

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Ave"
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Morse to Support Eisenhower

Before taking off on a tour of inspection of offshore airbases Senator Wayne L. Morse promised to give wholehearted support to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Republican nominee for President. In his statement Morse cited that he had been the first Senator to come out for Eisenhower "and I am proud to take my place in the ranks of his political crusade." He is volunteering his service as speaker and believes his greatest effectiveness would be in an appeal to independent voters.

This clear-cut statement will be welcomed by those who had been irked over Morse's repeated criticisms of the GOP platform. This, he said in a broadcast "takes us back to the days of McKinley." Its special weakness was on civil rights and foreign policy, and of course Morse objects to its expression of favor for Taft-Hartley act. Morse offered the theory that the conservatives in the convention wrote the platform and the more liberal element nominated Eisenhower.

There is ground for criticism of the GOP platform both in what it says and what it doesn't say. But we note criticism of the Democratic platform. Leftwingers are unhappy because it hedged on assurances of positive action for civil rights and omitted any reference to control of offshore lands. Since both parties are sharply divided the platform committees sought to use language which would keep as many groups in their coalition as possible.

It must be admitted that there is considerable hypocrisy in political platforms, as in political speeches. Nowadays voters pay more attention to the candidate than to his party's platform. Neither big party performed according to the text of its 1948 platform. A source of strength for Eisenhower is that his political associations are with the more progressive leaders of the party—Lodge and Duff and Paul Hoffman. In the end whichever candidate is elected president will determine what policies he will promote in his term of office.

One passage in Morse's statement is somewhat disturbing. It is this:

"I shall never hesitate to exercise my honest independence of judgment on any issue with which I disagree with Eisenhower or any other political leader, because I owe such frankness to the independent voters if I am to represent their interests in the senate."

We have come to expect Morse to be independent in his voting, but it is news to us that he feels under obligation to the independent voters which is implied in the clause "if I am to represent their interests in the Senate." Morse ran as a Republican, not as an Independent. Insofar as his moral obligation for representation goes it is to the party under whose banner he ran for office rather than to independents who may have voted for him. We believe he failed to weigh his words properly when he made this reference, though we do not imply that he must be blindly partisan in his representation.

The Republican party can't be an exclusive club if it is to win this election and if it is to perform a service to the country. It should embrace some of the extremes though its weight properly belongs in the middle. Morse's assistance should be welcomed by party headquarters; and having gotten his views on the platform on the record Morse should devote his talents to helping in Ike's election. Then he can use his influence in determining party policy.

Stevenson Has Declared His Independence And Truman Has Accepted With Good Grace

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — Behind the oddly fragmentary reports about the campaign plans of Gov. Stevenson and President Truman, there is one single, simple central fact. Adlai E. Stevenson has declared his independence in an unmistakable manner. And Harry S. Truman has taken this declaration of independence from Springfield, Ill., with the good grace that does credit to Independence, Mo.

Whether or no Stevenson would issue a personal declaration of independence of the White House, was really the biggest question about his campaign strategy, from the very beginning. One could see the question looming at Chicago.

There was the President, with his bristling confident, fighting speech to the convention. There was Stevenson, with his elevated, somewhat tortured, deeply reflective speech of acceptance. You could not doubt that Stevenson's was the more powerful intellectual, but you could hardly help but feel that Truman had the more decisive character. By the same token, there was the whole scurried phalanx of Democratic professionals, delighted to have Stevenson for their standard-bearer, but yelling "pour it on, Harry" with special zest.

The President had told his intimates already, and now he told his party and country, that he meant to make a whistle-stop campaign as vigorous and extensive as he made four years

ago. But this was, in effect an intention to dominate the electoral campaign and his successor. For he also could Stevenson hope to make his own mark in these circumstances? How could he possibly register with the voters as an independent personality with qualities of his own, while the President of the United States poured it on at every whistle-stop?

Truman's intention plainly sprang from his own fighting nature and his loyalty to his party. Equally plainly, however, Stevenson had to find the courage to argue with the President about this intention of his, if he was going to be his own candidate instead of Truman's candidate. Under the circumstances, then, it is extremely significant that Stevenson has found the courage.

Two points were at issue. In the first place, the President and his circle had a clear idea of the proper campaign pattern. Nothing much was to be done until Labor Day, and both Stevenson and Truman were to start touring the country. The President was to pour it on, in the familiar manner, from the first to last, while Stevenson, also from first to last, was to make what the politicians call the "high level appeal." Second, the existing, Truman-established organization of Democratic affairs was to be left intact. Frank McKinney was to go on heading the Democratic National Committee and handling all such vital campaign problems as money collecting.

