

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Aw"

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.

Who Laid the Thundereggs?

When we ran a squib asking Phil Brogan of the Bend Bulletin if the thundereggs he writes about were not laid by thunderbirds we were sure of getting a response. Sure enough, and a beautiful essay it was on this minor geological phenomenon.

He scoffs at our theory. Well, we had a tongue-in-the-cheek when we advanced it but Phil goes us one better. When he writes, as he did in his weekly geology piece in the Oregonian and credits this editor with being a "recognized authority on the geology of the state" he had his tongue in both cheeks.

For the enlightenment of our readers—and their enjoyment—we reprint Brogan's response in the Bulletin to our query if thunderbirds laid the thundereggs:

The answer, in a word much shorter than most used in defining a product of the mineral world, is "No."

Thundereggs were mothered by mountains, not by mere birds. Tribesmen, who have lived on the sunrise side of the Oregon Cascades since the distant days when lobes of ice and tongues of flaming rock battled for rights of way in the same mountain canyons, long ago arrived at this conclusion.

Dr. H. C. Dake, Portland mineralogist, said there exists among Indians of the Warm Springs reservation a legend concerning the origin of thundereggs, spherical masses of rock, frequently agate-filled, found in various parts of Jefferson and adjacent counties.

"The legend tells us that these spherical masses were once hurled from the craters of Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson, when the spirits of the mountains were angry," Dr. Dake said. Deep in the flaming pits of the Hood and Jefferson volcanoes lived the Thunder Spirits. They hurled their rocks eastward, across Trout Creek and over the Ochocos. As the eggs left the fiery craters, they were followed by trails of fire, lightning. And when the eggs struck the earth, thunder echoed from cloud banks and reverberated through the Central Oregon hills.

After the anger of the spirits subsided and torrential water slashed through treeless canyons, the strange thundereggs were found in abundance near creek washes and in storm-swept gullies. Certainly here was abundant proof that thundereggs came from the mountains.

Earth scientists, it is true, do not agree with this version of the origin of thundereggs. These savants speak of "silicified claystone," "disintegrated rhyolite" and "silicified rhyolitic mud." But the redman's theory is much easier to understand. Furthermore, tribesmen had only one theory about thundereggs. Geologists have many.

Proof of the redman's theory will be found some day, deep in the heart of a story egg. The saw of a lapidary will cut into a nodule, the halves will fall apart, and there in the scenic agate will be a picture of two mighty mountains—tall Hood and craggy Jefferson in violent eruption.

And falling from the plumes of volcanic smoke will be thundereggs.

Now we are not going to give up so easily as that. Webster's dictionary thus defines thunderbird:

"Among North American Indians, a mythical bird supposed to cause thunder and lightning."

If Noah Webster says that, then surely the thunderbird is at least the grandfather of the thunderegg.

Anyway, thanks Phil, for your delightful and informative story of the thunderegg. And how good you are in helping us fill this yawning column, on a hot summer day.

They're Very Welcome

Tourist registration at Oregon's statehouse tells its own story in regard to this state's place in national attractions. Never has there been such an influx as this year and even with additional help Chief Guide James McGilchrist

Communists' Germ Warfare Charges Seen As Expansion, Improvement of 'Hitler's Lie'

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP Foreign News Analyst

When the United States delegate to the Security Council declared Communist germ warfare charges were a sample of Hitler's "big lie" technique, he barely scratched the surface.

The Russians have adopted virtually all Nazi techniques. Sometimes it is difficult to say who learned from whom.

In some respects, the USSR tight the Nazis. It wasn't until 1937 that Rudolf Hess, then Hitler's spokesman, defined the Nazi Party openly as a world revolutionary movement. Stalin was far ahead of Hitler in this.

Stalin also showed the way to rigid political control over the Army, through the political commissar system first installed by Trotsky. However, the USSR had much to learn from the Nazis. The systems borrowed freely from one another. For example:

Leadership: The "Fuehrer principle," was outlined by Gottfried Feder, author of the Nazi Party program, and adopted by Hitler. It involved a new order and a leader-nation theory. It deified Hitler. Since the war, Soviet communism has taken up the principle with enthusiasm, deifying Stalin in the name of a new order and picturing Russia as the leader-nation.

Methods: To keep power, the Nazis used every means of terror, from psychological bullying to blood-letting purges. Nazi satellite countries were kept in constant fear, their leaders wholly dominated by Berlin. Nazis abroad used funds for the same purposes as Moscow today uses the Communist Party.

The domestic front: The Nazis' national community Volksgemeinschaft placed responsibility on the elite few. It was proclaimed

is plenty busy showing the folks around the Capitol. And the state highway department's travel bureau is receiving a record number of inquiries of all kinds.

