

The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1881

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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Order to Weatherman: Cease and Desist

We much prefer to mind our own business but there seems to be a time every year or so when we are forced to intercede with the weatherman about something. We have set forth several pieces on the subject over the past decade, and it is due to our own shortcomings that we haven't saved such opuses so that we could see which have the most effect.

As we recall, it was about five years ago that we felt compelled to tell the weatherman that we preferred to fry our eggs on the stove and not on the pavement. Also as we recall, it didn't do a bit of good for several days. So we aren't making any promises now.

But we would like to get across once more our opinion that it's been just a little too all-fired hot lately, and that while we genuinely appreciate the absence of earthquakes, tornadoes, blizzards and volcanoes, we think the weatherman could do even a little better by us if he'd give the matter his attention for a moment or two.

We don't want to be insistent about it, being duly thankful for the blessings at hand, but—could you turn down that radiator a wee bit and save it for January? Thanks, kindly.

Armaments Race, in 1952

In its "One Hundred Years Ago" column the Scientific American prints this:

"Recent experiments with the screw propeller in the French navy have settled the question of the superior economy and advantages of uniting steam with canvas in vessels of war. The solution of the practicability of the application of propellers to armed sailing ships, and their adoption by the British and French navies, renders it absolutely necessary that American vessels should be provided with additional motive power. A conflict with a French and American seventy-four, the former using both steam and canvas, and our own vessel only the latter, would be a most unequal struggle."

Wonder if some of the admirals didn't object to use of steam and screw propellers and urge reliance on sail?

After a hundred years, however, we are not laggard. We are installing atomic-power engines in naval craft, hoping we are ahead, not of Britain and France, but of Russia.

Commodity Price Level Down

Ellis Arnall, who is said to be getting ready for his voluntary exit from the job of price controller because the White House forced the upping of steel prices, predicts that living costs will hit new peaks unless Congress tightens controls. Like so many new dealers, Arnall thinks in terms of bureaucratic controls, and gloomily announces that prices will mount, month by month, because the last Congress weakened his powers and set a terminal date at April 30 next.

Perhaps he is correct. Food prices did inch up a cent last month. But let's take a look at the price level for basic commodities. This is a more dependable index than the current fluctuations of the price of vegetables. The last news letter of Guaranty Trust Company of New York which keeps a close tab on prices, reports:

The general level of basic commodity prices continued to decline during the thirty days ended July 15. The wholesale price index of the Guaranty Trust Company for that date stands at 170.2, showing a decline of 1.9 points

below the June figure. This is the ninth consecutive monthly recession registered by the index.

The index numbers for July and comparable months are as follows:

July, 1952 170.2
June, 1952 172.1
July, 1951 192.7

Eight of the commodities included in the index declined during the period under review, while an equal number advanced and six remained at the levels reported a month ago.

This trend does not justify the forecasts of Arnall. If prices do strengthen they still have a long way to go to get back to the 192.7 index figure of July, 1951. Except under rigid price fixing, prices are always fluctuating in response to the waves of the free market. These fluctuations set up counterbalances which help to stabilize prices. Fifteen months ago wool prices got much too high; a reaction set in and prices this year are more nearly normal. Government, in fact, is accused of contributing to the excessive price bulge by its interference.

We see little ground for anticipating the progressive price increases which Arnall talks about. In spite of the rise in steel prices it is just as reasonable to look for a continuation of the trend noted in the Guaranty report.

Institute for Parents

The summer institute for parents of visually handicapped children of pre-school age, which Walter Dry, superintendent of the State Blind School, launched in 1949, has proven such a success that another—the fourth—will be held here August 8-14. At the Institute, specialists advise with parents of blind or nearly blind children how they should be cared for and how they should be taught so they can overcome their handicap as much as possible. This early parental education is a valuable prelude to training of the child.

The theory of modern instruction for the blind is that they should be encouraged to take an active role in life. Mr. Dry encourages this with students of high school age. After they have had elementary training at the blind school, they are encouraged to attend public high schools whenever possible, and then college. Results of this program have been good.

Parents who have attended these summer institutes have profited greatly. They get a better attitude toward their children's handicap and learn how to guide their children into more nearly normal living.

