

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"

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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Fight Against Polio Goes On

All too often we hear little of the beneficial agencies we support until the annual campaign for funds arrives. Then we're saturated with "news" and a recounting of the good derived since the last appeal.

So it's refreshing this week to have before us a requested summary of the work of the Marion County Chapter of the National Polio Foundation—with no plea for money involved. It will need money next year, to be sure, but right now it expects to draw around \$8000 from the National Foundation for current and foreseeable bills—and somewhere between \$15,000 and \$35,000 more during the remainder of the year. And all this when actually the Marion County Chapter itself contributed less than \$12,000 to the National Foundation for 1953.

These facts are recited in a paragraph which says frankly that "this chapter is broke." Reason for the financial stringency—which is not at all unusual in areas of comparatively high polio incidence—lies principally in the fact that several acute cases this year have drawn heavily on funds. One case alone has cost \$5000, and there are patients being cared for in Portland and Eugene hospitals, as well as Salem, because patients cannot be moved from their original hospitalization.

The Marion County Chapter currently is treating 50 cases and has had six new ones. The Marion chapter and Multnomah county's are rated as being among the best operated in the nation, even though they run low on funds (the Marion Chapter, pending aid from the National Foundation, actually is in debt more than \$5,000). Right now, Oregon ranks second in the number of polio cases in 10 western states.

Financial aid from the National Foundation is possible by virtue of funds paid in by local chapters—50 cents on each dollar. The 50 cents goes for all-important research—and to make up local deficits in the most heavily-hit areas such as this one.

As for administration costs, the Marion chapter's total operating expense ranges from \$15 to \$25 a year—volunteer members of the board pay many times that amount themselves for phone calls, travel and incidentals. The work is a continuing one worthy of the unselfish efforts it has attracted.

All Motorists Aren't Suckers

This trend toward higher parking-meter fees is not a healthy one and the Salem City Council does well not to fall in line with such places as Portland and Eugene.

In Portland's downtown area, the cost is now 5 cents for 15 minutes, with a maximum of 25 cents for an hour and a quarter. Eugene has increased its fees from 5 cents an hour to 5 cents for 30 minutes. The theory, superficially at least, is that the higher the fee the faster traffic will move and the more parking spaces will be available. But the theory in practice also levies a heavy tax on a particular segment of the population which already has seen car license fees doubled in the past two years and no surcease from high taxes on gasoline. And when fees get too high, shopping areas will find fewer motorists will stop no matter how many parking places there are.

The idea of requiring fees to park in public places never was too popular as a principle. After all, it is tax money that built the streets and curbs. But admittedly there was a need to encourage more mobility in congested areas and give everyone a better chance to stop where they wished. Now, parking meters have been found to be a huge and so-called painless source of extra civic revenue so that in some instances their original purpose has been obscured.

We Aren't Milk Faces

Foreigners who visit the United States under leader-exchange programs almost invariably give encouraging lip service to the idea of international amity and cooperation. To a man, or woman, they express surprise at the geographic and industrial size of this country, appreciation of the attributes with which nature has endowed it, and pleasure at the friendliness encountered.

In most cases, the words undoubtedly are sincere. On most of such visitors we have seen, we are convinced the impact of the American democracy left a favorable and lasting impression. At the very least, and assuming some of them have remained somewhat doubtful of our intentions or our ability toward permanent, stable government, such visitors seem to get the idea that we are pretty much able to take care of ourselves and won't be shoved around.

We find value in all this. Not that we want to instill fear. But at all events it's a lot better to instill respect than contempt. Along this line we were mightily interested in a personalized comment made in Salem recently by Heinz Michaels, political editor of the Bremen, Germany, newspaper. Michaels appeared to enjoy Oregon hugely, to have gained a new perspective of the vastness of America, and to have appreciated the friendliness shown him. His extra comment came after he had seen the St. Paul rodeo where cowboys run their own risks.

Pondering the show of skill and courage evinced, Michaels said thoughtfully: "You know, Americans aren't milk faces." It was his term for namby-pambies, sissies, milquetoasts. And it certainly connoted respect. Maybe some of the world feels we are trying to jam our way of life down their throats, and therefore resents us. We would rather overcome that feeling. But if we can't, let the rest of the world recognize that we are not milk faces, either.

'Beria Men' in Eastern European Satellite Nations in Shadow of Death, Imprisonment

By DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN (U)—This is the darkest hour for Eastern Europe's Communist rulers. Rule of the party is being decided by murder.

Georgi Malenkov's blood feud with Lavrenty Beria has shaken not only the Soviet Union but seven satellite states reaching from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

It is bound to have more international repercussions than all the purges of the 1930's. For Russia, then, was a hermit state, with no armies and no consuls wielding supreme power beyond her own frontiers.