Climate, scenery and opportunity all call to the Midwest and East and the call is being answered. There are people who say Oregon, and particularly Salem, have done too little to attract population and industry. But there is no denying that what has been done is effective and that if the area is "growing in spite of itself," it still holds true that it's growing.

Out-state cars are so numerous as hardly to attract individual attention these days. On the highways; at the St. Paul, Molalla and McMinnville Rodeos; at resorts; in the parks and at the beaches—so far as is known no actual count was kept but many have been the comment that no July 4th week end on record ever brought so many.

Unlike the old family dog who was told that he was loved even if he did not have "one bloated particular of economical value," tourists are loved for specific reasons. And those reasons all add up to a prosperous present and future. We hope they feel our friendliness toward them.

Buzz Sawyer, round-the-world trouble-shooter of the comic strips, is getting some help from the United Nations in his fight against desert locusts in the Near East. According to UNESCO an unprecedented peacetime organization under Food and Agricultural Organization of the U.N. is battling the winged plague from the Nile to India. While Buzz is still struggling to get his planes into the air, England, United States and Russia have been supplying aircraft and insecticide for an international aerial spraying operation.

The sports-minded get some relief from the current political tensions by following the try-outs and finals for the U.S. Olympic team which will compete at Helsinki in August. These events are numerous and scattered so popular interest is divided. Attention will focus on Helsinki though when the international Olympic meet comes off.

Colored oleo went on sale in New York state Tuesday when the law repealing the former ban went into effect. Only a few of the states, those with strong dairying interests, retain the ban. Oregon left that group a year ago. Competition now is pretty well stabilized. Some buy butter; others buy margarine.

The gavel to be used at the GOP convention in Chicago this week was made from a rail split by Abe Lincoln. That and the portrait of the Great Emancipator will be about as much of Lincoln as will get into the convention hall.

From the clamor being raised by the Ike forces in Chicago over the decisions of the national committee on seating of delegates one may anticipate an "We wuz robbed" proclamation if Ike loses.

The way the Republican national committee was dividing up the southern delegates suggests the negro version of how the Lord and the Devil divide up the souls in the graveyard: One for you and two for me.

Governor Stevenson of Illinois was hospitalized recently from an attack of kidney stones. Considering all he has had to worry about in recent months one would expect his ailment to be stomach ulcers.

ed as a worker's government, a classless society. The Soviet Union's vaunted "dictatorship of the proletariat" actually is a rigid caste system, with the responsibility in the hands of the few.

Weaknesses: The bulk of the people under the Nazis was cut off from the outside world. Scientific thinking was regimented.

Intellectuals: could express views only in prescribed patterns. The only competition was staged, to please the masters. The situation led to stagnation and confusion. The description fits today's USSR.

Propaganda: Propaganda is truly a frightful weapon in the hands of the expert, wrote a Nazi Party theoretician in the party's heyday. The Nazis aimed their propaganda at the lowest intellectual, deliberately repeated the big lie over and over, recklessly fanned hatred so that the people mistrusted all foreigners and even feared to trust one another. The propaganda went hand in hand with diplomatic, military and economic offensives, just as it does today in the Soviet pattern.

Abroad: the Nazis aimed their propaganda at the soft spots in their foe's armor. The role of Nazi agents was to stir up trouble internally in all countries. In the Nazi satellite countries, the propaganda was accompanied by calculated terror.

The Nazis used the "stoerungskerns"—"kernels of disturbance"—to stir up trouble in other countries. The Soviets use "confusion agents" and similar operatives.

When the Nazi leadership achieved domination of a nation, it changed that country's press, radio, culture and economics to suit Hitler's Third Reich. This is the story of

Soviet satellite countries today.

The Politburo apparently learned well from the Nazis. But the Soviet leaders may have chosen to forget one lesson—what happened to Hitler and his henchmen.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"The Senator's masterly approach to world unrest is having its effect, folks... there isn't an open eye in the convention hall..."

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS



Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES,
by G. B. Harrison (Oxford;
\$3)

Shakespeare will be forever Shakespeare, but one generation after another, coming to him for the first time, takes what it wants and what it needs, and in effect makes its own Shakespeare. So though he is a fixed quality, there is no everlasting fixed idea about him, and a fresh point of view turns up in every century, or half or quarter century.

Harrison, looking with the 1950 eyesight, and out of the 1950 background of particular appetites, receptivities and requirements, examines the tragedies in this first of three proposed volumes. His point of view is not that of the reader, but the theater-goer; he looks at Shakespeare not from the armchair but the seat of the aisle.

Tragedy on the stage, he says, is a broad term, and he restricts it at its finest to "deep tragedy," or "a play which when adequately acted before a suitable audience can produce a complete cleansing of the emotions."

