

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor, and Publisher

Published every morning. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 3-3441.
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879

Realism in Postal Problems

The lowly 3-cent stamp, still carrying as much mail as it did when born nearly 20 years ago in the depression, goes on the only class of U. S. mail that pays its own way without subsidy. That's the report from a Presidential advisory board on the Postoffice Department, appointed two years ago.

The board of leading financiers and industrialists puts the blame for the department's continuing and growing deficit squarely on Congress. It offers two recommendations: Congress should face the deficit frankly and decide what mail it wants to subsidize and how much; a board should be established to set postal rates on a factual basis within Congressional policies but without putting all the detailed figures through Congress.

First class mail, using the 3-cent stamp, is expected to yield \$66 million more than it costs this fiscal year. But, says the report, "in each and every other class the rates fixed by Congress are admittedly inadequate to meet the costs of such services."

The shortages range from 480 per cent or \$255 million for second class (publications) downward through 256 per cent for library books, 89 per cent for third class (circulars and advertising), 72 for books, 32 for catalogs and 26 for domestic air mail to 15 for fourth class (parcel post).

Contributing also to the deficit is \$76 million in free mailing by other government departments and a measly \$1,700,000 in the oft-criticized Congressional franked mail.

The report shows that Congress and agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and Civil Aeronautics Board are responsible for pegging the costs and the rates for the postal service. Pay raises and other cost boosts in the 6 1/2 years through 1951 averaged \$1,400,000,000 annually while the average annual revenue increase was only \$400 million, leaving a cool billion dollar annual deficit.

The board expressed its concern that "we were asked to advise as to the conduct of one of the largest businesses in the nation and we are deeply disturbed as advisers to a business whose deficit is really not determined by the operators of the business but by the, so to speak, board of directors of the company — namely, the Congress."

By facing up to and accepting as essential subsidies for encouragement to the airplane industry, increasing free spread of information, aiding sparsely populated areas by special services, helping the blind by free mailing of materials and other factors, the board said the department would be removed from its ambiguous position, "neither a social service or a business," and could run as a profitable or break-even business.

This is a realistic approach to a real problem.

No Iron Curtain

Managing editors of newspaper members of the Associated Press, meeting in Boston, do well to urge President-Elect Eisenhower to rescind the executive order of September, 1951, under which President Truman extended the cloak of military secrecy to the civilian establishments of the federal government.

The order in question, in effect, allowed bureaucrats to class as confidential and unpublished just about anything they desired. It is to the credit of many federal department heads,

and as a result of the continual protests of proponents of a free press, that the wells of information did not dry up more than they did.

Many a thoughtful office-holder who once mistook "free press" for unbridled license has come to recognize that the term has to do with the right of the American public to know what is going on—not to the financial gain or detriment of newspapers. But other office-holders and subordinates, taking advantage of the executive fiat — even though it largely was only permissive—have seen fit to utilize it as a veil for whatever activities they do not desire to be publicly known.

We trust the managing editors will convince Gen. Eisenhower that there should be no iron curtain between government personnel and the people who support them.

President Margaret Clapp of Wellesley College made a comment, while in Portland, to which many an educator will agree: "We x x x have been so busy scrutinizing ourselves to see what is wrong that x x x we have not talked about what is good about our schools." That makes us wonder all the more whether the change of name from geography to social studies really can be called progress.

For plain ingenuity on the road toward international goodwill, the Salem Rotary Club's gimmick of a prize from 99 foreign clubs takes the year's Oscar. It not only was a "Good Neighbor" stunt for the U.S.A. but it put Salem into the Rotary discussions of many a potential market for products made right here. The Rotarians are due a vote of thanks.

If you've a service friend overseas, remember that tomorrow is the final day on which Christmas packages may be mailed with assurance of arriving at their destination by the Yuletide.

Winter finally is here—it snowed at Timberline on Mt. Hood.

Editorial Comment

THE RUSSIAN PLAN

If it weren't for its connection with the grave international situation, Russia's sponsorship of a resolution before the United Nations on freedom of information would be amusing.

For a country whose press and other media of communication are rigidly controlled by the government to back a plan for freedom of information is the height of hypocrisy.

Charles A. Sprague, Salem (Ore.) publisher, told the United Nations social committee that if the Russian proposal were adopted it would "stifle the flow of information in the world and place free countries under the same censorship shackles that prevail behind the Iron Curtain."

The Soviet resolution consists mainly of an assault on "inciters of a new war" and suggestions for suppressing war news. Its hypocrisy stands out clearly, as Mr. Sprague pointed out, against the background of the Russian record of concentrating its propaganda on inciting hatred against the west.

