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4— Salem, Oregon, Saturday, September 17, 1949

The Steel Strike Crisis

Cyrus S. Ching, federal mediator and conciliation service director, has called on both sides in the steel labor dispute to meet with government conciliators Monday in a final effort to avert a paralyzing strike in the steel industry, because of the failure of steel firms and the union to begin bargaining on the basis of the president's fact-finding board. Ching holds that there are no "irreconcilable fundamental differences in view, only in the meaning the words."

The presidential fact finders recommended against a fourth-round rate increase demanded by the union but endorsed the adoption of social insurance and pension plans at the expense of the 53 basic steel companies, which is the equivalent of a wage increase. An 11-day truce was accepted by both sides.

The union accepted the fact-finders' report, and some of the companies. Most steel concerns have some form of life insurance, but less than half have company financed accident, sickness, hospital and surgical benefits, and most of them are on a cooperative basis with the workers sharing costs. It is the elimination of the cooperative feature that is objectionable to the companies.

While there is approval of the president's action in trying to avert a disastrous strike, there is also criticism of him for refusing to use the pattern outlined in the Taft-Hartley law, enacted for the purpose. The law says:

"Whenever in the opinion of the president of the United States, a threatened or actual strike or lockout affecting an entire industry, or a substantial part hereof engaged in production for commerce, will if permitted to occur or to continue, imperil the national health or safety, he may appoint a board of inquiry to inquire into the issues involved in the dispute and to make a written report to him within such time as he shall prescribe. Such report shall include a statement of the facts with respect to the dispute, including each party's statement of its position but shall not contain any recommendations."

The law provides for finding the facts and remaining neutral as guardian of the whole people. It denies the president power to appoint political boards to make political decisions, so that the parties can arrive at a decision by collective bargaining. Exposition of the facts by an impartial board without compulsory recommendations would help both labor and management to reach a decision supported by public opinion. If the facts supported a fourth round of wage rise, it would receive public support, if not, it would be opposed.

Criticism of the presidential procedure centers on these points: It damages the principle and practice of collective bargaining and threatens to substitute official fact-finding panels throughout industry. It encourages contract-breaking by he unions because, though it was agreed that the current contracts could not be opened for the discussion of pensions, the board pointed out a means of inclusion. By recommending that the companies pay the full cost of expanded welfare programs for the workers the board endorsed an unsound and unfair principle in industry.

The board named by the president was headed by Judge Samuel J. Rossman, a well known New Dealer and ghost-writer for both Roosevelt and Truman in justifying and maintaining the political alliance with organized labor bosses with both the New Deal and the Fair Deal. Little is known of the other two members, Dr. Carol D. Dougherty of North Carolina university, and David L. Cole of Paterson, N. J., except that they were acceptable to labor.

It is said that Mr. Truman did not use the Taft-Hartley procedure because of the time that might have passed before the dispute would have been settled and he wanted action before the situation became a disaster.

Time for the Pipe of Peace

What happens to Salem's baseball club is a matter that has gotten beyond the interest of only ball fans.

The Senators have been taking too much of a beating as of late. No definite, sizable offer to buy the club from the Portland Beavers has come from any group in Salem yet. And with the start of football season, interest in baseball naturally wanes. So it is certainly questionable if any real money will be put on the line before baseball season opens in the spring.

As a matter of fact, the whole Western International League itself is in a turmoil.

It looks like Eugene will establish a WIL ball club. There apparently is enough money to buy the Bremerton franchise. The Eugene school board is negotiating for lease of the civic auditorium.

The cities of Richland, Pasco and Kennewick in Washington are eyeing the Wenatchee franchise. Several civic leaders in the Tri-City area are interested in making a deal. Then, too, the San Diego Padres have put the "for sale" sign on the Tacoma Tigers.

Under the circumstances, Salem as a city should see that the ball club bearing its name has some assurance of continuing. And the only assurance at this time is under the continued ownership of the Portland club.

