The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851 THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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War and Peace in Korea

So many of our hopes of a truce in Korea have proved false that one is not deseived by the latest sign of attempt to compose differences on the prisoner-of-war issue, the one remaining block to an agreement. At least the negotiators are meeting again, and even request for a recess indicates that proposals are under study.

It is logical to assume that what has stimulated the Reds to take the truce negotiations more seriously is the resumption of large-scale aerial warfare by U. N. forces. The mass bombing of North Korean power plants and later of the Korean capital has served to underscore the statement of U. N. negotiators that they were making no concessions on the issue of repatriation of prisoners. It has served also to demonstrate to the Communists that the U. N. has been doing some build-up of its own; that its airforce packs a "powerhouse punch" (no pun intended); that the Reds can have either peace or war, but if they choose war they will get terrible pun-

The Reds profess to be shocked because of the bombings, as shocked they were intended to be. But who started this bloody business anyway? It was the North Koreans who were the aggressors. The U. N. intervened to halt the Red aggression. U. N. forces, chiefly U. S., have halted the aggression and thrown the Reds back of the 38th parallel. As affairs now stand, the Reds have failed in their aggression and the U. N. has succeeded in sustaining the principle of collective security. What remains now is to break off the fighting, in effect restoring the status prior to June 24, 1950. That would leave Korea divided, its towns and industries pretty well shattered: but United Nations would have won. The situation still would be unstable; but it is doubtful if the Reds would soon make another attempt anywhere to grab off territory, unless they want to precipitate global war.

Americans grow weary of the burden they carry and of the misunderstandings they encounter and the foul propaganda spread against them. But they labor and fight in a just cause. If only the victory can be sealed with a peace settlement the sacrifice surely will not prove

Progress in Food Sanitation

Over a hundred persons who attended the picnic of the boilermakers union of Portland last Saturday became ill from food poisoning. The majority quickly recovered and no fatalities ensued. While such reports are not uncommon the years, food sanitation has been vastly imare milk and butter. Staples now are usually in packages. Vegetable counters are kept clean. Food handlers are under check against infectious disease.

When one remembers the conditions which existed in groceries and markets years ago the braces didn't hold. The 1952 gale was even transformation has been marvelous. Where now stronger than that of 1940. The question now cases of food poisoning are rare, in those years is, will the strong wind persist in the Ike quar-"summer complaint" and "inflammation of the ters till November?

bowels" were quite common. There still is risk both from commercial handling of provisions and from carelessness in the home; but we have made great progress in health protection through sanitation and refrigeration. The Portland incident gives an opportunity to note recent progress at the same time that it posts a warning for caution, especially in the summer time, in the handling and serving of foods.

Albert H. Gille

In the passing of Albert H. Gille the state has lost a faithful employe and the City of Salem an honorable and capable councilman; and this writer has lost a good neighbor. Modest and unassuming, Gille was a steady worker for city development. He worked particularly hard for the city manager form of government and is entitled to much credit for the final adoption of this plan. Gille was independent in his views, stuck by what he thought was right-and usually was correct in the decisions he made. A sturdy supporter of good government, Gille set a fine example in public service in the unpaid job of city councilman.

Look West, Politicians

Both Eisenhower and Nixon hail from west of the Missouri River. The former was born in Texas, but grew up in Kansas and claims Kansas really as his home. Nixon was born in California and was elected to Congress and in 1950 to the Senate from California. Geography doubtless had much to do with the choice of Nixon for the vice presidential nomination. It recognizes the growth of the West in population and power. On the same theory Senator Magnuson of Washington is doing some campaigning for the Democratic vice presidential nomination.

The state game commission has fixed the deer season dates for the same weeks as last year: Sept. 27-Oct. 17. The opening may come before the forest fire season is over; but the commission decided these dates are best for the hunting season. The governor still has power to delay the opening if forests are still dry. As a rule September rains come in time to douse the dry woods before Sept. 27th. At least the deerhunters can make a red mark on that date and get ready for their big shoot.

