

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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The NEA Defends Democracy

When the boogymen, both professional and amateur, spread their poison about the American public school system they run into a hornet's nest. For those in or connected with or interested in the public schools are about the strongest force in American public opinion, once they are roused to action. And the National Education Association, with its related state and local associations, is a political as well as professional powerhouse.

The NEA has been meeting in Detroit; and it is refreshing to note that it meets head-on in the campaign of slander and innuendo which has been fomented and conducted by various organizations and individuals professing to see Communists lurking under every teacher's desk and "between the lines" of textbooks. The NEA has a commission for the "defense of democracy through education," which serves as the fighting battalion of embattled educators. It is ready to meet charges with facts and to defend as basic to democracy instruction of youth of America in the facts about the world in which they live.

The present focus of attack by the boogymen is on United Nations and its related United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Its basis is the fear that support of these organizations sounds the deathknell of the United States. The facts are of course that United Nations is an international organization of extremely limited powers, and UNESCO has no powers whatever—it is merely an agency trying through international association to promote better world understanding and lift the lot of peoples everywhere.

What a contrast from the enthusiasm with which United Nations was greeted when its Charter was adopted in San Francisco in 1945. Then there was hope that this body might really succeed in preserving peace. That it has not done more than it has been not so much the failure of U.N. as of the Big Powers who have not yet agreed on a peace to end the second world war. In spite of the division of the world into two Grand Alliances which fail to entrust U.N. with authority to settle their differences U.N. remains a forum for debate and its machinery is available for use whenever the principal powers will agree.

In any event students in our schools need to be taught the facts about such organizations, including the hopes that are entertained for their success and the part which the United States should play in them and in the world. We do our growing youth an injury if we teach them only past history and fail to relate it to current events. Knowledge will give them power to cope with the problems they must meet in their generation.

No teaching should be tolerated which contemplates or encourages violent revolution or disparages the achievements and the goals of our own form of government. But the very core of our democratic form of government is to provide machinery for change and evolution, by peaceful means, at the will of the majority of the people. The system has worked pretty well for 176 years; and a great deal of credit for its success goes to the school system and to the teachers and administrators who have held to the faith announced in the Declaration of Independence and framed in workable form in the Constitution.

In fighting to preserve reasonable freedoms within the schoolroom the schoolteachers

through the NEA are not only protecting themselves but protecting the institutions of our government and the principles on which it is founded.

Oh You "Sen Sen"

Ammoniated dentifrices held the stage only a short time. Now chlorophyll (not chlorinated) toothpastes are all the rage. What makes the grass green is used now to sweeten the breath. What this will do to sales of Listerine, Sen Sen and other deodorants is easy to guess.

This chlorophyll business has jumped to \$100 million a year dimensions almost overnight. Besides going into dental creams it is used in chewing gum, dogfood, shampoos, shoe linings. This last use will be a boon if it really succeeds in stopping pop's feet from stinking. We're a little worried over green chewing gum though—will it do away with the market for our mint oil?

According to an article in the Philadelphia Bulletin, credit for discovering the practical uses of chlorophyll goes to a scientist, Dr. Benjamin Grushkin of Temple University. He had been experimenting with chlorophyll in connection with his laboratory work. Once he suggested use of chlorophyll on a patient suffering from an ulcer-like wound which emitted a foul odor. The application stopped the odor and started the wound to healing. Later he took out a patent for the therapeutic use of chlorophyll, assigning the patent to a Foundation which had financed his research. The Foundation licenses commercial users of the patent.

It didn't take pharmaceutical houses and makers of dentifrices and deodorants to "smell" the profit possibilities in exploiting chlorophyll-treated products. Bathroom washbowls soon became tinted green with the stuff (which called for a new ingredient to prevent staining).

A scientist, an alert businessman, an advertising agency—that's how a modern business was born.