Objections to the Russian proposal were voiced by delegates of other nations. Some of them supported the basic ideas of the Kremlin resolution but all objected to the passage which would provide machinery to prevent use of press and radio for putting out "war propaganda."

The reason for their opposition to that passage is clear. Any information from the free world in connection with sincere efforts in behalf of peace or defense against Communist aggression would be attacked by Moscow as "war propaganda" while Red propaganda in support of Russia's phony peace moves and outright Communist aggression would, in the view of the men in the Kremlin, be peace news.—(Lansing, Mich., State Journal)

matters worse. But what is far more important, the crisis can hardly be met unless Gen. Eisenhower temporarily sets aside the Republican projects for economy in foreign and defense spending.

For a while, in truth, the job of cementing the Western alliance is virtually certain to demand heavier spending, not less spending. The alternative would seem to be the gradual deterioration of the Western united front against Soviet aggression, the gradual petering out of the Western defense effort, and the eventual extension of Soviet power into new and vital provinces which are now precariously held by the West.

This ugly situation is the result of the interaction of several different factors. The French problem of Indo-China has grown more acute. Partly because of the drain of Indo-China, the great project of the European Defense Community is in growing danger here in Paris. This in turn directly threatens the plans for strengthening Europe's defenses with German divisions.

The future of NATO, Gen. Eisenhower's own masterwork in the postwar years, will be menaced if the German division does not become available. NATO is also menaced by the extreme economic strains afflicting both Britain and the European member-countries.

Meanwhile the system of American money subsidies to our allies, which has accumulated so much in the past, is now ceasing to be politically practical because the resulting dependence on America is growing too unpalatable. Britain and France, especially, are looking for a radical re-adjustment of the economic relationships between the United States and the other Western allies. Bold measures are needed to let our allies do their jobs and pay their bills without constant pleas to Congress for more subsidy-funds.

Each one of these problems is sufficiently crucial and sufficiently complex to deserve a separate report, which will be made subsequently in this space. All of them together will hit Gen. Eisenhower like a carload of bricks, the day he enters the White House if not long before then. Behind all these problems, however, there is another and more basic fact which can give a bright side to this current crisis in American foreign policy.

In brief, the rule of the policy makers of the Truman administration was well expressed by a Washington cynic, who said, "We never don't do what we can't do." In other words, just what has been unavoidable has been done. But meanwhile every future difficulty and danger, however great and obvious, every problem not in the crisis stage, however important and troublesome, has always been shoved under the Truman administration rug. Because action has always been taken at the last moment, it has always been extra expensive to take. Because fundamental solutions have never been sought, new demands and requirements have continued to cook up.

Gen. Eisenhower, with a united country behind him, does not need to plan his policies in the piecemeal, hand-to-mouth Truman manner. He is in a position to try for fundamental solutions, if he wants to. Whether in the case of a local difficulty like that in Indo-China, or in the case of a world problem like the economic relationships of the West, Eisenhower is able to say: "Let's look for a real way out of this mess. Even if it costs a lot more now, which it probably will, it will save untold amounts later on."

This is the golden opportunity of the Eisenhower Administration. If it is missed, the consequences can be singularly grim and unpleasant.

(Copyright, 1952, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lighty Your Health



"Boils his food, outgrows his clothes in no time, kicks out his shoes like mad... how come it takes him so long to go through a phase?"



Ed Reid, noted authority on the Mafia, appeared on the Kate Smith program on KPTV. Ed was spinning hair-raising tales about the Mafia's notorious activities. The emcee was up to his ears in deep silence taking it all in. Just as Reid reached the crucial part in his throbbing yarn of U. S. crime, a stagehand somewhere near the TV cameras dropped something (maybe his lunch) with a loud crash—which caused the emcee to leap about a foot off his chair and even gave TV viewers a jar.

Portland Orgn. Jnl. plans to come out with a big magazine section Sunday on Charles A. Sprague. Yarn will be mostly about Sprague's work in U.N. and his work in Oregon politics... Friends of Ed Stadler, Marion County DA, notice that as the year 1952 and his term in office both draw to a close his famous grin gets wider and broader.

Statesman's Sporting Editor Al Lightner received a letter the other day from the Pacific Coast Conference hdqtrs in L. A. Inside was a communique bearing a release date of Jan. 30, 1948. Goes on breathlessly to announce that Hank Luisetti, Stanford's three-time all-American, had just been selected for the Southern Division all-coast conference basketball team and Wally Palmberg of OSC led the balloting for the northern division team. With him were named Laddie Gale and Slim Wintermute of U of O's 1939 (remember?) national championship team... No one knows for sure where the old news release came from—could it be that the Pacific Coast Conference is THAT slow these days?