Despite 10 days of hot weather there is still lots of snow in high altitudes. Only last week did road crews get the north entrance highway they are few in proportion to the number of to Diamond Lake opened; and this week they such gatherings that are held annually. Over are turning their snowplows to clear the Rim drive at Crater Lake. The valley heat has been proved. Meats are kept in refrigerated cases, as enough to drive residents to mountain snowfields or seashore breezes.

> GOP conservatives were all braced against another popular gale such as swept Wendell Willkie into the nomination in 1940; but their

Sen. Taft as Veep, MacArthur as Presidential Nominee Convention's 'It Might Have Beens'

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

CHICAGO - "It might have been" is always the theme of convention post mortems. But in the case of the Republican convention

that nominated Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Presidency, the "might have beens were unusually significant. For example, Sen. Robert A. Taft

might have been the vice presidential nominee on the ticket with Gen.

The curious fact is that Sen. Taft wanted the second place on the ticket, or at least some of his leading supporters wanted It for him. After the bal-

lot that named Gen. Elsenhower, the floor - workers of Taft manager David Sinton Ingalls quickly passed the word among the delegations

Stewart Alsop to "encourage" any sentiment for Taft for the second place. Later, when the Eisenhower high commanders assembled to choose the vice presidential nom-

inee, they received messages that

the Ohio senator would be avail-

There was obvious purpose in this seemingly extraordinary suggestion of removing Senator Taft from the activity of the Senate floor to the customary impotence of the Senate ros-

- The nomination of the Ohio senator would have evoked a great convention demonstration, re-asserting Taft's great popularity in the party. It would have constituted both acknowledgement and proof of the Republican Old Guardfaction. It would have allowed the senator, as vice presidential nominee, to hold the whole election campagin on the soc"'ed "fighting" pattern that

he favors. The Taft people calculated in fact, that Taft in the second place might overshadow Eisenhower in the

Among the Eisenhower leaders a considerable minority favored the choice of Taft as being likely to reunite the badly divided Republican party. But Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge and others, for the reasons above given, interposed a powerful; nd absolute veto. Gen. Eisenhower had deputed to them the right of final decision. And so Nixon

Again, Gen. Douglas Mac-Arthur came much closer to figuring as an important candidate than most people suppose. As first reported in this space, Gov. John Fine of Pennsylvania had made his vital decision to throw his Pennsylvania votes to Gen. Eisenhower even before the convention opened. Yet Fine is a devoted MacArthur admirer, and there might still have been bad trouble in the Pennsylvania delegation.

There was bad trouble, of a sort, as a sequel to MacArthur's keynote speech. The same day, Sen. Taft's weakness had already been revealed by the vote on the Langlie rule neutralizing the contested Southern delegations. Certain Taft leaders, including Pennsylvania's G. Mason Owlett and Joseph Pew, began to look with favor on a switch to MacArthur. To prepare the way, however, it was necessary to weaken the Eisenhower drive and this had to be accomplished in the oncoming vote as to which of the Georgia and other contested delegations should be

Gen. MacArthur, who was escorted to the airport by Gev. Fine, seems to have used all his influence to secure Fine's help. There was a moment when Fine at least wavered. Then, Gov. Fine had given his promise to Herbert Brownell te support Gen. Eisenhower en the Georgia issue and the first ballot. Yet the MacArthur danger continued in a different form.