The Oregon Statesman of Salem thinks the farm expert crazy who has stated that rural residents of the Columbia basin counties of Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow live best among the farmers of the Pacific coast. Doesn't the Salem paper realize that the wheat farmers in eastern Oregon are judged on the cars they drive? The rich drive Cadillacs and the not-so-rich drive Oldsmobiles.—Hood River News.

The News does us wrong. We would readily take the expert's word on the prosperity of the wheatgrowers of Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow counties who enjoy government price supports and then vote Republican. What we did doubt was his high rating for farmers in Benton county, which has never been distinguished for the quality of its soils.

"Collector's Items" are a funny lot of—well, junk is the word that seems to fit. For instance the matchbook issued when Charles Lindbergh was honored at a luncheon in New York after his solo flight to France is valued at \$100. Clearly the intrinsic value has no relation to the price.

House designers used to make room for a grand piano or at least an upright. Now they'll have to provide a spot for the television receiver and room for their viewers.

With the Fourth on Friday many made out with a three-day holiday. This means a long, if not a lost weekend.

Taft 'Stop-at-Nothing' Tactics to Win GOP Nomination Seen as Old Guards Last Effort

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

CHICAGO—The first hot blast of this embittered Republican convention leaves you both startled and puzzled. The venom engendered between the Taft and Eisenhower forces has to be seen to be believed. And you find yourself wondering how on earth the wounds are ever to be bound up, and how the party is ever to carry the November election, if the candidate who wins here has got to march to victory through rivers of fraternal blood.

The basic trouble, of course, is the split which has plagued the Republican party in all its efforts to regain its former greatness. In certain states, notably in the Midwest, the Party's Old Guard has been a constant thorn in the side of the new style Republicans. The Old Guard backs Taft, Eisenhower is the choice of the moderns, the compromisers and the anti-isolationists.

But this convention differs in one vital particular from the conventions which nominated Wendell Willkie and Thomas E.

Dewey. There is a stop-at-nothing spirit, a willingness to go to any lengths to put Sen. Taft over, which was lacking in the Old Guards' rather feeble comeback bid in other years.

So far as one can judge, this spirit has several sources. Gov. Dewey's surprise defeat in 1948, and Sen. Taft's 1950 victory in Ohio, have inspired the Old Guard with a new self-confidence, for one thing.

For another, there is the personality of Sen. Taft himself. Never forgiving, always ambitious, never inclined to write down his own chances, Taft has now come close to tasting victory in his many months of hard campaigning. And this foretaste of triumph has killed him with a grim determination to get his own way, a scorn and suspicion of his opponent, which he does not trouble to conceal.

Then too, there is the peculiar and unpleasant development symbolized by the Taft-controlled national committee's choice of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy as one of the convention speakers. Every Republican moderate has been excluded from the platform, but McCarthy has been invited to orate.

The meaning is only too plain. Even the Old Guardsmen do not argue that their basic political program has widespread popular appeal. But a majority of them believe there is a lot of vote-getting power in the peculiar brand of right wing demagoguery which was first perfected by Sen. McCarthy, "McCarthyism," which most modern Republicans abhor, is thought of as a great source of strength by many leader of the Taft forces. And the feeling that they have of this new way of getting through to the electorate, is an important factor in the psychology of the Taft Camp.

Finally, there is the simple fact that this convention is the Republican Old Guards' last

chance. The great majority of the key figures, both organization chieftains and financial backers, are actually unlikely to be able to fight again in 1956. In years, as in other ways, these are the older Republicans. And they are all the more furiously set on getting their party back on what they think is the right track, while there is still time.

The Taft steam-roller tactics, the bold adoption of the strategy that won a worthless nomination for William Howard Taft in 1912, are the immediate consequences of the stop-at-nothing spirit that animates the Taft camp. The consequences, if Sen. Taft wins the nomination, are easy to foresee.