Stevenson simply refused to go along on either point. As to the first, he rightly pointed out to the President that he was not well known in the country. Hence he had to begin early, as he has now done with the significant statements that are already coming out of Springfield. Hence too, he had to be given his chance to make his mark with the voters in full scale campaigning, before Truman entered the struggle with all the authority and attention-getting power of a President of the United States.

As to the second point, Stevenson also indicated to the Pres-

ident that he felt he had to have his campaign organization in order to conduct his own campaign. Hence McKinney was not acceptable to him, and is now on the way out.

Wilson Wyatt was the Governor's first choice for the national chairmanship. But Wyatt, while accepting the role of Stevenson's personal campaign director, refused the larger post on the grounds that he was not well enough acquainted with the Democratic leaders all over the country. Those now under consideration for national committee chairman include former Sen. Frank Myers of Pa. and former Rep. John Carroll of Colo.

In the end, neither may be chosen. Myers is the better bet. Yet the mere fact that consideration is being given to Carroll still speaks volumes. For Carroll is not only a leader of Americans for Democratic Action. He is also anathema to the Truman crowd in the White House, because of a bitter row with Matt Connelly which occurred when Carroll was serving the President as a White House assistant.

The fact that Stevenson has declared his independence in this manner does credit to Stevenson. By the same token the President's response does credit to the President. At first, to be sure, Truman was very much wounded. But one of Truman's favorite dicta is that "the trouble with amateur politicians is, they take everything too hard and too personally." Truman's approach to this campaign was also indicated in another pithy observation: "I split the party in 1948 because it had to be done. But what's needed now is to unite the party and I'm not the man to do it."

In this spirit, Truman accepted the Stevenson declaration of independence and issued his own answering declaration, that he was "just a private in the rear ranks." There is no denying that these events considerably increase the difficulty of Gen. Eisenhower's task.

Medal Winner in Trouble

It always is humiliating to find that heroes have feet of clay. Yet it does happen. Latest is the arrest of the winner of the prized Congressional Medal of Honor for staging a false rescue of a woman from the ledge of a Washington building. He denies the charge, but has had a previous brush with the law.

We have to realize that physical courage which may be displayed on the field of battle does not prove moral courage for standing up to the vicissitudes of life. Sergeant York, however, was one who made good both as a soldier in World War I and later as a citizen in Tennessee. Surely the distinction of wearing honor medals must serve as a bracer in civil life. The fact that the occasions when the award winner gets into trouble are so rare as to prompt liberal publicity would seem to prove that it does.

Soils Scientist Retires

Announcement is made of the appointment of Horace B. Cheney, professor of soils and crops at Iowa State College, to head the department of soils at Oregon State College. He will succeed Dr. W. L. Powers who is retiring after serving the state at OSC for 43 years. The press release gives a sketch of Cheney's career but gives merely two lines to the item about Dr. Powers' retirement. The OSC information bureau ought to prepare a news story on the distinguished service which Dr. Powers has rendered in the past four decades. He is one of the outstanding soils scientists in America. On different occasions he has been assigned to special duty in foreign lands, helping to solve their soil problems for greater food production. His work in Oregon has been fundamental to modern agriculture, involving as it does soil analysis and recommendations for proper fertilization for special crops. Dr. Powers is a familiar figure at gatherings of leaders in agriculture, and his advice on soils matters has been sought constantly.

He merits recognition as one of the real builders of Oregon agriculture.

The President and Congress

The Oregonian quotes approvingly this from a speech of General Eisenhower:

"We must restore respect on the part of the chief executive for the Congress of the United States."

Let us add: We must restore respect for the Chief Executive by the Congress of the United States. And we the people should select those in both departments of the government who are worthy of respect.

Truman has been contemptuous of Congress; and members of the Congress have been highly contemptuous of him. And at times both have merited contempt.

The void between the Congress and the President is not new. It developed in the later days of the Roosevelt regime though FDR was more skillful in his conduct of congressional relations. Herbert Hoover had a sorry time—Jack Garner and others made life as miserable for him as they could.

A new President should enjoy more harmony in his dealings with Congress, but if he tries to be a real leader he'll have plenty of grief.



Your Health

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

New Help for Brain Injuries

A thin film of gelatin is now "pinch-hitting" for tissues destroyed in certain brain injuries. These tissues lie between the skull and the brain itself. Three delicate layers, the meninges, normally cover the brain and protect it against injury.

In brain operations, many times it is necessary to destroy part of the outermost layer, known as the dura. This also happens in severe brain and head injuries. The brain surgeon then has the problem of replacing this necessary tissue over the brain.

