

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Ave"

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Where to Draw the Line

The natural tendency of Americans to boast of what they know is leading us into the doghouse of the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Too often, persons in official capacity, in attempting to justify their own actions or reply to criticism they believe unwarranted, have sounded off about things that security officers believe are of far more value to a potential enemy than they are interesting to the folks at home.

But conversely, the military in many instances has invoked a silly sort of censorship about things which are generally known anyway or which are of little or no intrinsic value to anyone anywhere.

We agree that many times congressmen have talked too much, as have other people in the know. But the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission can serve their purpose best not only by clamping up sources that should be clammed up but by arranging for the release of information which is the public's right to know.

The Third Winter

To the Associated Press' John Randolph go our accolades for the finest bit of war writing ever to come to our attention—and for pointing in dramatic fashion to an ominous change in the attitude of the fighting forces of this nation.

Randolph calls the first winter of war in Korea "a winter of despair—a winter of Chinese bugles in the night; of waves of leaping figures against the flames of burning villages x x x; the icy moon and the cold, cruel, quiet snow."

There is no song in the Korean War like World War I's "We won't be back 'til it's over there." Nor is there the thunderous, inspiring goal or "unconditional surrender" of World War II.

Randolph sets in stark perspective the difference between Korea and all the other nation's wars—wars to be won, efforts toward winning, not just holding on. We can only hope that Gen.

Eisenhower's 11th-hour pre-election pledge bears fruit.

To quote Randolph's conclusion—"The morning sun, climbing over the eastern peaks, will pick up out new red blood on the snow—bright red crystals, gleaming in the sun, brilliant as lacquer, un fading. That is the third winter."

The Hair Apparent

It must have been with considerably mixed emotions that the lonesome-looking little boy of Japan's war years took the crown this week as heir-apparent to the Nippon empire.

Akihido's ties with the western world are strong—as strong as they once have been bitter. For Akihido was only 11 years old when World War II ended. It can only be imagined what must have been the prejudices engendered while America was beating his nation to its knees.

The crown prince is not known for verbosity. His features normally are immobile, his emotions veiled and his lips closed. There are those who say the prince remains resentful of his conquerors, but many who profess to know him credit him with a maturing belief in the concepts of democracy.

The mystery and omnipotence of the Japanese throne are things of the past now. Akihido will rule his peoples not from the vantage point of a worshipped master. His role will more difficult than that of his father. We can hope that the tastes of democracy with which he has grown up will keep him, as the years go by, for less heedful or acquiescent to the war lords which once let his nation astray.

The Washington bureau of the Associated Press might just as well get a lot of forms printed so that each day there would only be a name to fill in such stories as "The resignation of _____ was announced today, etc."

It is to be wondered how many people have been late to appointments since that courthouse clock no longer towers over town.

Editorial Comment

One of the regional Wage Stabilization Boards has ruled that a department store may pay the cost of keeping in nurseries the children of part-time saleswomen during the Christmas rush. Not otherwise, argued the store management, would it be able to obtain the extra help it was sure to need.

We congratulate the board on its two-thirds wisdom. Indeed, we would say that these regulators should have gone much further than merely to hold that these nursery cost payments would be non-inflationary. What one store may do as a result of this ruling others may do. But what if one store proprietor stands the cost of more lollipops per day per child than another? There the vicious spiral of inflation can easily infiltrate the national economy.

Here is another emergency. Having stepped through the nursery door, the wage controllers had better do a thorough job of it. Otherwise we shall all be up to our necks in chaos.

Eisenhower's Attempt to Get Worry-Free Vacation Ended by Government Paralysis

By STEWART ALSOP

(Joseph Alsop has left for Europe, and will soon report on the problems which will face the new Administration there.)

WASHINGTON — President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower's plans for a worry-free and badly needed vacation have been shattered, for a reason easily visible to the naked eye here in Washington.

To an extent which has to be seen to be believed, the government of the United States, which has been in a coma throughout the campaign months, has now been seized with total paralysis.

No one in the government has any real authority to make any decisions whatsoever. Meanwhile, decisions of immense importance, which have been filed and forgotten pending the outcome of the election, urgently need to be made.

It is to Eisenhower's great credit that he has responded to this situation as he has. Instead of simply letting the Truman Administration founder along somehow (as Franklin D. Roosevelt let the Hoover Administration founder) he has quickly agreed to a sort of tandem arrangement for restoring the government's authority. Eisenhower representatives in the State and Defense Departments will fly dual-control, as it were, with the Truman-appointed officials, during the interim period before Eisenhower takes office.

Neither Eisenhower himself nor the representatives to the State and Defense Departments whom he names, of course, can take full responsibility for decisions, until Eisenhower is in fact President.

dent of the United States. Yet this tandem arrangement will at least restore some sense of direction to the government. The representatives named by Eisenhower will not necessarily be his final choices for chiefs of the key departments, but Eisenhower is expected to make known his final choice soon, almost certainly before he goes to Korea. In short, circumstances are causing the President-elect, very soon after the election, to begin to choose the key men who will deploy effect the future course of his administration.