Again, the best clue is the selection of Sen. McCarthy as a convention speaker. A stop-at-nothing campaign will follow the stop-at-nothing convention. The experiment, although painful, will be vividly interesting. There will be no fancy attempt to conciliate moderates. Independents, straying Democrats and other such weak spirits. It will be a final test of the number of Americans who really respond to the brand of politics offered by Sen. Taft and the kind of emotional appeal presented by Sen. McCarthy.

As Sen. Taft himself has said, the Republicans will then hope to find their majority among the millions of Americans who do not ordinarily vote. But what if stop-at-nothing tactics do not work, and Gen. Eisenhower is nominated, which is equally likely? The question then will be whether this bitter battle here in Chicago has crippled Gen. Eisenhower in advance, forcing him from making a broad, national-minded campaign. As of today, this also seems to be a genuine danger, which the general and his managers need to guard against very carefully.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

are content with their lot and unconcerned with improving it.

That the world doesn't agree with our own conceptions of religion and of social and political and economic organization doesn't prove that it is going to the devil, and fast. Alien religions are "borrowing" many of the high ethical and social standards of Christianity; and even communism dresses itself up in Democracy.

In our own country the prevailing drives against greed and corruption show that our vital forces are still healthy.

In the face of great and grave problems confronting the world and our own nation one dare not be a bland optimist, assuming as in Voltaire's "Candide" that this is the best of all possible worlds, or with Copeism that day by day, in every way we are getting better and better. No; but the problems offer a challenge. And if we have the right stuff in us we shall lick these problems and go on to face the next batch of troubles. God helps by endowing us with brains and a good conscience. With this equipment man ought to triumph over his own difficulties.

For this philosophy I find good reinforcement in an article "The World Is Growing Better" written by the essayist who does the monthly bulletins for the Royal Bank of Canada. Let me extract a few choice paragraphs from it: "When we take a total view, comparing our existence in 1952 with the ignorance, superstition, brutality and distress of primitive people, we are a little comforted, even though we realize that life is still precarious and chaotic..."

In summary he writes: "Civilization stands for something quite apart from telephones and washing machines and electric lights. It is a matter of inponderables, of delight in things of honour, of grace and of things of the spirit."

"Ours is not a perfect way of life, but it is on the whole better than that of the past and it has a forward-looking pattern." "The greatest failure in our way of life would be to consider it as something complete. At this stage on our road, infinite vistas stretch before us. If we have lost it, we must regain the sense of standing on the threshold of a new historical dispensation. We see infinite fields of knowledge yet to be explored, possibilities yet untouched arising from our wondrous inventions, and the opportunity to put all this knowledge and all these technological discoveries to work together for enlargement of our way of life."

"Looking backward we can picture the birth of the world, the coming of man, the growth of civilization. Looking at today, we sense the value of human freedom, the achievements of science and art, the profusion of material things to make people happy. Looking to the future, we hear a music swelling from innumerable voices, music which is not a dirge but a song of life abounding and triumphant."

The world will get better as men make it better. In the face of the solid achievement of the past now is not the time to wring our hands and invite God to take over the job. Rather we should buckle on our armor and fight whatever battles impend, in good courage and in good faith.

Congressional Quiz

Q—Do the political conventions usually select their nominee for President on the first ballot?

A.—Often. But in 1924, the Democrats balled on delegates 103 times before they settled on John W. Davis, who lost to Calvin Coolidge (R) in the general election. In 1948, President Truman was nominated on the first ballot. Republicans picked Thomas E. Dewey the third time around. In 1944, the first Democratic ballot named Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the GOP took only one ballot to nominate Dewey. In 1940, it was FDR on the first, Wendell Willkie (R) on the sixth.

Q—Are nominations for Presidents at the national convention limited to persons who entered state primary contests?

A.—No. Accredited delegates or non-delegates with special permission make the nominations and can name any native-born American who is at least 35 and has been a U.S. resident for 14 years.

Q—How many new bases would be started under the Arm-

ed Forces Construction bill passed June 12 by the House?