Therefore, the logical move would be for local baseball fans to meet with Manager Bill Mulligan of the Beavers and try to find out how Salem can help build the Senators. If Eugene is brought into the league, a rivalry will naturally develop with Salem. Such competition between the two cities will be expected with another Oregon city at last as a part of the WIL. Travel costs, as far as the Senators are concerned, will be lessened to a minor degree because of the addition of nearby Eugene.

With the Western International League directors meeting in Tacoma Monday, the time has come for a passing of the pipe of peace between those locally who have been giving the Senators a bad time and the Beaver management. Then both groups should put their heads together to figure how to bring the Senators out of the dumps.

All in a Day's Play

Worcester, Mass. (AP)—Small fry had a rough day of it, Worcester City hospital doctors said after they removed:

- A 25-cent piece swallowed by Barbara Pancyk, 10.
A dime Mary Ladue, 10, swallowed.
A pest control cup gulped by Robert, 13-months.
A 22 caliber bullet from the arm of Robert Gibson, 15.
A fish hook from the finger of Daniel Brick, 13.

BY BECK

Actions You Regret



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Lack of Reverence in Children Usually Fault of Parent's Lack

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Many people seem to get relief from their exasperations and frustrations by using certain rough-sounding monosyllabic words. They think they are swearing, when, as a matter of fact, they may not be swearing at all.

The man who lost the hole on the golf green and made the countryside re-sound with his blast of language would undoubtedly be disappointed if he found out later that, with all the effort he had put forth to express his feelings he had not been swearing at all.

As a matter of fact, there are a great many words used for the purpose mentioned above which, while they may sound vulgar or crude under certain circumstances, are neither swearing nor blasphemous. Of course, I am not recommending their use.

Swearing, in the religious sense, is "taking the name of God in vain." One or more words which taken together constitute swearing must include some form of the name of God. Swearing is appealing to the Divine Being irreverently, or using the name of God in any form for purposes other than that which could be called sacred, or for the glorification of God's holy name.

We cannot expect much reverence from children when they get to be adults if they haven't learned respect for sacred things during their tender years. We should ever remember that "The Lord is in His holy temple," and that He is ever present around us and with us.

Surely we can express our ideas, and give vent to our exasperations, in sufficiently colorful words without taking the name of the Lord our God irreverently, flippantly, or in vain!

OPEN FORUM

Attacks New Court House Plans

To the Editor—Our family's reaction to the picture of the new courthouse is—that it looks like a warehouse.

We hope the . . . plans are junked and a building erected that looks like a courthouse. Such ultra-modern or futuristic buildings are out of place in a state as conservative as Oregon.

Let's impress our visitors with something lovely—but don't get too far "out of character."

HELEN L. BRUCKMAN
1990 Virginia St., Salem

SIPS FOR SUPPER

Slim Leavings

By DON UPJOHN

It's getting to be about the season of the year to start warning people to do their Christmas shopping early. But we're not so sure about this year. County Assessor Tad Shelton has just announced figures showing that while the assessed valuation of the county will be up about 25 per cent this year the overall levy in mills for the city will be down only about 1.4 mills.

He's Learned About Humans
Lebanon—Big Red, six-year old saddle horse who outwalked Paul Smith of Mill City over a 75-mile course last July on the Lebanon Meadows race track, and was displayed at numerous valley fairs with his ever present Triangle Oats, prefers the wild life to admiring crowds, publicity—and even oats, for he has become wily and tough to catch since being turned out on range, Ralph Smith, his owner states. Smith said he turned the big bay out with other range horses about a month ago and since then the usually tractable Red has kept a wide distance between himself and the man with the oats.

Irrefutable—
According to the Associated Press teletype spewing forth its information in the offices of our favorite paper this a.m., Assistant Secretary of the Interior C. Girard Davidson speaking at Bend gave the following unanswerable argument for CVA as the "golden opportunity" for the Pacific Northwest: "2-1-817434 59: 387135- 53 -9/349-387, -48 84529/ 9/1-50928/ 3725/ 6-6382-8-1384 4-498: 49883/2-28765/-83 -28/18349 -124/98 3/28-3 49-28 /29"

Need of Monk for Diapers

Chicago (AP)—Necessity has mothered the invention of a diaper for baby monkeys, the Lincoln Park zoo reported today. Sorrowful, a five-month-old Patas monkey, broke both her legs and an arm in a fall last week.