This was inevitable, but in some ways it is a pity that it should be so. The selection of a new cabinet is a most serious business. As President Truman himself has reason to know, a bad choice can be disastrous. Yet Eisenhower is now placed in the position of making major and vitally important appointments, under great pressure, and with not much time for consultation and discussion.

There was no discussion at all of post-election appointments during the whole campaign period. Eisenhower was so determined to remain a "no deal" candidate, that he flatly refused to discuss individual appointments. Even now, not one of the men who lived virtually in Eisenhower's pocket during the months of the campaign has any real idea at all of whom Eisenhower will choose for the most important posts.

All they can offer is certain rather negative clues. On the basis of the personal relations between the two men, for example, certain astute Eisenhower advisers do not believe that New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey is necessarily a front runner for one of the key posts. Moreover, for what it is worth, other Eisenhower intimates believe that the relationship between Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles is not as close as would normally be expected between a President and his Secretary of State. Eisenhower is also quoted as remarking that he did not want a "Wall Street man" in the

Treasury, and that he would like to see a businessman in the Defense Department, which may offer some indication of his intentions.

But trying to guess the President-elect's intentions at this point is a pretty fruitless business. What is really important is that Eisenhower, after his tremendous personal triumph at the polls, is potentially very much in the driver's seat where foreign and defense policy are concerned. He has a great opportunity to form a decisive, coherent policy, free of the sterile wrangling with Congress which has characterized the recent past. But Eisenhower is politically an inexperienced driver, and he is now being asked to start driving even before his seat is warm.

Moreover, as Senator Robert A. Taft's reported decision to seek a place on the Foreign Relations Committee suggests, Eisenhower's position on the driver's seat may not go unchallenged for very long. In fact, who is really to do the driving in the next few years may well be determined in the first few weeks after January 20.

In this situation, the relatively inexperienced Eisenhower will desperately need, as his spokesmen in the major posts, men of great experience and real political influence of their own. These men must be ready, willing, and able to insist on a real Eisenhower policy, and to resist the backward looking and cut-rate defense and foreign policy which will certainly be advocated by powerful Republicans on Capitol Hill. Thus it is a pity that Eisenhower must decide these absolutely vital appointments under great pressure, and without much time for reflection and consultation. But Eisenhower has chosen good men under pressure before, and it is at least comforting that the infinitely dangerous paralysis of the American government is being brought to an end.

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INNER TUBE TROUBLE



Your Health

By Dr. Herman Sundness

Appendicitis Rare in Babies

Appendicitis is not too often seen in young infants, but when it does occur at this age, it can be fairly hard to treat.

Modern methods of caring for babies before and after operations are now making it possible to handle even these difficult cases, however.

Only one-tenth of one per cent of infants under two years of age who are in hospitals are there for appendicitis. For two-year-olds, this number increases seven times, and becomes more common as the infant approaches childhood and adulthood.

The symptoms of appendicitis in infants are also much different from those of older children and adults. It is extremely hard for even the most skilled physician to diagnose the condition in a baby.

A child who keeps vomiting, cannot eat properly, frets continuously, and develops diarrhea, constipation, and fever may lead the doctor to suspect appendicitis. Usually there is also some pain over the appendix.

An examination by the physician through the rectum is sometimes very helpful in making a diagnosis. However, the symptoms are so similar to so many other diseases that they definitely present a more or less "hit or miss" proposition. Many times the diagnosis is missed for a few days, giving the appendix time to rupture.

Once the diagnosis is made, an operation on a baby is much more difficult than on an adult. Usually an infant has to be prepared carefully with nourishing food before surgery can be performed. A small needle may be inserted into a vein in order to feed the baby before and after surgery. To do this, a small cut must be made in the skin.

Usually a tube is also inserted into the child's stomach to keep it empty immediately before and after surgery. The antibiotic drugs have helped tremendously in making appendicitis attacks less severe and reducing the complications of operations in infants. Recently a study was made on

a group of 21 infants with appendicitis. Only a few of these cases were unsuccessful, and these occurred in infants who were not given the necessary amounts of fluids or antibiotics before and after the operation.

Newer methods of nutrition and preventing infection will thus save the life of many an infant facing surgery of the appendix.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. N.: What are the symptoms of asthma?

Answer: The symptoms of asthma are severe shortness of breath, with wheezing and coughing. A person with this disorder usually coughs strenuously and excessively in order to expel the thick plugs that may be present in the tubes leading to the air sacs of the lungs. As the disease progresses to a severe degree, there may be cyanosis or a blue-colored skin due to lack of an adequate amount of oxygen reaching the tissues.