In killing off old Bolsheviks and leading generals before the last war, Stalin was just tidying up at home. He had already been a dictator for more than a decade.

The blood-stained housecleaning in the Kremlin today casts a direct shadow of death or imprisonment on every "Beria man" in the capitals of Poland or Romania, Hungary or Bulgaria, East Germany or Czechoslovakia, not to mention Albania.

Many foreign Communists boasted of close ties with Beria while he was Soviet police boss. Few are known as "Malenkov men" and the pot-bellied premier is an ominous question mark to most party faithful.

Western observers along the Iron Curtain no longer place credence in the Moscow communiques of last March that Stalin died of natural causes.

The signs point to a deadly struggle having been under way between Malenkov and Beria well before that time for the dictator's inheritance, and Stalin was siding with his old Georgian crony.

If Stalin had not been put out of the way, Malenkov himself might have perished, as another party climber, Andrei Zhdanov, perished earlier.

Oddly enough, an anti-Communist Russian exile group in West Germany forecast last January that Stalin's, Beria's and Malenkov's lives were all at stake.

The forecast was communicated to Allied diplomats, who classed it as mere speculation but were increasingly impressed by it as the Kremlin crisis got hotter.

Major changes in the Soviet system under Malenkov appear inescapable.

Lenin's Russia was profoundly altered by Stalin. The individual character of a dictator is inordinately reflected in almost every activity of the country he rules. The chances are that it will become a better system than under

Stalin for it could hardly become worse.

There is a limit to which human rights can be suppressed, and Stalin reached it.

After more Communist heads have rolled in the sand—for the extermination of one Beria will not

be enough to put Malenkov fully at ease—he will have to try figuring out the answers to problems that Stalinism enchain but never solved.

How to turn foreign puppets and slaves into upright friends and allies?

Anyone near the center of an atomic explosion is in danger of being killed almost instantly by the intense heat. Burns are also a danger for some distance away from the center when people are exposed out-of-doors. A great number will also suffer external injuries from falling buildings and flying objects.

However, radiation danger is the most serious part of any atomic bomb explosion.

In those close to the bomb, one of the first symptoms of radiation injury is loss of hair, especially on the scalp. This usually occurs ten to fifteen days after the bombing. In many of these cases, the hair will regrow.

Radiation injury will also cause small hemorrhages on the chest, abdomen, and back a little later. Usually these hemorrhages appear from four to five days after the bombing in mild cases. In severe cases, they may not occur until three weeks later. These, too, gradually disappear.

Bleeding gums usually occur along with the bleeding in the skin, and in many cases the mouth is extremely sore.

In typical cases of radiation injury due to atomic bombing, a severe high fever appears two to four weeks after the bombing and lasts from five to ten days. Many people die during this period from the high fever. Diarrhea is another very common symptom of radiation injury.

The blood system is also seriously affected. The red blood cells are decreased amazingly, and the white count is also much decreased. In those se-

verely exposed, death occurs five to seven days after the first symptoms.

Many persons die of complications brought on by the radiation itself, such as pneumonia and lung abscesses. It has been found that victims of radiation from atomic explosions suffered recurrences of bleeding gums, sore throat, dizziness, tiredness and weakness for many years after the original exposure.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. R. C.: My nephew, who is three years old, holds his breath when he does not get his way. He may hold his breath for as long as a few minutes until he almost gets blue. Can this harm him?

Answer: This is a form of temper tantrum. It will not harm him to do this, for he will breathe automatically when the body gets too low in oxygen. (Copyright 1953, King Features)

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GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"I don't care if this one is in fine shape... I feel conspicuous driving around in a car that's paid for!"

Inside TV . . .

TV Helping Provide Many Kinds of Jobs

By EVE STARR

HOLLYWOOD—The television industry has created new jobs for thousands. It also has brought about new projects within established industries. This fact alone means that the TV industry has made a major contribution to world progress.

Not only within the TV industry itself has manufacturing increased, such as in the making of sets, replacements, etc., but allied industries dealing in communications—newspapers, magazines, booklets, to name a few—have profited from the advent of TV.

Newspapers are devoting much space to TV news and ads. New TV magazines are springing up every day. Booklets on TV operation are on every bookstand.

An entire industry within an industry, TV film production is rapidly threatening film-theater production as the "giant" of movie-making. Thousands of skilled technicians from Hollywood have found TV films a new and exciting means of employment.

The public, too, has found that TV advertising is often novel and pleasant, and here also is a specialized field: Advertising experts who specialize in "light selling"—for TV.