Zoologist Lear Grimmer took the bandaged Simian home and put her to bed to convalesce. Then Grimmer's wife discovered that Sorrowful, like all infants, needed diapers.

The Grimmers called in zoo director R. Marlin Perkins when it was discovered that Sorrowful's tail made conventional diapers impractical.

The three finally evolved a two-piece pair of three-cornered pants with a removable gasket.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

U.S. Subs Can Cross Atlantic Without Surfacing

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—In all the bitter row between the army and the navy, the admirals have failed to let the public know about one naval activity for which they deserve great credit—submarines. Perhaps this is because the cramped and grimy life of a submarine crew lacks gold braid and glamor. Also, there are no admirals commanding submarines; their place is on battleships. But at any rate, American submarines have made amazing progress, and undoubtedly will be the most important arm of the navy in the future.

The end of the war saw German submarines with new breathing devices for underwater operation, plus a rubber coat which prevented radar detection. If the war had lasted much longer, the new German subs would have wreaked havoc on American shipping once again.

Called V-E day and the Russians took over all Nazi submarine yards together with German scientists. Result: The Russian U-boat today is the most modern in the world.

However, the U. S. navy, rushing to keep up with the Soviet, has now developed a new snorkel device permitting a sub to breathe underwater for days at a time. U. S. subs are also capable of the amazing underwater speed of 21 knots, though the cruising speed is only about 11 knots.

Not long ago an American U-boat actually crossed the Atlantic to England without once coming to the surface.

However, American experts, not happy with this progress, have learned that Russia has developed something better than the snorkel, namely a chemical which generates oxygen and thus feeds the engines without depending on the snorkel's pipe extending to the surface. So the race for modernization of deadly undersea weapons continues.

Note—Top admirals were summoned to Washington from all over the USA the other day for a secret conference to map a press campaign against further curtailment of the navy. The admirals were worried over the bad press reaction to the B-36 smear. However, they continued their smear tactics by featuring as an off-the-record speaker, Frank Hecht, president of the navy league, who has been bitterly critical of Secretary of Defense Johnson. The meeting entirely neglected one of the finest and most essential jobs the navy is doing—submarines.

STEEL WORKERS DEBATE

The steel workers' acceptance of the fact-finding board's proposals in the steel strike wasn't nearly as harmonious as CIO boss Phil Murray indicated to the press.

Murray correctly reported that

DREW PEARSON

New Justice Considered As Militant New Dealer

When President Truman appointed Judge Sherman Minton of Indiana to the latest supreme court vacancy, he not only picked one of his old senate friends but one of the most militant rough-and-tumble new dealers who ever supported Franklin Roosevelt.

Furthermore, he picked an old friend of Justice Hugo Black. This latter fact will have an effect upon the court which few people realize. For Justice Black, on the day of Justice Rutledge's funeral, confided to close friends that he was getting tired and expected soon to resign. Black told intimates that he felt so depressed over the loss of his two friends, Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge, that he did not believe he could continue the battle for liberalism much longer.

The appointment of Black's old friend, ex-Senator Minton, however, should change this. It was Minton who, when Black was appointed to the supreme court in 1936, succeeded the crusading Black as chairman of the senate lobbying investigating committee.

The retiring senator from Alabama had waged a spectacular crusade against the lobbying tactics of big business which contributed materially to passage of the holding corporation act. Minton was a member of Black's committee, and carried on as chairman afterward.

Minton was also in the forefront of Roosevelt's supreme court battle, and at one point when several senate leaders, following the death of Senate Leader Joe Robinson of Arkansas, advised Roosevelt to drop the supreme court fight, it was Minton who urged him to continue. Later Minton was the administration's choice to reply to Senator Burt Wheeler of Montana, leader of the opposition against the supreme court bill.

