

The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1894

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Earthquakes in Oregon

In 1944 the State System of Higher Education established the Condon Lectureship in memory of Dr. Thomas Condon, eminent early-day geologist in Oregon. Under this lectureship, each year scientists are invited to the state to share their learning with the people of Oregon. To reach a larger audience the lectures are printed for distribution among persons interested.

The latest to speak under this sponsorship was Dr. Perry Byerly, professor of seismology in the University of California. Since California suffers from earthquakes not infrequently, the subject is studied there with intensity. The San Andreas fault causes the most trouble in California and the major earth slippage in that state which generate the earth waves or quakes have occurred along that fault line. Oregon has been spared, within the period of white occupation, from very serious earthquakes, though it caught the end of the Puget Sound earth-slip in April of 1949. This Foreword from the printed lecture, however, is worth calling to public attention:

"The French seismologist, Montessus de Ballore, pointed out that the greater the gradient of the earth's surface in a region, the more liable that region is to have earthquakes. This is often called Ballore's law. There are exceptions in that bit of earth's history which man has observed, i.e. the Alpine region has earthquakes but they are not very large. Nevertheless, high mountains near deep seas usually must be paid for by shaking. During our short historical period, Oregon has been most fortunate in the low price she has had to pay for her magnificent coastline. These lectures are a plea for earthquake resistant building construction in Oregon as a matter of normal foresightedness. Be ready in case it turns out that Ballore's Law is more exacting than we hope it will be."

How long our comparative freedom from earth movements will continue we do not know; but at least Dr. Byerly has warned us of what MAY happen here.

Lady Bug, Fly Away . . .

The lady bug got into Mother Goose and since then hasn't been heard from, except in the rhyme "Lady bug, lady bug, fly away home . . ." Fact is the lady bug doesn't fly and she does have a commercial value. We glean this information from a Business Letter of the First National bank of Phoenix, Ariz., where a man has worked up a thriving business in lady bugs. His lady bugs fly — by airplane. Here is the story:

An air express shipment was received in Phoenix this week and it contained 20,250,000 units. It was lady bugs consigned to a Phoenix business man from one of the gathering crews which he maintains in seven Rocky Mountain states. These and millions of their counterparts are shipped out to farmers all over the United States in two gallon cartons and shipments worth \$50 to \$500 a day are being made now. Lady bugs, it appears, thrive on other leaf-devouring bugs but don't eat greens themselves. So, the trick is to turn the lady bugs loose and thus gain protection. At 60¢ the lady bugs crawl but they do not fly. They are placed around the base of plants during the coolest time of the day and as the temperature rises the bug war begins. They cost from \$7.00 to \$10 a gallon, depending on the season of the year and the readiness of supply. Cotton planters are using them and photographs showing two lady bugs attacking a ferocious cutworm are in evidence.

At least that is one way to use nature to preserve the famous balance of nature.

Cake Victor at Convention

Ralph H. Cake served three terms as Republican national committeeman from Oregon, refusing this year to run again on advice of his doctor. He served through the convention, however, and as an alternate delegate played an important part on the Eisenhower team. In 1944, Cake managed the Willie campaign for the nomination until the latter withdrew after his bad showing in Wisconsin's primary. As a rule, Cake was in opposition to the old guard members who dominated the national committee. This year he took a bad drubbing in committee decisions on the convention, but the latter reversed the committee so decisively that Cake was victor in the end. Cake worked hard for Republi-

can victory in three campaigns and will be in there pitching for Ike this fall. He established himself as a factor on the national scene. Jesse Gard, his successor, got the benefit of Cake's coaching in the convention just ended.

Pauling Gets Passport

The State Department has retreated from its untenable position in denying a passport to Dr. Linus Pauling, head of the chemistry department of California Institute of Technology. The backup was made as the department spokesman said, "on the basis of new evidence and reevaluation of old." Plus, we might add, a general and vigorous protest against such shabby treatment of an eminent scientist who wanted to go abroad on purely scientific missions. Now he and his wife are going to spend six weeks in Paris and London. No Communist, Pauling is a political "free thinker;" but his contribution to scientific research is so great that his political deviations are insignificant. Pauling's passport represents a real victory for intellectual freedom, which is the very root of progress.