Devil Theories

One of the measures of candidates for office set up by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is this:

Is the candidate a devotee of the Devil Theory of Economics—that is, does he think poverty can be abolished if only the government can identify the poverty devil and slay him? (This type of candidate's program may be reduced to simple terms: if it moves, control it; if you cannot control it, tax it; if you cannot tax it, subsidize it.)

There is a Devil Theory of Politics too: Any person or idea bearing a suspicion of a shade of Red.

"Dissatisfied Democrats" of Mississippi are reported as interested in a deal which would deliver the state's electoral vote to Eisenhower. They are the states' rights, white supremacy Democrats of one of the most backward states in the Union. Such a conquest would give no glory to the General.

Eisenhower Plans 'Silent Treatment' for McCarthy, Jenner in Coming Campaign

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — A great many voters — perhaps enough to determine the outcome of the election — are anxiously awaiting the answer to a simple question. What is Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower going to do about Wisconsin's Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy?

Eisenhower and his chief advisers according to Republican leaders close to the Eisenhower high command, have now agreed on at least a tentative answer. The Eisenhower plan for dealing with McCarthy and McCarthyism starts with a major speech early in the campaign.

In this speech Eisenhower will warn solemnly of the dangers of internal subversion and Communist infiltration into the government. But at the same time he will also voice an equally solemn warning of the dangers of indiscriminate hate-mongering and character assassination.

He will not mention McCarthy by name, but his meaning will be clear enough. It will become clearer as time goes on, in that Eisenhower does not intend, according to this present plan, to appear at all in McCarthy's native Wisconsin.

Eisenhower also at present does not plan to appear in Indiana, where Sen. William Jenner is running for re-election.

The reason Jenner, among several other out-rite McCarthy's,

has also been chosen to receive the silent treatment from Eisenhower, is rather obvious. McCarthy has much as said that Gen. George Marshall is a traitor, while Jenner has said it earlier, calling Marshall "a living lie" and "a front man for traitors." Marshall is, of course, deeply admired and respected by Eisenhower, who perhaps owes more to Marshall than to any other man.

The silent treatment for McCarthy and Jenner is only the first part of this plan, however. The second part is to do everything possible, from personal appeal to public indorsement, to appease the extreme right wing of the party. Thus Sen. Everett Dirksen, the protégé of Chicago's Col. Robert R. McCormick, has been invited to take his place in the Eisenhower circle.

Dirksen bitterly attacked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and by implication the whole moderate wing of the Republican Party, at the recent convention. He used an unpleasant mixture of McCarthyism and phony evangelism in his election campaign in 1950. Wisconsin's powerful Tom Coleman, a chief McCarthy backer, is also to be appeased. Wayne J. Hood, a Coleman aide, and McCarthy man, has been made executive director of the Republican National Committee.

Meanwhile, the Vice-Presidential nominee, Sen. Richard Nixon has been given the special assignment of binding up the right wing of the party at the convention. Nixon set to with a will at the recent convention in Sen. Robert A. Taft's native Ohio, distributing handsome compliments wholesale to the Taftites present. Finally, Sen. Taft himself has agreed to take a major part in the campaign, making a number of important speeches.

It remains to be seen whether the plan will work. The Eisenhower managers are certainly wise to avoid the mistake made by Wendell Willkie, who conspicuously snubbed the regular leaders and leaned heavily on his amateur admirers, undoubtedly losing hundreds of thousands of votes in the process.