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Because he was rather late in appearing (or, arriving), he did not hear that half of the workers were to be laid off."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "mesdames"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Apathetic, apologetic, apparatus, aptitude.
4. What does the word "credulity" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with da that means "bold; fearless"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "Because he was rather late in appearing (or, arriving), he did not hear that half (omit of) the workers were to be discharged." 2. Pronounce madam, first a as in may, second a as in ask, accent second syllable. 3. Apparatus. 4. The state of believing on slight evidence. "The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity." 5. Dauntless.

plete cleansing of the emotions." This complete cleansing, this catharsis, is not for everyone, he claims, not for instance for weaklings; it's an exaltation reserved only for those with the moral stamina to endure it. And this must be fortunate, since there have not been many dramatists good enough to cause it and perhaps only a dozen dramas on the entire stage. Shakespeare is credited with two of them, "Othello" and "Hamlet," the best constructed of all Shakespeare's tragedies, and "Lear" is "the finest specimen of deep tragedy in English drama." Classifying the works consistently, Harrison has superlatives for others: "Hamlet" is "the most fascinating and interesting" in English; "Antony and Cleopatra" is "the most magnificent of all Shakespeare's plays." But "Lear" and "Othello" remain supreme, for Harrison.

The test of a book about Shakespeare, it seems to me, is does it send us back to the bard himself? In effect, Harrison advises many readers to go to the theater, where readers often enough can't go. Most of us read our Shakespeare, instead of seeing and hearing. It is essential to be reminded that drama belongs on stage, but it's good to remember that reading is a lot better than nothing.

Loran Charts Now Available

Valley residents with a yen to go down to the seas in ships can do it a little more safely now, thanks to a new charting service announced by the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Loran Charts for the entire Pacific coastal area for coastal navigation are now available for \$1 each at the Washington office of the survey. The charts show stations, plot radiobearings, radio-beacons and recommended track lines. Relief of land areas is also indicated.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

The coverage will be so complete that even the trivia will be dredged up and flushed out over the country. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss America will be sitting on the edge of their chairs observing by newspaper and radio and TV what goes on in Chicago. What they cannot see is the pulling and hauling, the trading and dealing, the shifting and the turning which attend a political convention of this importance. For the minor decisions which will determine the major one we must wait for later disclosure.

It will be well therefore not to get too much excited over the speeches and the demonstrations, the boom-boom of drums, the marching of paraders, the glowing tributes of nominating speeches. Lines are too tightly drawn for lightning to strike effectively.

After all the national political convention is a sort of staged orgy, a combination of football rally and Legion convention. But behind the froth and the tumult able men are straining, some of high principle, others of low. And it is out of their tug-of-war that candidacies and issues will be determined.

The real story of the convention will not be written until it is well over. But while the show lasts, let us all take it in.

LANGUAGE DIFFICULT

WINNIPEG (AP)—Bishop Mark LaCroix of the Hudson Bay vicariate said it's taken a long time to teach the northern Eskimos the difference between "Koordguar," meaning Churchill, and "tooksiarvik," meaning church. Once they have learned, however, they do not forget, he says.

Fourth Ballot Average For Republicans to Pick Ticket at Conventions

WASHINGTON (AP)—If the 25th Republican national convention starting in Chicago today nominates a presidential candidate on the fourth ballot, that would hit the average right on the nose.

And a lot of people think that is just about the number of ballots it will take to choose between Senator Robert A. Taft and Dwight D. Eisenhower—if it's to be one or the other.

The Republican party has held 24 conventions starting with 1856. It required an aggregate of 96 ballots to pick its presidential standard bearers, or an average of four ballots to a convention.

It needed only one ballot to pick a candidate at 14 conventions, two at one convention, three at three conventions, and four, six, seven, eight, ten, and thirty-six at one convention each.

The last two conventions, which picked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, nominated on the third 1948 and first 1944.

In the 24 quadrennial elections since the birth of the GOP, the Republicans have won 14 and lost 10. Half of the losses have been in succession starting with 1932. The others were in 1856, 1884, 1892, 1912, and 1916.

Here is a list of past Republican presidential nominees, where they were nominated, number of ballots, number of days convention lasted, and how each candidate fared against Democrat opponents in the November election in electoral votes:

1856—John C. Fremont nominated on second ballot at two-day convention, Philadelphia. Lost to James Buchanan 114 to 174 in electoral votes.

1860—Abraham Lincoln nominated on third at three-day convention, Chicago. Elected over J. C. Breckinridge 180 to 72.

1864—Lincoln nominated on first in two-day convention, Baltimore. Elected over George B. McClellan 212 to 21.