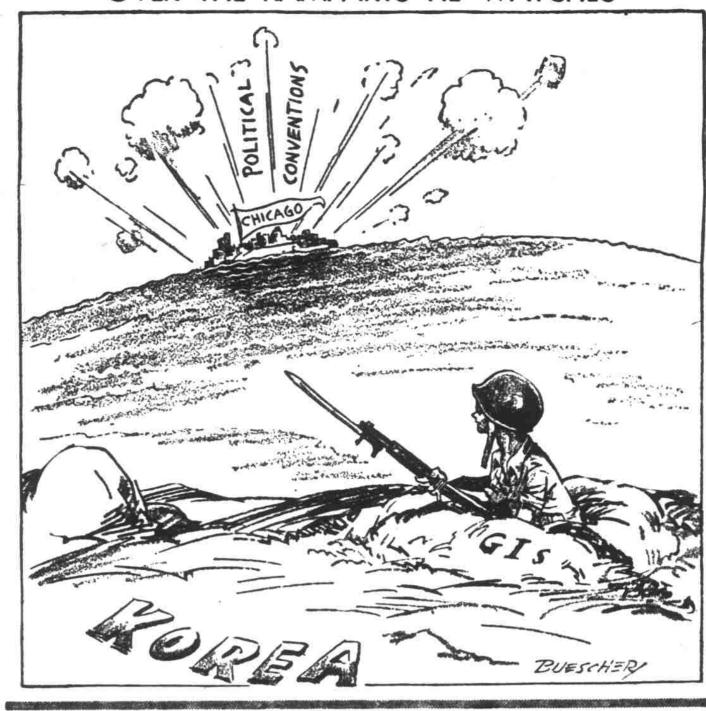
Now the hope was for an indecisive first ballot, which would not nominate Gen. Eisenhower, but would persuade Sen. Taft that he had better withdraw. After such a ballot, it was further hoped Senator Taft could be induced to escort Gen. Mac-Arthur into the convention. In circumstances of utmost drama, Taft was to transfer his support to the general. If this had happened, a great many Pennsylvania votes would have broken from Eisenhower to Mac-Arthur on the next ballot, whether or not with Gov. Fine's consent. It was close enough to happening, at least for the convention amphitheatre management to be warned to prepare a guarded gate for the Taft-Mac-Arthur grand entry.

Fear of this development largely influenced Sen. Lodge and the other Eisenhower leaders to avoid a first ballot on the night of the nominating speeches. That night, the Minnesota switch was not certain, and there were other doubts about Eisenhower's immediate success. If an indecisive first ballet had been taken, the MacArthur enthusiasts would have had time to work on Sen. Taft, who always resisted the proposal that he give his strength to the general. So the balloting was put off until the next day, when the Eisenhower gains

made victory a certainty. Finally, the whole course of the convention might have been changed at the start if Sen. Lodge had accepted the amendment to the Langlie rule offered by Rep. Clarence Brown. The amendment allowed voting rights to only seven Louisiana delegates of the grand contested total of sixty-eight. It looked like a very tempting sure thing. Sen. Lodge, alone and unsupported, was high-pressured to accept this tempting sure thing by Rep. Brown, David Ingalls and three or four other Taft leaders. The meeting was in a stifling little cubby-hole behind the convention rostrum. Lodge was outnumbered, exhausted and shouted down. Many men would have given way. But Lodge did not. And so the famous first vote on the Brown amendment to the Langlie rule was finally taken, and the Eisenhower movement was triumphantly under

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OVER THE RAMPARTS HE WATCHES





Behold the convention delegate. He arrives home from Chicago pooped, parboiled, petulant and perspiring. He is met at the door of the family love nest by Mrs. Delegate and three

or four small alternates. "Well, Rover," says Mrs. Delegate. "How did the battle go this time? You look like somebody used you for a platform plank. Where's your hat?" Drawing himself up weakly to more or less his full height, the delegate fixes his spouse with a blood-shot eye.

"On this, the glorious occasion of my keen returning to the family sanctuary," he intones in a hoarse croak." "let me point out to you, and to our children, and to our children's children that if freedom is to survive in the hearts and minds of-"

"Hold it, Buster," breaks in Mrs. Delegate. "You been using your head for a flag standard again? Where do you get that children's children stuff? We're still in the first generation stage around here, remember? Anyway, stop ranting like a bull elephant. Côme on inside before the neighbors see you."

Once inside our delegate sinks into an easy chair and takes off what's left of his shoes. "Now," demands Mrs. Delegate. "Give us the lowdown on your heroic struggle. First of all, did you conventioneers do anything about the high price of

"One of the most glorious planks in our party platform gives the utmost thought and consideration to-.'