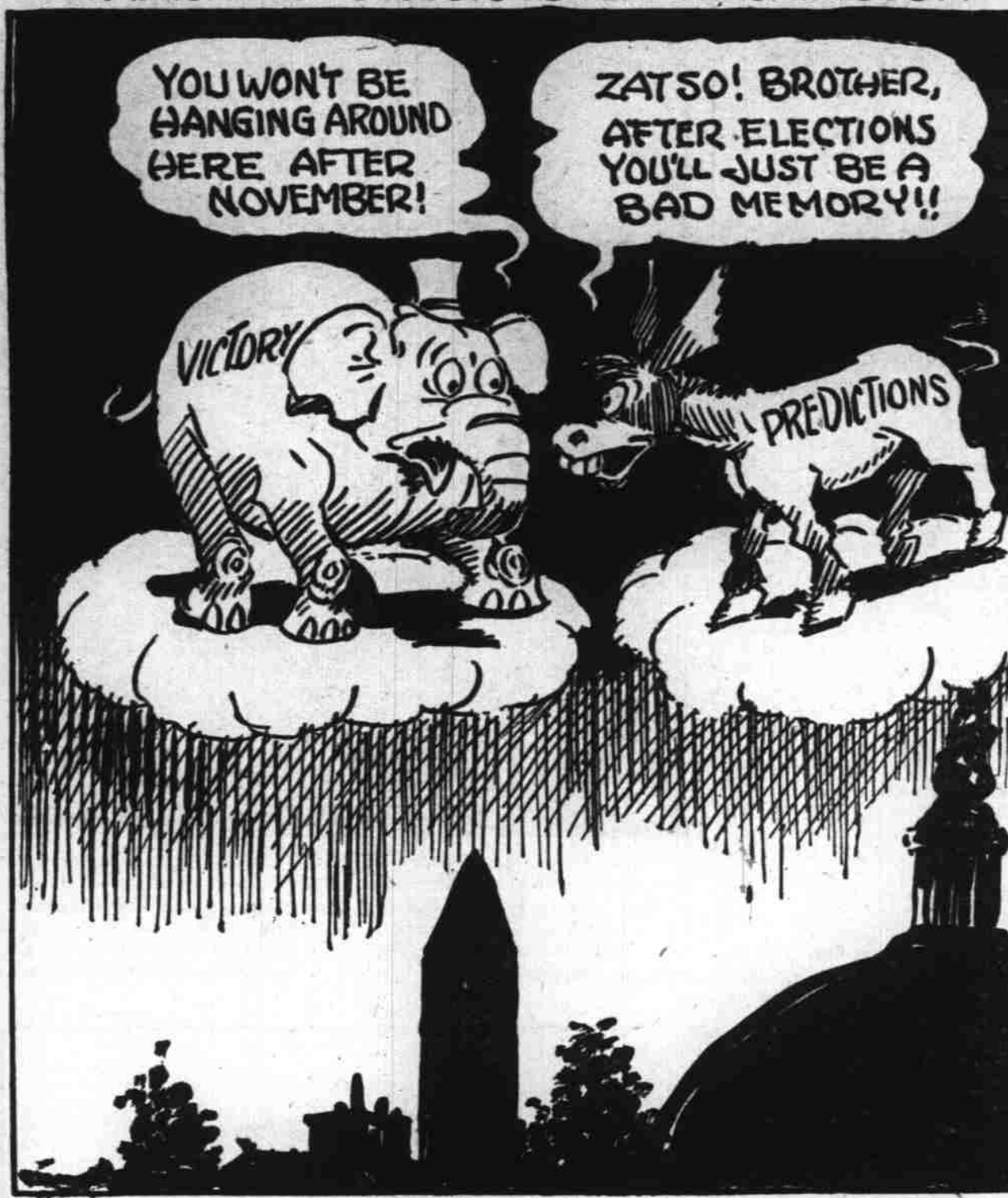
Certainly, if Eisenhower is to win, the regular organization workers, most of whom were Taft men before the convention, must be persuaded to work hard and enthusiastically for Eisenhower. The trouble is that, despite the surface show of amity, many of these people are still bitter about what happened in Chicago. Any deviation by Eisenhower from the true faith "anti-me-too" Republicanism will increase this bitterness.

Sen. McCarthy, moreover, especially since he was invited by the Taft managers to address the Republican rally in Chicago, has been accepted by this faction as a high priest of the true faith. Thus there will be much pressure on Eisenhower to abandon his present plan for dealing with McCarthy, in the name of party unity.