Hmmmm... State Game Commission says it will sponsor a wildlife lecture four of 160 Oregon high schools. Question: Will this cover wildlife in the schools or the fields?...

At Rotary Club's international ladies night 112 gifts from foreign nations were given to the ladies present. All the gifts were drawn by chance. And Mrs. Nels Tonnung drew a gift from her husband's home town of Bergen, Norway—which he hasn't seen for 26 years. The gift was a Viking ship carved in wood and a book about Bergen. There was a gift from Tonsberg, Norway, too, but someone else got that... Willamina High journalism student, Bonnie Schwab, sends in an advance blurb on the school's coming play, Death Takes A Holiday. "The character who symbolizes death," writes Miss Schwab, "is a very human sort of person, with none of the conventional claptrap that might easily have been dragged in for mere effect."... Nothing like a nice friendly death, eh?

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

many ethnic groups which are interested in UN.

The visit gave us an opportunity to look over the center which serves the upper eastside neighborhood below 100th street. Its facilities are like those of our YMCA: Gymnasium, swimming pool, club rooms. It has nursery rooms for day care of little tykes whose parents work, has rooms for work in arts and crafts, has classrooms for language classes which are conducted by the Board of Education. Clubs of adults hold meetings there; groups use the gymnasium for dancing; an auditorium provides a gathering place for large neighborhood meetings.

It not only provides a place for children and youth to come for recreation and instruction to keep them off the streets, and for adults for special programs. It is a social center for the welding of persons of different national or religious or language origins into the dignity of democratic American citizenship. In many respects New York is a multiple city; that is, it is made up of cities within cities. The composition of given areas changes as some groups move out and others move in. Lennox Hill serves a mixed community of persons of Czech, Italian, Irish and German origin.

This neighborhood center derives its support from several sources. Some charge is made for the services it renders. It receives a share of the Greater New York fund (like our Community Chest), and receives other gifts. Other settlement or neighborhood houses are scattered over New York, and Chicago, of course, has its famous Hull House founded by Jane Adams, as well as others.

New York has made great progress in the past 60 years in removing its slums. Building

codes are much stricter, and enforcement, too. Then there are many great housing developments both as public projects under the federal housing act and as private ventures chiefly by big insurance companies. They give much better housing for lower income families.

One thing we notice—considering its size, the city is kept quite clean and well policed. Mayor LaGuardia gave it a big push toward cleanliness and decency and the impulse has by no means died out. The neighborhood houses are just one way in which the people of New York work for the social betterment and unification of its millions of inhabitants.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "If anybody objects, will they please raise their right hands?"
 2. What is the correct pronunciation of "charge d'affaires"?
 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Reminiscence, recompense, condensation, preponderance.
 4. What does the word "animosity" mean?
 5. What is a word beginning with "c" that means "celestial, spiritlike"?
- ANSWERS
1. Say, "If anybody objects, will he please raise his right hand?" 2. Pronounce shar-sha-da-fer, first a as in ah, second a as in day, third a as in at, final a as in fare, accent second and fourth syllables. 3. Reminiscence. 4. Ill will; active enmity. "Why should animosity exist between individuals, and hostility between nations?" 5. Ethereal.

For many years doctors have been baffled by several of the rarer types of anemia. Now some of these conditions are being brought under control with newer surgical methods and newer medicines.

In anemia, the red cells of the blood lack the necessary amount of an important substance, hemoglobin. When severe, this condition can lead to extreme weakness of the patient.

The blood gets its red color from these red cells. They are really tiny disks containing oxygen, and they carry their vital supplies to all the tissues, cells, and organs of the body.

Hemoglobin is the material in the cells which carries the oxygen. Hence, it is necessary for life. This substance is made up of iron that's combined with a coloring material.

A low supply of hemoglobin in the blood acts like a sort of slow starvation of the body cells. The anemic person looks pale, and may be short of breath, slow acting, and constantly tired.

There are many types of anemia, and many different causes. Some of the more common anemias come from poor nutrition; that is, the person's diet does not have enough iron and other minerals, such as copper, which are necessary for the normal growth of red blood cells and production of hemoglobin.