"Plank, shmank," cuts in Mrs. Delegate. "I asked you before you left if you would look into the potato shortage scandal. Did you get together with the spud boys and settle the matter?"

'Once our party is in power, and be in power it shall one day," croaks the delegate. "We shall leave no stone unturned,

"I see," snapped Mrs. Delegate, "nothing on spuds, either. Well, then, how did you vote on the corruption issue? Surely you fellows kicked all those bums out of Washington." "The day of reckoning will come," whispered the delegate

from the depths of his chair. "The clock is turning full cycle. This nation cannot and will not flaunt the will-" "Turn it off, boy," yelps Mrs. Delegate. "I've heard it all,

already. I see you spent all your time running around Chicage again while these momentous issues challenge the very existence, nay the very foundations, of this once-glorious Republic."

From the easy chair comes a loud, steady snore.

"What did Daddy do at the convention?" asks one of the little alternates.

"Nothing!" growls Mrs. Delegate.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"I tell ya, Joe . . . when your wife gets back from vacation and finds the house neat as a pin . . . she'll REALLY be suspious."



(Continued from page 1)

control of the party machinery which made them stand firm. The majority of them, particularly of delegates from over the country, were standing for their principles. They have honest and grave fears for the future of constitutional government and economic freedom in this country if the trends developed under Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman continue. To them Bob Taft is the soldier who has stood to the Senate battle against the assembled hosts of New Dealers, easy spenders, Socialist creepers and Communist caperers. They oppose such innovations as socialized medicine, government housing, federal aid to education; oppose expansion of bureaus into a gargantuan federal establishment impossible for Congress or the President or the country to po-

True enough, Taft was the proper opposite to Roosevelt and Truman, if the choice is to lie between extremes. The majority within the Republican party, however, felt it should move forward and not try to stick to political trenches far in the rear of present-day popular thinking. They wanted no truck with the Socialist avante garde but they felt a moderate program could produce political and social progress without Socialism.

It was easy for the forwardlookers and the eager-beaversfor-victory to scold and ridicule the old guard (which does embrace some odd fossils, to be sure). But for the most part the latter were animated by deep conviction and really thought defeat was better than surrender of principle.

I think their fears were greatly exaggerated; that in a democratic society compromise is necessary to avoid deadlock. Yet I do respect the great body of Republican conservatives for their intense patriotism. They simply are slow to adapt themselves to the changed conditions of our modern social organization. They failed at Chicago because the great majority of Republicans refused to let the party perish for what the latter conceived to be a "lost

Better English By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "It is imperative for all of you children to be here as early as you can." 2. What is the correct pronun-

ciation of "appall"

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Creation, approbation, tention, elation. 4. What does the word "intui-

tion" mean? 5. What is a word beginning with ama that means "to unite"? ANSWERS

1. Say, "It is imperative that all (omit of) you children be here as early as you can." 2. Pronounce second a as in all (not as in pal), accent second syllable. 3. Tension. 4. Instinctive knowledge. "Her intuition led her to the conclusion that they should not go." 5. Amalga-

A federal act in 1862 gave land to each of the states for the estalslishment of colleges and land grant colleges were subsequently established in each state of the United

There are 158 species and subspecies of living and fossil kan-

Literary Guidepost

POETRY IN OUR TIME, by Ba-

bette Deutsch (Holt; \$6) Though the charge has sometimes been brought against fiction, it is more often poetry. along with painting and music, that has been accused of withdrawing from association with ordinary man, of turning obscure, of being a chill, aloof art practiced, practically, in a vacu-

Miss Deutsch, in a remarkably understanding book, serves as poetry's interpreter. Now poetry might disavow that service; it insists it is clear, as clear, Marianne Moore for instance has said, as a poet's natural reticence allows. Yet there is a barrier. though we not poetry may have raised it, and Miss Deutsch, herself a poet, razes it for anyone who wishes it razed. Her field is 1900-1950, and it is also English and American poets, big ones and small, Yeats, Pound, Eliot, Hopkins, Cummings, Stevens, Moore, Auden, Hardy, Jeffers, Rexroth, Masefield, Lindsay, to a total of some 60 who receive more than passing mention.