Many substances have been used, including metals and pieces of animal membrane. Most of these substances cause adhesions and scar tissue to form around the brain, which can later lead to severe complications—headaches, convulsions, and discomfort throughout the head.

Recently, a fairly inexpensive substance, similar to gelatin, has proved to be an excellent substitute for the lost dura. It has been found that a film of this gelatin over the injury will last long enough to promote normal healing of the damaged tissue. It usually takes about eighty or ninety days before the film breaks down and is completely absorbed, and by this time the body has replaced it with normal, healthy dura tissue.

This type of gelatin does not irritate the body tissues and therefore produces little scarring. This means there is little danger of prolonged headaches and convulsions.

Many of the other substances which have been used to replace the dura have been very expensive, and had the added disadvantage that they could not be kept in good condition for a long time. The new substance, however, is cheap, and gives us no important storage problems.

It seems likely that brain surgeons will find this method a great boon in their fight against head injuries.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
NEWPORT (AP)—A Sawmill pond man drowned Tuesday afternoon. He was John H. Hall, 54, employed at the Ben Jones mill, south of here.

Registration Dates Set, N. Marion High School

Statesman News Service
HUBBARD — Registration for students of North Marion Union High School will be held on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 4-5. School will begin Monday, September 8, with a full day of classes, according to M. H. Beals, superintendent.

The Safety Valve

Defends Oregon Weather

To the Editor:
In your first article of the Editorial columns in the Statesman of Aug. 5, 1952, some one is exceeding his authority on weather production. What does he want for nothing, anyway? We are given this wonderful Oregon weather, or climate, absolutely gratis. We are not contributing one atom to its formation or production. We couldn't if we would. He who gives us this warm sunshine adds for good measure; to show His concern for our welfare, the cooling evergreen shade, the brooks, creeks, lakes, mountain streams and waterfalls where we can always temper ourselves physically to bearable conditions. It is the Creator of heaven and earth who sends you all this wonderful Oregon weather; it is free to all of us; let us show our appreciation in gratefulness. We in the Northwest are especially favored by being spared from severe earthquakes, tornadoes, electrical storms, scorching heat waves, etc. If we have anything of that kind it is usually very minor. We say again: What do you want for nothing? Repent and be baptized in gratitude for the inestimable blessing: "The privilege to live in this salubrious Oregon climate."
Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Socolofsky,
1625 Center St.

MILL WORKER DROWNS

NEWPORT (AP)—A Sawmill pond man drowned Tuesday afternoon. He was John H. Hall, 54, employed at the Ben Jones mill, south of here.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"As well to remember latest scientific discovery, Comrade doctors... anyone not happy under our system is positively crazy..."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

	Estimate of Tax Commission	Actual Balances
June 30, 1950	\$1,232,000	\$1,232,000
June 30, 1951	\$1,846,000	\$1,846,000
June 30, 1952	\$3,232,000	\$4,859,000
June 30, 1953	\$3,844,000	

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Smith has succeeded Jones as editor of the paper, and I don't think he is as good as Jones."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "savant" (man of learning)?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Occasional, occurrence, occultism, occultist.
4. What does the word "explicable" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with va that means "to waver"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "Smith has replaced Jones as editor of the paper, and I think he is not so good as Jones." 2. Pronounce sa-van, first a as in sad, second a as in ah, accent second syllable. 3. Occurrence. 4. Attonable; amendable. (Accent first syllable). "In the eyes of God, all sins are explicable." 5. Vacillate.

the estimated with the actual balances in the two funds, Corporation Excise Fund and Property Tax Reduction Fund (derived from income taxes).
The estimates are made up a year in advance. They have been too conservative; but at best calculation of receipts from taxes based on income involves a lot of guesswork. Significantly the balances have remained steadily above \$40,000,000 which provides a comfortable cushion at the start of the fiscal year. The state is thus enabled to pay its bills without going on a warrant basis.
In recent years much of the time of the Legislature has been devoted to tax matters. First there was fear that revenues would fall off so the budget would be unbalanced, forcing a heavy levy on property. Then there was the problem of removing the restriction on use of receipts from corporation excise and personal income taxes to reduction of property taxes. Much time was consumed trying to ferret out possible new sources of revenue. Legislation to effect the transfer of corporation excise tax revenues to "miscellaneous receipts," making them available for general fund spending free from the six per cent limitation has been passed. An interim committee is working on bills to permit a similar transfer for income tax receipts.
With the prospect of sufficient revenues to balance the budget unless the Legislature goes hog wild on appropriations, and with the text of bills for the handling of funds hammered out before the session opens the next Assembly should not need to spend a lot of time on tax matters.
This should permit a shortening of the session over that of recent years. It is a hope, at least.

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