The outcome really depends on whether Eisenhower will remain true to himself. If he does so, it is downright impossible to imagine Eisenhower, a warm-hearted man and a sincere idealist who instinctively hates the mean and second rate, embracing a McCarthy or a Jenner. And in this situation as in so many others in this campaign, being true to himself is undoubtedly the best politics Eisenhower can play. The ten million or so independent voters will elect the next President. A great many of them certainly very much want a change in Washington. But a great many more could not bring themselves to vote for any candidate who had embraced Wisconsin's special shame.

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VANISHING OBJECTS OVER WASHINGTON



Upon arriving home he ran into the kitchen and slapped his wife heartily on her aching back, crying joyfully: "Well, Honey, we're off!" His wife, who had put in a hot day making berry preserves, rapped him sharply across the knuckles with a spoon and snapped: "Where do you get that 'We' stuff. You're the only one off around here." Our Hero, however, was not to be denied. He Was On Vacation. He tried to sleep in a few mornings but at each dawning his four kids pounced onto his bed demanding to "go someplace."

Finally after a great deal of packing and planning the family headed for the beach. Halfway to the coast it was discovered that someone had sneaked the cat along. Not only that but it rained the first night at the beach. "It won't last," said Our Man, as he sat in a three room cabin and read all the fine print on the sun tan lotion labels. "Neither will I," said his wife as she watched the children rearrange the cottage walls. The next day was beautiful and everybody went out and Our Hero and his mate got dandy sunburns, while the kids only turned a darker shade of brown.

The third day it rained again. And, because he had his Vacation Tan, Our Boy decided to return home. He got home just in time to put in two heavy days of saving the lawn, flower beds and garden from dying of neglect. Next came a fishing trip. This time, minus wives and children, Rover Boy and another Vacationing Vagabond went fishing on a coastal stream. They fished all day and caught two fugitives from a trout hatchery, just long enough to bring home. He was happy again... He now had his Vacation Fish.

Home again in time to rescue the lawn, garden etc. Then came a series of one-day visits—annual pilgrimages to friends and relatives in distant cities, who usually visit HIM once a year on THEIR vacations. So that took care of Vacation Visits. Finally vacation time was up and Our Hero returned to his job. On the first day back he realized that he had already had the traditional vacation sunburn, fish, visits and outings—and now in his quiet office he could get that missing item. To wit: A Vacation Rest.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"We'll have to eliminate: New is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party, as a typing exercise... Congress is becoming suspicious..."

Your Health

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

The use of heat is one of the most ancient methods of treating disorders of the body. Doctors of today, however, have modern methods of controlling the temperature, extent, and depth of heat treatment, thus enhancing the value of the treatment.

Medically, heat can help remove muscle spasms, relax muscles, relieve pain, and increase the blood circulation to various parts of the body.

In such treatments, heat can be applied to limited parts of the body, or to the entire body. Local heat may be applied with heating pads, a whirlpool, hot packs, or baths, and may help relieve the pain of spasms and muscular pains. Usually, the doctor has a person stay under this type of heat from twenty to thirty minutes, from one to four times a day.

An infra-red lamp has a little deeper penetration, through it produces heat more superficial than deep heat. Exposure should not be continued for more than twenty to thirty minutes at a time.

Diathermy, or short-wave heat, is a method that heats the tissues at some distance beneath the body surface. This is one of the best ways of using heat treatments. However, it should not be used except under a physician's direction.

Diathermy should not be employed over adhesive tape, or where metal has been imbedded in the patient's tissue. It is dangerous under those circumstances, for it may cause a serious burn.

A recent and helpful advance devised from radar during the war is known as microwave diathermy. With ordinary short-wave diathermy, electrodes usually have to be applied to the skin in order to get penetrating heat. However, with the new device, heat is sent into the body by an instrument known as the director, placed a few inches away from the area being treated. No electrodes or substances are applied to the skin. The heat is usually very thorough and deeply penetrating.

Thus, we see that while heat can be uncomfortable, it can also be helpful to man in curing many of his ills. The new heat of microwave diathermy should extend this usefulness further than ever before.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
C. B.: Can prostates trouble be helped without surgery.

Answer: Certain cases of mild prostate trouble can be helped by massage and the use of certain antibiotic drugs, either taken by mouth or injected directly into the prostate gland in order to reduce the amount of infection present.