A.—Only three, according to Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee. But the bill would authorize additional construction at 250 bases. The authorization totaled \$2,758,318,000—\$2,089,277,000 for the Air Force, \$383,291,000 for the Army, \$285,750,000 for the Navy. Of the total, \$1,180,418,000 would be spent in the U.S., \$214,555,000 for specified overseas installations, and \$1,363,345,000 for secret projects.

Q—Is Congress doing anything to keep other nations from giving bad breaks to merchant vessels flying the Stars and Stripes?

A.—The Senate Commerce Committee June 11 approved a resolution designed to stop foreign nations from discriminating against American flag ships. During hearings on the measure, private shippers complained of such practices as preferential berthing facilities and reduced port charges and consular fees for non-U.S. ships.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

THE DAMNED, by John D. MacDonald (Gold Medal; 25 cents); THE LONG WAIT, by Mickey Spillane (New American Library; 25 cents); THE PASSIONATE VICTIMS, by Lange Lewis (Bobbs-Merrill; \$2.50)

"Ruthless terror ripped away the mask that hid cold fear," it says on the cover of "The Damned." In Spillane's "whirlwind story," as the publisher calls it, we are promised "plenty of boiling action, racing excitement and suspense, and beautiful and cunning women." On the jacket of the Lewis, we read that "the ferocious and iconoclastic little professor... involves himself with this murder case in the same way a child in a bakery shop becomes involved with a chocolate cupcake—for sheer enjoyment."

As a man who sheerly enjoys a chocolate cupcake, I can't say that any of these three novels which deal professedly with such extremes of violence, criminality and viciousness is exactly my dish. But if these aren't literary, they may perhaps be called litrachoor, and they, or their kind, have an almost irresistible appeal for some readers who themselves, I suppose, would not "burn a fly."

Blood and - thunder, which used to describe a certain type of adventure story, is much too mild and innocent for these novels. The materials, exhibits, vices, weapons, characters, or however they may be classified which these practised authors use include a blood-stained glove, cocaine, marijuana, a harpoon, a revolver, a rifle, mistaken identity, adultery, extort, introvert, pervert, corpses dumped in the drink or dragged into the bushes, sluggings, socks, belts, beautiful girls with, most of the time, their clothes on the backs of chairs.

The Lewis and MacDonald are originals, and the claims made for them seem exaggerated. Of "The Damned" Spillane says, "I wish I had written this book," but it is not in his class. Lewis' novel is understating, which is to say, it drags in the middle.

Czech Reds Accuse Fifteen of Treason

LONDON (AP)—A state court in Communist Czechoslovakia Saturday convicted 15 anti-government intellectuals of high treason and sentenced them to prison for five to 22 years.

Prague Radio said the intellectuals were accused of espionage for the West and conspiracy with the Vatican and the United States to overthrow the Communist regime.

Record Arrests Mark Atlanta's Celebration

ATLANTA (AP)—"Biggest celebration on record," sighed the Atlanta police department Saturday as it counted 650 Fourth of July arrests.

The figure is almost twice the number of arrests recorded July 4 last year.

State Police Stay on Duty

Virtually all state police officers, usually off duty on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, are on assignment over the current long holiday week-end.

State police district headquarters here said it was necessary to assign officers to patrol the highways in the areas where such celebrations as rodeos are in operation. Only a few arrests were reported by state police Friday and Saturday.

"We expect the heaviest travel on the highways Sunday night when celebrants will be enroute home from the coast and mountain resorts," state police said.

Arnold isn't an Arsonist!



He just doesn't have "Continuous Vision"

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There's more to a DIAMOND than meets the eye...



What do you see when you look at a diamond? Its SIZE? But a large shallow stone may weigh less than a deeper one which appears smaller. Its COLOR? But color is a comparative thing... one diamond is of better color than another in fine gradations which are not apparent to an untrained eye. Its BRILLIANCE? But brilliance is a matter of facets and cutting about which you probably know very little. Its FLAWLESSNESS? How could you possibly see a minute flaw without the aid of a gem expert?

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