Other types of anemia come from loss of blood, as in severe nosebleeds, from serious infections or from cancerous growths. A lack of vitamin B-12 or liver causes a special type known as pernicious anemia. This disease can now be controlled with adequate doses of liver and vitamin B-12.

There are also many cases of obscure anemias, in which the red cells are destroyed within the blood stream for no obvious reason. A number of these cases are due to heredity. Various chemicals may also be responsible, however, such as arsenic, lead, or silver. Certain drugs, such as the sulfa drugs and quinine, may also cause anemia symptoms. Snake venom will dissolve the blood cells, causing an anemia. Malaria and certain severe streptococcus infections also have obscure ways of bringing on this condition.

At one time, no cure was known for these so-called mysterious anemias. The red blood cells would just disintegrate, giving off their pigment, and the person would develop a jaundice, with severe anemia symptoms. Usually the spleen, an organ in the abdomen, would also enlarge.

Now it has been found that removal of the spleen is helpful in

treating certain of these anemias. The newer drugs, ACTH and cortisone, are helpful in relieving other types. Of course, all such treatment must be carried out under a physician's direction.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

L. H.: What are the most common causes of death in the United States?
Answer: The most common cause of death is heart disease. The second most common cause of death is cancer. Other common causes are tuberculosis, pneumonia, diarrhea, kidney disturbances and accidents. (Copyright, 1952, King Features)

Weather Cuts October Jobs

Dry weather that caused wood shutdowns was a major factor in dropping October employment 20,500 below September and 3,200 under a year ago, the state unemployment compensation commission disclosed Thursday.

Only 76,400 were working in lumber and logging last month as compared with 85,900 in October, 1951, and a high of 95,800 in the summer of 1950.

Non-agricultural employment was estimated at 458,100 in October as compared with 478,700 in August, 463,300 a year ago and 460,100 two years ago. Other lines showing a decline from 1951 included food processing and ship repairing.

Missing Hunter Reported Seen

MEDFORD (AP)—Police Thursday checked a report that Irvin C. Daley, 78, missing Medford deer hunter, had been seen in Ashland Oct. 21 while a mountain search for him was underway.

Allen Daley, a distant relative, said he talked in Ashland to a man he was certain was the blood-hunter, he said the elder Daley told him he had been hunting and was going hunting again. Young Daley was not aware that the hunter had been sought.

Irvin Daley went into the mountains to hunt Oct. 18, and search parties have been looking for him almost steadily since that time.

THE WEATHER IS NEVER TOO HOT OR HUMID for Zenith's exclusive "Pneumophone"... the microphone that retains definition, saves repeat sound.

75

10-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE! Morris Optical Co. 444 State Ph. 3-3333

FIRE INSURANCE

Save up to 20%

PAY ONLY ONE-THIRD OF YOUR YEAR TERM RATE EACH YEAR AND REDUCE YOUR CASH OUTLAY

66 2/3%

STANDARD NON-ASSESSABLE POLICY

"money saved is money earned"

Bill and Geo. Osko

District Agents
1445 No. Capitol St. - Phone 3-5661
Between Hood & Shipping Sts. on Highway going North

FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE

SAVE ON CRACKERS

Introductory Offer...at SAFEWAY!

To introduce you to the finest crackers you can buy, Safeway invites you to select any one of these three and save money! Use the FREE COUPON below and SAVE ON CRACKERS AT SAFEWAY!



BUSY BAKER SALTINES

twice as crisp and 4 times fresher!



Busy Bakers are extra-baked to make them extra-delicious, crisp as crisp! Then they're wrapped in moisture-proof cellophane packets... four to the pound... to keep them 4 times fresher!

TEA TIMERS

the richest, crispest crackers you ever tasted!

Tea Timers' special recipe does away with prolonged "raising"... permits baking when ingredients are freshest. Tea Timers' flavor and crispness are added in to bring you "the richest, crispest crackers you ever tasted!"



PIRATES' GOLD GRAHAMS

Crisp, fresh and always their honey-baked best!

Honey-baked Pirates' Gold Grahams are made of the finest ingredients, flavored with the purest honey! They're always crisp, fresh and their honey-baked best!

Introductory Offer! Save on Crackers!

at SAFEWAY

This FREE COUPON entitles you to 5¢ off the regular price of:

- 1 lb. BUSY BAKER SALTINES
- 1 lb. TEA TIMER CRACKERS
- 1 lb. PIRATES' GOLD GRAHAMS

OR

- 2 lb. BUSY BAKER SALTINES
- 2 lb. PIRATES' GOLD GRAHAMS

REDEM THIS FREE COUPON AT SAFEWAY!