1868—Ulysses S. Grant nominated on first at two-day convention, Chicago. Elected over Horatio Seymour 214 to 80.

1872—Grant nominated on first at two-day convention, Philadelphia. Elected over Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican adopted by the Democrats who died soon after the election. Grant got 286 electoral votes and rest was scattered among five others.

1876—Rutherford B. Hayes nominated on seventh at three-day convention, Cincinnati. Elected over Samuel J. Tilden 185 to 184 after electoral commission investigation.

1880—James A. Garfield nominated on 36th at six-day convention, Chicago. Elected over Winfield S. Hancock 214 to 155.

1884—James G. Blaine nominated on fourth at four-day convention, Chicago. Elected over Cleveland 182 to 219.

1888—Benjamin Harrison nominated on eighth at six-day convention, Chicago. Elected over Cleveland 233 to 168.

1892—Harrison nominated on first at four-day convention, Minneapolis. Lost to Cleveland 145 to 277.

1896—William McKinley nominated on first at three-day convention, St. Louis. Elected over William J. Bryan 271 to 176.

1900—McKinley nominated on first at three-day convention, Philadelphia. Elected over Bryan 292 to 155.

1904—Theodore Roosevelt nominated on first at three-day convention, Chicago. Elected over Alton B. Palmer 336 to 140.

1908—William H. Taft nominated on first at four-day convention, Chicago. Elected over Bryan 321 to 162.

1912—Taft nominated on first at five-day convention, Chicago. Lost to Woodrow Wilson 8 to 435, with Theodore Roosevelt getting 88 as Bull Moose candidate.

1916—Charles E. Hughes nominated on third at four-day convention, Chicago. Lost to Wilson 254 to 277.

1920—Warren G. Harding nominated on first at three-day convention, Chicago. Elected over James M. Cox 404 to 127.

1924—Calvin Coolidge nominated on first at three-day convention, Cleveland. Elected over John W. Davis 382 to 136.

1928—Herbert Hoover nominated on first at four-day convention, Kansas City. Elected over

Alfred E. Smith 444 to 87.

1932—Hoover nominated on first at three-day convention, Chicago. Lost to Franklin D. Roosevelt 59 to 472.

1936—Alfred M. Landon nominated on first at four-day convention, Cleveland. Lost to Roosevelt 8 to 523.

1940—Wendell L. Willkie nominated on sixth at five-day convention, Philadelphia. Lost to Roosevelt 82 to 449.

1944—Thomas E. Dewey nominated on first at three-day convention, Chicago. Lost to Roosevelt 99 to 432.

1948—Dewey nominated on third at five-day convention, Philadelphia. Lost to Harry S. Truman 189 to 303.

OSC Educators Slate Aid to Brazil, Chile

CORVALLIS — Two deans at Oregon State College have accepted invitations of South American governments for technical assistance in forestry and agriculture.

Paul M. Dunn, dean of forestry, will leave late in July for Santiago, Chile, where he will spend a year organizing a school of forestry at the University of Chile.

F. E. Price, dean of agriculture, will spend two or three months in the fall on invitation of the government of Sao Paulo assisting that Brazilian state with its irrigation program.

Dean Dunn's assignment is a joint program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the government of Chile. He also will advise on forestry facilities and do some instructional work.

Dean Price will work with Sao Paulo technicians in a sprinkler irrigation program. He will help organize intensive training courses and assist local specialized organizations in planning their work.

Dunn, head of the OSC forestry school for 10 years, is nationally known in forestry education and recently was elected president of the national Council of Forest School Executives. He is chairman of the state Keep Oregon Green program, a member of the State Board of Forestry and director of the Oregon forest products laboratory on the OSC campus.

Dean Price is recognized as a pioneer leader in sprinkler irrigation in Oregon and the Northwest blossomed into a nationwide west—a development that has blossomed into a nationwide movement. He has conducted extensive research on sprinkler irrigation since 1919 and has written numerous bulletins on this and other agricultural engineering subjects.

Vernon Sheldon to Get Air Force Discharge

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Mass.—Second Lt. Vernon E. Sheldon Jr. of Salem, Ore., is being separated from the United States Air Force following a 14-month tour of duty.

A World War II veteran who served in the European Theatre of Operations, Lt. Sheldon was recalled to duty in April, 1951. He has been assigned as assistant maintenance officer with Flight A, 5th Air Rescue Squadron.

A graduate of Oregon State College, he was called to service while studying law at Willamette University.

His father, V. E. Sheldon Sr., lives at 2514 N. Commercial St.

Centrally located in downtown Salem, the W. T. RIGDON CO. MORTUARY offers ample parking space and convenient access to Salem's cemeteries. Throughout the years, every effort is made to keep facilities modern . . . to better serve Salem. PHONE 3-3173.