Television also has created a new type of "pitchman"—characters who could easily be fugitives from vaudeville, and in many cases probably are!

Oddly, the film industry will merge with TV within a few months, according to a survey conducted by a national investment firm.

The survey included personal interviews with Hollywood production chiefs and studio executives, who almost to a man agreed that the industry can't compete with TV and therefore should join it.

It is believed that some major film companies will be dissolved, and that others will concentrate on TV film production. A few are expected to make both theater and TV films, the ratio depending on the demand.

Most significant result of the survey was the widely held view that three-dimensional films, which have been widely ballyhooed as the "savior" of the film industry, won't last. Nearly everyone interviewed for the survey agreed on that.

The investment firm predicted that the merger will be a prosperous one for all parties concerned, since the film industry has the talent and the know-how and television has an established and rapidly growing audience.

DIAL SPINS: Jane Nigh, star of "Big Town," is vacationing; the series will resume when she returns July 20. Radio-TV actress Evelyn Scott has been signed to make her film debut in "Free and Easy," to be produced and directed by Clarence Greene and Russell Rouse, who made the much-discussed non-talking movie, "The Thief," last year. Victor McLaglen has been set to star in "Mickey Finn," a TV film series based on the comic strip. . . . Fulton Lewis is now engaged in making 52 15-minute commentary TV films for fall release. . . . And Eve Arden says: The girl who thinks no man is good enough for her may be right—but she is more often left.

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Time Flies
FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago
July 13, 1943

The Oregon State Veterinary Medical Association presented service award to W. H. Lytle, Salem, for 40 years' membership.

From editorial page: The lateness of the season is indicated by the fact that the McKenzie Highway is just being opened to traffic.

Rep. Homer Angell home on vacation, states things in the national capital "are in a mess."

25 Years Ago
July 13, 1928

William F. Varney, New York, was nominated by the Prohibition Party as its candidate for the presidency.

Stockholders of the Dero-Run Reversible Window Company was held in Portland. George F. Vick, Salem, was chosen vice president, and W. E. Loos, Salem, was appointed to the board.

The Spaulding Mill has begun work in rebuilding and repairing after a \$10,000 fire this week.

40 Years Ago
July 13, 1913

August E. Hucklestein, owner and manager of Salem's Cigar factory, stated business was booming. He manufactures the LaCorona, Tashman and Bon-Ton.

The Safety Valve Japan Met West In Quaint Scene One Century Ago

By FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON (U)—On a bright summer's day just a century ago, four little American warships dropped anchor in Tokyo Bay. Their decks were stripped for action.

It was a deliberately arrogant maneuver, a daring psychological assault which, for better or worse, forced a reluctant Japan to open its doors to the world.

The doors had been shut for 300 years and the Japanese would have preferred to keep them that way. But if U.S. Commodore Matthew C. Perry hadn't showed them open, someone else soon would have. The Pacific islands were a prize in a world of expanding trade consciousness.

The anniversary will be marked Tuesday in Newport, R. I., with city and state officials attending a dinner at which relatives and descendants of Perry will be guests. One of the features will be the planting of Japanese cherry trees.

Whiskey, Odds and Ends

A barrel of whiskey, a miniature railroad, a telescope and a new fangled device called the telegraph, with three miles of wire, figured in the opening act of a drama which was to be replayed in Tokyo Bay, under even grimmer circumstances, nine decades and two A-bombs later—the end of World War II hostilities, signed aboard the battleship Missouri.

It was on July 14, 1853 that Perry, backed up by the warships Mississippi, Saratoga, Susquehanna and Plymouth, landed near Yokohama. He had a commission from Congress and a letter from President Millard Fillmore for Japan's ruling Shogun.

In 1837, the privacy-loving Japanese had fired on the American warship Morrison. In 1842 the Shogun had ordered that any foreign vessel approaching the coast be fired on. This annoyed Congress, which ordered something done about it. Perry, already a naval hero, was chosen to do the job. He arrived in Tokyo Bay July 8.

Four 19th century men of war manned by 500 sailors must have looked impressive, for the word spread ashore that there were 10 ships and 5,000 men. By the time the story traveled inland some distance, it had grown to 100 ships and 100,000 men. Nobody fired any shots.

Perry Dignified

The commodore adopted a dignified but definite take-it-or-else air in insisting that the Japanese receive the President's letter to the Shogun. After some nervous consultation, the Japanese agreed.

On July 14, Perry and 300 of his men went ashore dressed in their naval best and armed to the teeth. They were met by Japanese armed with spears and a few muskets.