Spotlighters

Some one shot and killed a white mare valued at \$1600 on a ranch along the Coquille-Myrtle Point highway. According to the Coos Bay Times spotlighters (those hunting deer at night and using spotlights) are believed to have done the shooting. These gentry are as brazen a gang of meat hounds as one can find. They not only kill deer out of season, but they do so by illegal methods. They shoot most anything whose two eyes reflect the spotlight — cow, horse, or doe deer. Often what they shoot dashes away in the brush to die so the meat is lost even to the law violators. Spotlighters work in this county as well as others, and give the state police a lot of trouble. Those who are caught deserve to get the law's limit in the way of punishment.

Jericho, whose walls fell after the Israelites marched around them 13 times, had 12 walls in the course of its long history, in the opinion of Miss Kenyon, director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. Seven of the walls belonged to the early Bronze age, for Jericho rates as one of the earliest cities of civilization. Miss Kenyon doesn't think the walls fell or tumbled down in an earthquake but anyway the children of Israel entered Canaan and occupied the land.

Averell Harriman is a candidate all right. Though a late starter he is making talk like a candidate. He criticizes the GOP platform, which, of course, doesn't endorse the Fair Deal as he does. For that matter what good were the party platforms of 1948 on such issues as civil rights? Both professed pious purpose to legislate for civil rights; and both parties failed to accomplish a thing in carrying out their platforms. New we'll see how the Democrats whittle out their platform planks.

OPS took ceilings off of canned fruits and vegetables to comply with an amendment to the extended law on price control. The supply has been abundant, with a big stock of the 1951 pack still on hand, so prices have been well below old ceilings. Some items may be marked up, but the old reliable laws of supply and demand under free competition will serve to restrict price advances on most of the canned foods.

The cattle population is expected to jump another four or five million head by next year. And with a bumper crop of corn in sight to fatten the critters the prospect for more beef in 1953 looks good. We do hope, however, that the additions to the cattle herds grow more steaks than ground beef. Of late all the beef seems to be hamburger. What DOES become of the steaks?

Baseball umpires may be the targets of epithets and seat cushions, if bottles are not available; but the real mortality rests this year with baseball managers. They are the ones getting sacked in dozen lots.

Fear of Allied Intervention in German Government Expressed by Socialists

By J.M. ROBERTS Jr.

Associated Press News Analyst

One of the great arguments used in Germany by opponents of the new agreement on relations with the Allies is that instead of being made an autonomous partner, West Germany will really remain in thrall to Britain, France and the United States. This arises from the clause in the convention giving the Allies the right to intervene if there is a threat to liberal democratic order or to the security of Allied defense forces in the country.

The German socialists insist that this means the Allies can decide on their own when an emergency exists and even take over the government.

The complaint is technically correct. The clause was inserted with an eye to protecting Western Europe itself from the destructive cross-currents which would develop in event of a re-birth of Nazism, of a German general staff singing "Deutschland Uber Alles," or of the ascendancy of Communism in West Germany.

It is, as it says on its face, an emergency clause.

The United States was willing to forego it in the belief that real partnership would prove to be the only firm basis of cooperation. A year ago American diplomats thought their European counterparts would see it the same way.

But France, in particular, did not. She wanted a clear and concise guarantee that she would not have to watch idly while some new movement in Germany threatened her as did the rise of Hitler.

She wants to be everlastingly sure that those new German divisions can never be turned against France. And that Germany will not be able to use her new strength to bargain with Russia or, once more, to join with Moscow in an anti-Western entente.

So the intervention clause had to go in.

The Germans have a real guarantee, however, against any capricious use of the clause.

That is the fundamental need of the Allies for German cooperation in defense against Russia, which was the driving motive behind U. S. efforts to get the new agreement.

Only if Germany fell into the hands of new adventurers would she be threatened by re-imposition of Allied occupation power. The Socialists also object to the fact that the new agreement automatically extends itself to include all Germany should there be eventual unification.

This seems to be a legitimate stand.

They do have the record to go on, however, that the Allies will revise all agreements as the mutual benefit demands.