Minton came to the senate in 1934 after defeating "Little Artie" Robinson of Indiana, who had held office with the help of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan.

Tall, dark, good-looking, Minton served as a captain of infantry overseas and almost immediately after entering the senate became one of the best bare-

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Job the Envy of Any Kid: He Tests Bubble Gum

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—A Brooklyn chemical engineer has a job any kid in America might envy—he tests bubble gum all day long.

Gets paid for it, too. "It took me two months to blow my first bubble," said Dr. Morris Nafash, research director for the Bazooka Bubble Gum company.

"Now I blow about a hundred bubbles a day." But he has a twelve-year-old son who can beat him. It is his duty to test the texture and elasticity of the gum and to develop new flavors. He came to his post after 11 years as research associate of Columbia university's department of chemical engineering.

"At first, I didn't see how I could keep busy," said Dr. Nafash, a small, dark earnest man of 49. "But I have found bubble gum a real challenge. It takes all the scientific knowledge I have. You'd be amazed at the research going into this penny product." Fortunately, American inventive genius got started first, and the United States now has at least a five-year-edge over Soviet Russia in bubble gum production. "Other countries copy our wrappers," said Dr. Nafash complacently, "but none can duplicate the gum itself." Bubble gum is a \$10 to \$15-million dollar-a-year industry and intensely competitive. There are about 25 companies that turn it out.

"Quite a few adults are turning to bubble gum because they get more for their money," said Dr. Nafash. "It has about three times as much sugar as ordinary gum."

The gum base itself is either synthetic or natural rubber plasticized with resins, waxes and oils. And if the gum doesn't snap back into shape the children soon find it out—and boycott that brand. They spread the word quickly to their pals.

Why? "It's very simple," said Dr. Nafash. "The kid's face gets in the way."

There has been concern voiced over the increasing size of the bubbles. Some parents have feared Junior might blow a bubble so large he's be wafted aloft by a strong wind. Dr. Nafash says this is unlikely.

"The largest bubble I ever heard of was only 12 inches in diameter, and that was blown in a championship contest. A bubble of eight to ten inches is very good for an amateur."

"It isn't probable that kids will ever blow bubbles much bigger than at present, no matter how much we improve the elasticity of the gum."

Why? "It's very simple," said Dr. Nafash. "The kid's face gets in the way."

Burglars Missed Prize Possessions

Seattle (AP)—Burglars who ransacked the home of Warren A. Thompson overlooked what he considered his most prized possession—a ticket to the Washington-Notre Dame football game which has been sold out since early June.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Great Powers Frown On Greek-Albanian Row

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

Greece's threat to invade communist Albania as a measure of self-defense, if guerrilla forces launch further attacks on Greek soil from Albania, has capitals on both sides of the Iron Curtain worried.

Washington, London and Moscow are particularly concerned, and it's reported that the Anglo-American brotherhood is likely to take steps to discourage any such military operation by their Greek ally. It wouldn't be surprising if Russia also advised Albania to go easy.

Why? Well, because a Greek invasion of Albania could very easily precipitate another world war. And perhaps the most significant, and hopeful, aspect of the current affair is that both sides in the cold war are anxious to avoid another general upheaval.

The Balkans through the centuries have been the whipping ground of armed conflicts. The situation at the moment is particularly delicate. Not only on account of the Greek-Albanian row but because relations between Turkey and Bulgaria again are tense—or perhaps one should say more tense than usual. To this must be added the feud which has developed

You wouldn't think such a little country as Albania could stir up so much trouble. It has an area of only 10,629 square miles and an estimated population of about a million.

But Albania lies between Yugoslavia and Greece and is a corridor into the Balkan Peninsula. For this reason it has for hundreds of years been used as a gateway by invading armies.

Moreover, because of her position, Albania herself has been the object of much conquest and has been ruled by the Romans, the Byzantines, the Slavs, the Turks and by Mussolini, the would-be great conqueror.

DeWitt MacKenzie