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Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

- 1. What is wrong with this sentence? "110 persons were hurt when the train jumped off of the track."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "clique?"
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Pompell, Hawaiian, Philippines, Filipino.
4. What does the word "nescience" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with fa that means "ease to do"?

ANSWERS

- 1. It is not correct to begin a sentence with a numeral. Either write it out, as, "One hundred and ten," or recast the sentence thus: "When the train jumped off (omit of) the track, 110 persons were hurt."
2. Pronounce as though spelled kleeck.
3. Filipino.
4. Lack of knowledge; complete ignorance. "It is difficult to fathom the nescience of those who refuse to learn."
5. Facile.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



I shall make every effort to live up to the confidence expressed in me... and strive to live down my silly campaign statements...

Supreme Court Refuses To Review Costello Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday turned down big-time gambler Frank Costello's plea for a review of his contempt-of-Congress conviction.

The 61-year-old Italian-born racketeer is serving an 18-month sentence in Atlanta penitentiary for walking out on the old Senate Crime Investigating Committee after refusing to answer a number of questions about his finances.

Barring a Supreme Court reversal of its position—a step the court rarely takes—he has no further recourse.

Costello went to prison last August. Since then Attorney General McGranery has started court action to strip him of his American citizenship, as a preliminary to a proceeding to deport him.

In other actions today the Supreme Court: 1. Granted the Times-Picayune Publishing Co. of New Orleans, a review of a lower court decision that it violated the Sherman Anti-trust Act in its advertising sales policy.

U. S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry held in a decision in New Orleans that the company violated the anti-trust act by requiring advertisers to buy space in both the morning Times-Picayune and the afternoon States.

Both papers are published by the company from one plant. The lower court decision came in a civil suit brought by the government against the company.

2. Refused to review a decision that the Atlantic Coastline Railroad may not require segregation of Negro and white passengers in coaches. This let stand a ruling by the U. S. Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., that the railroad's segregation rule was void.

3. Agreed to pass upon the constitutionality of Michigan's anti-Communist law. A special three-judge U. S. District Court in Michigan divided 2 to 1 in upholding constitutionality of the law. This is the decision the high court will review.

The Michigan law requires Communists and Communist sympathizers to register with state police. It also bars Communists from being listed as candidates on all primary and general election ballots in the state.

4. Decided to hear arguments on the claims for some 240 million dollars filed against the United States as a result of the Texas City, Tex., ship explosion disaster in 1947.

The question to be decided is whether such claim suits may be filed against the United States. The U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans held they could not.

Some 500 persons were killed when a nitrate-laden freighter exploded. About 1,000 were injured and property damage was estimated at about 500 million dollars.

3 Soldiers Arrive From Far East

Three mid-Valley soldiers are expected at their homes soon following arrival Sunday in San Francisco from the Far East Theater.

They are Cpl. Lawrence C. Crowley, 280 N. Knox St., Moonmouth; Sgt. Frank L. Marshall, Dallas Route 2, and Sgt. Amos J. Jones, Newberg Route 1. They were on the transport Gen. William Black.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS THE WONDERFUL COUNTRY, by Tom Lea (Little, Brown; \$2.75.)

A man and his horse and his country are the main romantic ingredients in this new Lea novel about frontier life.

The time is three-quarters of a century ago. The man is Martin Brady, who has seen his own father killed, had killed the killer and then run for his life. The horse is Lagrimas, big black stallion. And the country can be one of two, for here loyalties are divided and Brady's choice is part of Lea's climax. Born in Missouri, Brady was brought up as Bredil below the Rio Grande, where he fled. . . . the country of Lea's first novel, "The Brave Bulls." He is a ranchman of the Castros, ranchers and Chihuahuas leaders; one of them gave him Lagrimas; and one of them has sent him north on a smuggling mission when we meet him at the opening of this story.

It's a sprawling land, this "wonderful country," and a sprawling cast, white, brown and red-skinned. Centered at Fort Jefflin and nearby Puarco, and active in Texas and across the line in Mexico are Army men under Major Colton, Texas Rangers under Rucker, Apaches led by Maguez and Fuego, the Sterners who are German Jews, assorted Mexicans like Diego and Pablo, pretty girls without morals south of the border, with and without north.

When Brady breaks his foot and is bedridden, he has the

leisure to think about things he has done that he shouldn't have done, and to ponder on the benefits and beauties of life in the You Don't Know, but at the same time he is not so bedridden that what the action keeps hurrying on Lea has practically overwhelmed him with enemies: Mason, Maguez and Fuego, the Castros, and the Jew-baiter, and there is a grand final reckoning. You might wonder whether to call this a historical novel, or a western. In either case it tells a lively story about the last scout, the Indians on the last warpath, the crumbling of the stern and hardy frontier before the onslaught of softer civilization. Lea provides his own good illustrations.

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