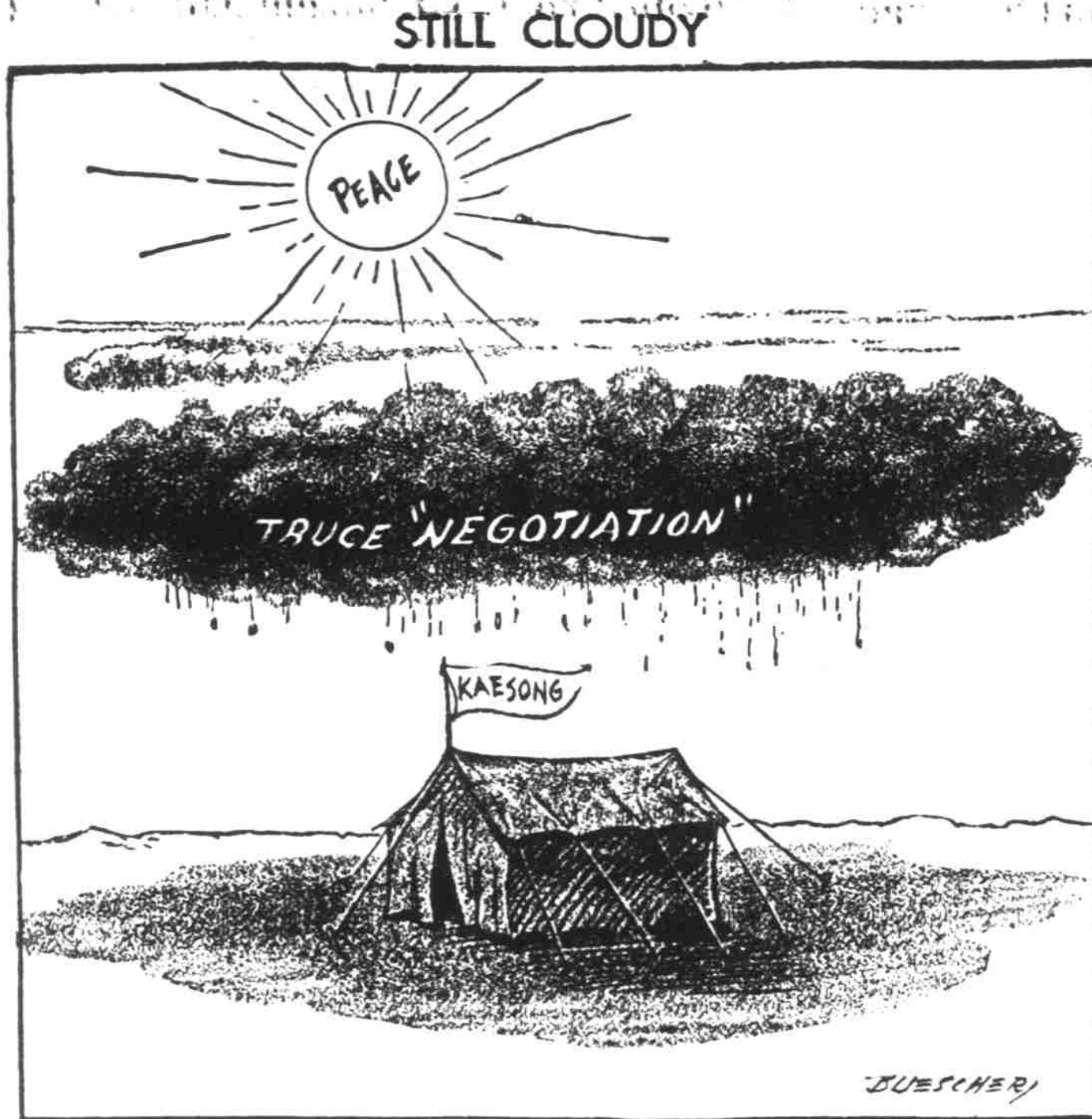
The scope and nature of Allied controls have been revised almost constantly since the war to give greater autonomy as rapidly as Germany has revived.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Please see John right away, and tell him to cover up his table."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "legat"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Hawaiian, Havanan, Filipino, Argentinean.
4. What does the word "parity" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with al that means "riches; wealth"?

- ANSWERS
1. Say "Please see John at once (or, immediately)," and omit "up."
 2. Pronounce as though spelled leg-it. 3. Hawaiian. 4. Equality. (Pronounce first syllable as pair). "The states are seeking a parity of freight rates." 5. Affluence.



Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND 1640-1915, by Antoinette F. Downing and Vincent J. Scully Jr. (Harvard; \$18.50)

To many people Newport is a name connected with a fancy, lush way of life that depended on the free spending of the fabulous fortunes amassed by America's millionaires. Other communities in the White Mountains, the Berkshires and the Alleghenies might vie with it . . . might have their vast shingled or clapboarded homes, their wide porches with fret-work railings and ornament, their mansard roofs . . . but Newport was the symbol.

This volume, a wealth of detail in text and some 400 illustrations, reminds us that there was a more serious and substantial aspect to this Rhode Island center. It's a treasure of early building. The first English-built place went up in 1639, and before the 17th Century ended, it had more than 400 houses, some in stone, a few in brick, most in wood. Of the 1,100 buildings erected before the Revolution, about 300 remain today, and 100 others are more than a century old.

Inevitably this means a rich if not unique panorama of American building. Richard Munday, "house carpenter and innkeeper," built there, and so did Peter Harrison, called the first American architect. The town did not, of course, escape Republican and Greek-revival styles, and Richard Morris Hunt, 1828-1895, first American architect to study at the Beaux Arts, was one of those to put us embarrassingly in debt to Europe. The authors, naturally, ascribe a very considerable importance to Newport architecture. Perhaps they didn't need to go so far as to deny there was much justice in labeling our late 19th Century "the era of bad taste." Some of their photographs show that some of those homes were not just bad, but atrocious. However, the photographs, sketches and maps are an invaluable record, and the text is loaded with essential information.

Q — What was the point of passing a special law to allow federal prosecution of crime committed on airplanes?

A — Congress wanted to plug a legal loophole that kept the government from convicting a man for assaulting several persons during a flight from Puerto Rico to New York in 1948. To take care of the "blind spot" in the law, Congress July 2 passed a bill to include planes as well as vessels in statutes authorizing prosecution of a crime of violence on U. S. planes flying over the high seas.

Q — Would the new GI bill apply just to veterans who actually fought in Korea?

A — No. As agreed on by Congress July 4, it would provide education and loan benefits for all persons who served in the Armed Forces after June 27, 1950.

Q — What educational benefits does the GI bill provide?

A — Length of schooling—for veterans with 90 days service since the start of the Korean war, a day and a half for each day of service, up to 36 months. Amount the government pays—for full-time GI students, \$110 monthly with no dependents, \$135 with one dependent, and \$180 with more than one. Time limit—veterans must start training by Aug. 20, 1954, or two years after discharge, whichever is later, and finish in seven years.

Q — How much did Congress increase federal public assistance payments?

A — About \$240 million a year. It increased by \$5 a month the federal share of payments to the aged, blind and disabled, and raised aid to dependent children by \$3 a month. Recipients of public assistance include 2,685,000 aged, 97,000 blind, 132,000 disabled, and 1,631,000 dependent children. In approving the measure July 5, Congress also increased social security insurance payments by \$300 million.

Q — What did Congress finally do about guaranteeing servicemen a chance to vote?

A — It did nothing to guarantee, but it handed out some advice. The Senate June 20 passed a bill to provide for absentee voting for servicemen from states which do not provide adequately

for away-from-home balloting. But a House Subcommittee, after starting hearings on the bill, July 3 decided to postpone action. So two days later, the Senate approved a simple resolution calling for cooperation between federal and state governments in giving servicemen a chance to vote. (Copy, 1952, Cong. Quar.)

The Safety Valve

MILITARY MAN DANGEROUS?

To the Editor:

In recent months we have often heard it said that a military man is a dangerous man for president of the United States. If those remarks came only from uninformed sources one would not take them seriously; but when better informed sources utter those same fallacies, we really wonder why their reasoning should take the same trend.

Does not the source with that kind of reasoning know that the president is not only the political and economic head of the United States, but also the military head? In other words, he is commander-in-chief of the army, including all our different branches of defense such as Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force. By virtue of his office he is commander-in-chief of all the welfare of the people of the United States. This welfare can only be maintained by proper manipulation of our defense forces and a wise foreign policy. Consequently, any candidate for the presidency who is uninformed regarding our different branches of defense, should be considered as utterly unqualified for president of the United States.

