Idaho) to bar spending for the dissemination within the U. S. of "general propaganda in support of the Mutual Security Program, or to pay expenses of Americans going abroad to get background for "publicizing" the program within the United States. Senate-House conferees said this would interfere with regular information releases about foreign aid activity. The bill received final Congressional approval June 9.

Fun With A Camera

By Dr. HENRY MORRIS

At the International Kiwanis convention in Seattle last week there were 12,000 to 13,000 people and I would estimate there were over 500 camera fans taking picture of everything.

They seemed to be able to find an unlimited number of objects to photograph. When they return from this vacation they will have reminders of their trek that money will not buy.

Some ideal pictures are taken on misty mornings. Misty mornings are peculiarly mornings of mood—they acquire a strange mystery that lends a newness and charm the camera user would do well to attempt recording photographically. The sharp lines and clear distinction of subject matter that are revealed by normal lighting are softened and shrouded.

Mood pictures, if you like them, are more likely to present themselves either shortly after sunrise or about the time that the sun goes to rest. Pictures on or near quite large bodies of water, if quite a brisk wind is present, are constantly changing.

Be ready to shoot at the exact moment that the picture appears to your liking. One of these pictures may be just what you are looking for an ideal Christmas card.

Equipment of Jersey Guard Sent to Korea

WILDWOOD, N. J. (AP) — The federal government has found it necessary to borrow equipment from the New Jersey National Guard to help meet the emergency in Korea, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll said Saturday night.

"It is a great American tragedy," he added, "that in spite of the billions spent for defense, the federal government must come to a state to borrow equipment to meet an emergency."

The Republican governor did not elaborate in his speech to the New Jersey Disabled American Veterans convention on how much and what type equipment has been borrowed for use in Korea.

The Army disclosed late in March that Army units in this country, including the National Guard and the reserves, must turn in thousands of tanks and other vehicles to meet U.S. priority shipments to the Allied build-up overseas.

The Army said it planned to substitute older, World War II type equipment so that most reserve and national guard units would be equipped for summer training.

U.N. Informs Reds, No More Concessions

MUNSAN (AP)—The United Nations will make no more concessions to gain an armistice, the Communists were told Sunday at the Korean truce negotiations. Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., chief UN negotiator, said the only change which could now be made was in the number of war prisoners to be returned to North Korea and China of their own free will.

Harrison said any prisoner now held by the Allies could make a voluntary change in his decision for or against repatriation. Sunday's session, the 87th plenary

meeting of the full truce delegations, lasted only 21 minutes. At Communist insistence the negotiators will meet again Monday. Gen. Nam Il, top Red negotiator, again called the Allied plan for voluntary repatriation of war prisoners "unfair, unreasonable and a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention."

The Reds ignored Harrison's disclosure Saturday that the Soviet Union advocated voluntary repatriation of war prisoners in World War II.

SPANISH GOLD

LARAMIE, Wyo. (INS)—Wyoming University's archives department has records which show that Spaniards attempted to mine gold in Lake De Smet in Wyoming, preceding Anglo-Saxon operations many years later.

FREE !!

Self-teaching touch typing instruction book with all rentals of 3 months or longer.

Lowest Rates—All Makes

\$2.50 to \$4.50 per mo. Rental payment will apply toward purchase.



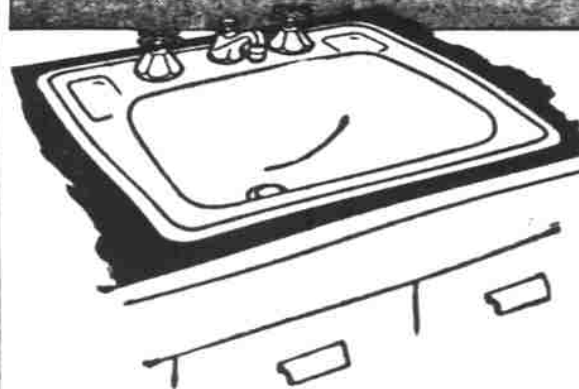
Authorized Agents for Royal Standard, Royal-Corona, Remington-Portables.

KAY TYPEWRITER CO.

223 N. High St. Phone 3-8095

For custom-built counter tops...

The HIGHLYN Lavatory AMERICAN Standard

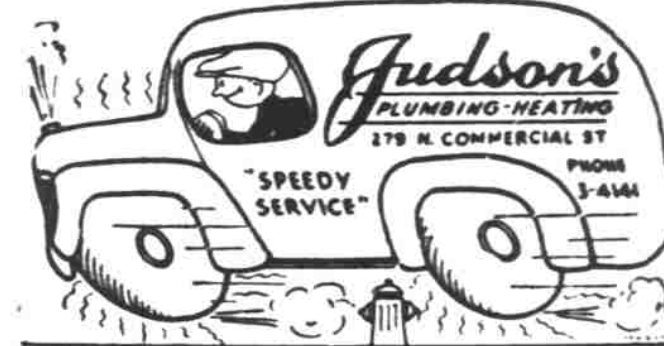


AS LOW AS \$5.00 PER MONTH plus installation. Only 10% down 3 full years to pay.

● Made of sturdy cast iron heavily coated with acid-resisting or regular enamel, the Highlyn can be used with custom-built counter tops to form a lavatory-dressing table. 20 x 18 inch size allows plenty of counter area, yet permits installation in small rooms. Choice of white or colors.

WHY WAIT? Modernize NOW!

LIBERAL TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE ON USED FIXTURES



HEAR BETTER!



2 Models! 2 Colors!

Get more out of life! Enjoy the wonderful world of sound with a tiny, lightweight Zenith "Royal" or extra-powerful "Super-Royal" Hearing Aid. Zenith's combination of 4 famous features cannot be found in any other hearing aid at any price.

EBONY FINISH. New! Ideal for those who prefer the smart styling and subdued appearance of a handsome black case. GOLDEN FINISH. Unsurpassed in beauty and elegance of design... truly a quality instrument with the quality look!



Check these features!

- Exclusive PermaPhone
- Reserve Battery Switch
- 4-Position Tone Control
- Fingertip Volume Control

\$75

Done Conduction Devices available at moderate extra cost.

10-DAY RETURN PRIVILEGE

Batteries and Repairs for All Makes and Models of Hearing Aids

MORRIS OPTICAL CO.

A Complete Optical Service

444 State Street

Phone 3-5528

BECKE

WADSWORTH

"All Kinds of Insurance and Surety Bonds"

562 State St. Opposite Court House

Phone 4-3333