President Fillmore's letter was handled like a precious relic. It was enclosed in a red baize box, carried by a ship's boy turned out in the finest apparel preceded by "two tall blacks, heavily armed," according to the ship's journal.

The letter was laid on the floor of a hut, especially constructed to receive it. Then the commodore turned on his heel and departed, informing the Japanese he was sailing for China but would be back in the spring.

He learned after his return that the Japanese had planned to resist him—or maybe he had a nip and tuck with 10 ships and 2,000 men this time—but the treaty-signing went through without a hitch and March 31, 1854, Japan's ports began opening wide to U.S. commerce.

That was when Perry broke out the gifts. For the emperor there was the barrel of whiskey. Lesser dignitaries received lesser amounts of liquor, but at least five gallons.

The emperor also got the miniature railroad with its one-passenger cars, the telescope and telegraph.

minority had some power to consult and advise on decisions so vital to its operations," he said.

In a Senate speech, Sen. Morse (Ind-Ore) congratulated the Democrats on their walk-out and said they had no other course if the rights of senators to "fair treatment" were to be protected.

"I wouldn't serve on any committee of that character unless the

Eisenhower in many matters; but deep divisions remain between the Dixiecrats and the Northern Newdealers.

Polls indicate a continuing popular support of Eisenhower. This is due not so much to what he has done or not done; but rather reflects a personal confidence in his integrity and sincerity. The world situation is a little easier. Without dissent from Washington the turn of events in Europe brings a measure of relaxation in the cold war. By holding fast to the Korean policy of the former administration Eisenhower seems about to reap the fruit of a truce there; and that will meet with popular approval though the future in that part of the world remains clouded.

The enthusiasm of the Chicago convention has waned. Eisenhower has not been either dramatic or dogmatic or dynamic as a President. He has been in fact rather pedestrian—industrious, conservative. He still hopes to achieve party unity in the interest of national unity. His instincts are sound but his execution has often seemed fumbling and indecisive. His popularity still rests largely on the trust people have in his character and in his warm personality.

PLEASANT IS BURNED UP

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Pleasant Weathers, 13, reported to police his bicycle was stolen during the recent heat wave.

Less than six years ago there was not a foot of pavement in Salem, at the close of this year (1913) there will be 35 miles of pavement.

The steamer Beaver arrived at Ainsworth dock, Portland, from California carrying 410 passengers and 1500 tons of general freight.

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sovereign, not to be outdone, offered gifts of gold lacquer, bronze silver and porcelain and sent President Franklin Pierce, who had succeeded Fillmore, four Japanese spaniels.

Perry, in his own narrative of the expedition, indicated it was a toss-up which excited the most interest among the Japanese—the telegraph or the Lilliputian locomotive, car, and tender." He said of the latter:

"All the parts of the mechanism were perfect, and the car was a most tasteful specimen of workmanship, but so small that it could hardly carry a child of six years of age. The Japanese, however, were not to be cheated out of a ride, and as they were unable to reduce themselves to the capacity of the inside of the carriage, they betook themselves to the roof."

"It was a spectacle not a little ludicrous to behold a dignified mandarin, whirling around the circular road at the rate of 20 miles an hour, with his loose robes flying in the wind. As he clung with a desperate hold to the edge of the roof, grinning with intense interest, his huddled-up body shook convulsively with a kind of laughing timidity."

Today trains crisscross Japan and smartly dressed Japanese ride inside the cars.

Dulles confers With Briton Over Suez

WASHINGTON (U)—Secretary of State Dulles met with Britain's foreign policy chief Saturday in a move to find a new formula for ending the bitter British-Egyptian dispute over the Suez Canal.

Dulles and Lord Salisbury turned their attention to the critical Middle East defense problem in an afternoon session after joining with French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in a sweeping review of German and West European issues.

Dulles arranged to confer Saturday night with Charles E. Bohlen, U. S. ambassador to Moscow, who flew back for urgent consultations on the Kremlin's purge of Marshal Beria.

Bohlen declined to discuss the Beria affair with reporters when he reached Washington by plane from Paris.

He was expected to confer later with Dulles, Salisbury and Bidault at a private dinner.

The French foreign minister did not participate in the talks on the Suez and related Middle East problems. He was scheduled to confer with Dulles Sunday morning on Indo-China matters.

A tight security lid was clamped on details of both morning and afternoon sessions. Spokesmen told reporters that in the British-American phase of the talks Dulles "outlined some of his findings" of his visit through the Middle East last May.

"The specific subject of the Suez Canal base was discussed in a preliminary way and this discussion will be continued next week," said an American informant.

Dulles is known to believe the British-Egyptian row over the Suez is paralyzing western plans for building up the Arab nations and Israel as a bulwark against Communism.

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