(Copyright, 1952, King Features)

Better English by D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Mary never let on that she had gotten to know Charles."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "viands"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Hibiscus, Hippocratic, hierarchy, hincin.
4. What does the word "indispensable" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ben that means "kindly"?

ANSWERS
1. Say "Mary did not intimate that she had become acquainted with Charles." 2. Pronounce viands, 1 as in vision, 2 as in, accent first syllable. 3. Hincin. 4. Absolutely necessary. "His services are indispensable." 5. Benignant.

Washington Mirror

Morse Leaves Today on Tour of USAF Bases on Foreign Soil

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Sen. Wayne Morse will take off this morning for a five-weeks flying inspection trip of Air Force bases from Newfoundland to the Persian Gulf and back.

Upon his return from abroad, Morse plans immediately to go to Oregon to begin his campaign activities for Republican presidential nominee Dwight Eisenhower, he said Monday.

The Oregon senator said the air base inspection trip has been in the planning stage for some time and is not an effort to remove himself from the presidential campaign scene in order to remain silent. Morse has threatened such a move in the event of Sen. Taft's nomination prior to the convention.

"This is a working trip being taken to check up on the actual expenditure of funds authorized by the Armed Services Committee. It is my personal judgment that hundreds of millions of dollars of military appropriations can be saved if the committee maintains a construction check on the military establishment in respect to spending," Morse explained.

Morse is traveling with Sen. Long (D-La.) and four committee staff members. Long, Morse and Sen. Stennis (D-Miss.) comprise the Senate sub-committee which handles military construction funds. Stennis, up for reelection, is not on the trip.

Tentative itinerary of the group schedules brief inspections first in Newfoundland and Labrador, one day at Thule, and three days surveying bases in England before arriving on the European mainland.

The group will spend more than a week inspecting continental installations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations before flying to Casablanca for three days of inspecting North African bases, some of which figured in

sensational Senate investigations last March.

The senators will reach their easternmost point Aug. 31 at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, for three days in that area. More than a week has been set aside on the return trip for consultations in Spain, Italy and Austria before returning to Washington as scheduled Sept. 12.

Korea Veteran Given Medal

were reported on by the 45th Infantry Division fighting in Korea and Army dispatches revealed Sunday that one received the Bronze Star.

Cpl. Morris E. Brownell of Valsetz was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism when he was able to rescue damaged military equipment while under enemy fire. The citation reads: "The heroism and devotion to duty displayed by Cpl. Brownell reflects high credit on himself and the military service."

Sgt. Walter S. Carbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carbaugh of 605 Spruce St., communications sergeant for Battery A, 171st Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Division Artillery for eight months, is on his way home. The sergeant is being returned to the United States on the Army rotation program.

Congressional Quiz

Q — How many committees are there in Congress?

A — There are 34 standing (permanent) committees — 13 in the senate and 19 in the house. Joint committees (with Members from both houses) and select committees are also set up to examine special matters. They may be continued or terminated according to need.

Q — What is a "runoff" primary?

A — Some states have runoffs whenever there is no candidate with a majority of votes in the original primary. In the runoff the two contestants who get the

most votes in the primary are the only candidates.

Q — Do all states nominate senate and house of representatives candidates by direct primaries?

A — Most states do, but some use the convention system. The selection of candidates is governed by the statutes, while federal statutes control the general elections. Early in U.S. history direct primaries were rare, but the trend in recent years has been to that method of nominating with only a few states keeping the convention system.

Q — I notice that the Democratic and Republican vice presidential nominees are senators. Is it unusual for a senator to get the vice presidential nomination?

A — No. The vice president of the United States officially serves as president of the senate, so the two major parties often nominate men who are familiar with senatorial procedure. The last two vice presidents — Alben W. Barkley and Harry S. Truman — were senators at the time of nomination.

Q — Does the Congressional Record include anything that is not said on the floor of Congress?

A — Yes. Congressmen frequently get permission to insert magazine articles, editorials, newspaper stories and other material which is not read from the floor. About half the Congressional Record for the 82nd Congress — 1951 and 1952 — was devoted to a special appendix in which members published anything they wanted on the record.

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