The material is the poems themselves, and the spirit firing them, from the sober morality of Hardy to the unromanticism of

Kipling, Masters, Sandburg; to imagism, which leads to William Carlos Williams and his severe injunction, "Say it, no ideas but in things"; and on down, or up, orover, to the postwar Auden, Shapiro and others. Miss Deutsch's key figures are Pound, Eliot, Yeats, and Hopkins runs a close fourth. Hopkins' sonnet, "The Windhover," which can appreciably trouble even an earnest devotee of poetry, is picked carefully to its innumerable explicable pieces and put together again, in an admirable exposition of what to find and how to find it. Wallace Stevens will mean more to readers for being called a poet with a sound like that of John Cage's prepared pianos, and for being described as playing on a guitar borrowed from a Picasso painting. So will Hopkins, for having his "sprung

These insights are extraordinarily helpful. They point up our debt to the poet who tries to realize an unusually comprehensive experience more in-tensely and also to realize an unusually intense, if sometimes trivial, experience more compre-

rhythm" compared to tempo ru-

Hollywood on Parade

By GENE HANDSAKER HOLLYWOOD-"High Noon" is 85 minutes of fair to middling suspense based on one of the

in westerns the stalking gun-fight along the deserted streets of a terrified town. Gary Cooper

stars stars in this latest Stanley Kramer production as the U. S. marsh who has just resigned from

office in a small prairie town. A murderer, pardoned, is returning with three henchmen to kill the marshall for sending him to prison. Townspeople urge Cooper, who has just married, to flee on his honeymoon. But he can't bring himself to what he considers cowardly desertion. Neither the town's good men nor its toughs will join his posse. At the end, Gary must face the killers alone.

"High Noon," filmed partly in Follows Brother locations around Sonora, Calif., is excellently photographed. The moody Dimitri Tiomkin score, emphasizing basses and woodwinds and a folk-type composition sung by Tex Ritter, is efscreen, and it covers the same length of time as the picture.

oversimplified their portrait of a brother to the Emerald Isle. town's cowardice. Among scores of pioneering souls, it's reasonable to expect that at least a few would join such a stalwart leader as Cooper. And the tension is tightened so deliberately, between frequent close-ups of oldtime, ticking clocks, as to border on tedium. An interesting supporting cast

includes Mexico's sultry Katy Juardo as a sort of town mystery-woman. Lloyd Bridges is a disgruntled deputy marshal, Thomas Mitchell a civic leader, Otto Kruger, a scared judge. Grave Kelly, a statuesque blonde from Broadway and TV, plays Cooper's scared bride.

Writer-Director Samuel Fuller, who made a hit of the lowbudget "The Steel Helmet," has gone back to his first love, newspapering, for a production of his own, "Park Row" is about the brawling early days of journalism along the New York street where editorial offices were close together.

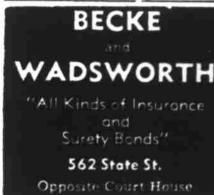
Gene Evans, red-haired star of Fuller's "Steel Helmet" and "Fixed Bayonets," plays a hardup, idealistic young editor who gets backing to start a paper of his own. It's printed on butcher paper, on a steam-driven press, and Evans crusades for causes like a pedestal for the Statue of

Scoffing at his jazzed-up front pages and his campaigns is his bitter rival, a rich and ruthless publisher played by Mary Welch, a newcomer from Broadway. It's a movie that should interest anybody who reads a newspaper.

Winner of Trip

BOSTON (A) - Miss Christine Thompson saw her brother off recently for a visit to their home town in County Galway, Ireland. Then she went to an Irish Counfective. Action starts even while ties Field Day in nearby Brookthe introductory titles are on the line where she took a chance of a prize. To her surprise she won.

The prize was a round-trip But Director Fred Zinnemann plane ticket to Ireland. She packed and Scripter Carl Foreman have up immediately to try to beat her



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