Dwight D. Eisenhower has demonstrated on many occasions that his decisions and actions are clothed in wisdom and that he is an able and effective organizer. In every duty he was placed in, in his career, he has performed capably and wisely. We further believe he has demonstrated wonderful ability in his efforts in uniting the Western European Countries. He has organized the military strength of those countries to such an extent that the cold war the Communists have waged for several years, all over the world, especially against the United States, has met with great defeat.

General U. S. Grant, in 1868, became the people's choice for the presidency and was reelected in 1872 for a second term. The people of our country did not fear a military man then and we need not fear General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

History repeats itself! History of recent years has more evidence against a president uninformed in military affairs than it has in favor of such an applicant for the presidency. We express our highest admiration of the wonderful ability, wisdom and fairness and Christian attitude of General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. No one in our beloved country, under his supervision, need fear any evil with Dwight D. Eisenhower's hand holding the helm of our ship of state.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Socolofsky
1825 Center Street
Salem, Oregon.

Gasoline consumption has increased 10 times since 1920, although motor vehicle registration has increased only five-fold in that time, says the Automobile Club of New York.

Nicholas-Louis Robert of France invented the first practical machine which could make naper in long sheets.



Hot items . . . Laddies at the South Salem fire house have eliminated the common type garden hose for watering the station lawn. They hook up a regular fire hose to a hydrant, keep the pressure low, brace themselves and do the whole job in a few minutes . . . Sweltering gal at city police switchboard answers "Nothing but me," when cagey newsman asks what's cooking . . . Secretary to Marion County Court has a dandy fan in her little office, but court members broil fanlessly in theirs . . .



Those irreverent Democrats are saying that if you say Nixon-Eisenhower real fast you have the theme of the Demo convention next week . . .

Speaking of conventions . . . Delegate Mark Hatfield cut his return traveling expenses from the GOP conclave by driving a new car home from Chicago for a Salem dealer. Also herding new autos home are Ed Armstrong, Gov. McKay's assistant, and Travis Cross, educational informer. Bob Small, Willamette U. student, is along as a relief man. All four bunked in the same Chicago hotel room during the convention and all due home later this week.

Lt. Comdr. John A. Lindbeck, son of Al Lindbeck, Salem newsman, has had an exciting time as skipper of the destroyer escort USS Douglas A. Munro. While patrolling the Formosa Strait one day the Munro got orders to chase down a band of pirates which had captured a British merchant ship and was holding her captain for ransom. After an all-day search among hundreds of junks off the China coast Lindbeck and his crew found no pirates to run through but they found and rescued the nabbed merchant ship.

Grasshoppers are now worth more than some kinds of steak. The Day Bait Co. of Port Huron, Mich., is offering \$1 per pound for preserved grasshoppers and 70 cents a pound for crickets to anyone who wants to go out and catch them. The firm says it will buy about 6,000 pounds of hoppers this season plus 2,000 pounds of crickets. This ought to be a good deal for anyone waiting to hop onto an easy job.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

foreign affairs from his years of service in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. Doubt of his ability as a vote-getter is, however, a great liability.

Kefauver has demonstrated winning ways as a candidate in his own state of Tennessee and in Democratic primaries. He lacks seasoning; but looms now as the strongest entry his party could make in the tough business of getting votes.

Barkley's age (74) is against him. Kerr ran poorly in the Nebraska primaries and is discounted as a candidate for his sponsorship of a bill favored by natural gas producers.

Of the candidates, probably Senator Russell of Georgia is most popular in Washington. He is above average in ability, did a superior job in holding the MacArthur hearings under control, has supported the Roosevelt-Truman program quite loyally except when it trod on his Southern toes in the matter of minority rights. Though more

Democrats who are members of the House and Senate prefer Russell over any other candidate, they sadly admit his Southern identification rules him out.

Speaker Rayburn is complimented by a following, but is sensible enough to discount accurately his own prospect—and stays out of the competition.

So the Democratic convention will open as a "free" convention for the first time really since 1932. It is so free, in fact that the door is open for the party leaders to strike bargains and make deals. The majority of the delegates have no idea who their choice will be. They will wait until the shakeout comes and then climb aboard the bandwagon.

The chief exports of the Azores Islands in the Atlantic Ocean are fruits, grain, cheese, cattle, dairy products, canned fish and whale oil.

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