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Salem, Oregon, Saturday, March 11, 1950

Mortality from Diseases

The annual report to policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, presents the following table showing the causes of death among its 10,343 policy holders who died in 1949:

Diseases of heart and circulatory system, 56.8 percent. Cancer, 15.8 percent. Accidents, 4.5 percent. Diseases of kidneys, 4.3 percent. Influenza and pneumonia, 2 percent. Suicide, 1.7 percent. Tuberculosis, 1.3 percent. All other causes, 13.6 percent. Total 100 percent.

The cause of death percentages are probably good for all large insurance companies and correspond to those gathered by the Public Health Service at Washington. The latest published statistics are those for 1947 compiled in the World Almanac, listing deaths for selected causes and rates per 100,000 estimated population as follows:

Diseases of the heart, 400,000, rate 321.2; cancer, 189,811, rate 132.4; accidents, 99,570, rate 69.4; pneumonia and influenza, 61,836, rate 43.1; diabetes, 57,515, rate 26.2; nephritis, 80,288, rate 56.0; suicide, 16,538, rate 11.5; tuberculosis, 48,064, rate 33.5.

The American Heart association states that more than 625,000 Americans die annually from 21 distinct types of heart disease. The death rate heads mortality from any cause, 3 times as high as in cancer, 6 times as high as accidents, 10 times as high as pneumonia, and 13 times as high as tuberculosis.

The Institute for Cancer Research states that between 180,000 and 200,000 deaths occur annually from it. In 1949 an estimated 278,164 persons were being treated for cancer for the first time and 879,550 others with a history of cancer were living in all stages from cure to imminent death, while 229,765 had received treatment for five or more years.

The mounting death rate in 35 years has risen nearly 300 percent for a population increase of 50 percent, due to the fact that cancer is principally a disease of middle or old age. Gratifying progress has been made the past five years in its treatment.

Poliomyelitis recorded about 40,000 cases in 1949, striking the nation for the fourth time with epidemic fury, compared to the 1948 maximum of 28,000. Progress is reported in its treatment, requiring individual care, the most expensive known, exhausting the \$25 million funds of the March of Dimes raised to combat it.

Some 620 respirators, 495 hot pack machines, 320 cribs and mattresses, and other supplies were shipped to emergency areas. The National Foundation recruited for emergency duty 133 physical therapists, 2427 nurses, 35 resident physicians and a long list of other specialists. The discovery of a new polio virus marks an important advance in treatment.

It's About Time!

Secretary of State Acheson's call for "total diplomacy" to curb Russian expansion sounds as if the Truman administration has finally realized what's going on in the world.

The people of the country, from their crossroads positions, have been puzzled and concerned that Washington, D.C., had not previously sensed that only by an all-out global effort could the Soviets be stopped—without resorting to actual use of arms.

Those people—the average "guys"—have been wanting the administration to get wise to what's doing on the world front and start offering leadership, instead of waiting and waiting with nothing but indecision to mark their actions.

This "total diplomacy" idea amounts to a mobilization of the nation's people and resources in an attempt to stop Moscow's imperialism—without having to go to a shooting war. Acheson has admitted that the Soviet rulers in the Kremlin are now at war with the United States and other western democracies. But that war is still in the "cold war" stage.

Acheson's call for complete support was really not necessary. He already had that support, generally speaking. It was typified by the bi-partisan foreign policy. If that bi-partisan policy was falling apart, it was only because the White House had failed to show the leadership that was expected of it.

When President Truman showed leadership in meeting the Russian expansion in Europe, he was being bold, but he was taking the only sensible course open to him to protect the nation's interests. The people blinked a few times, but went along with the president.

Then when the airlift thwarted Russian attempts to blockade Berlin, the people again went along.

But when the president failed to follow his Truman Doctrine in Asia, the people became disgruntled. Americans lost as much face last year in the Orient as they did in the years preceding World War II. But Truman would do nothing about it.

So when Acheson finally comes through with a call for nationwide support, he is greeted with comment like this: "We've been ready for a long time, but where have you been?"

It is hoped that this belated awakening to the facts of the world by the Truman administration won't be labeled: "Too little too late."

Mistaken Appeasement

At the government's request, the sentence of 15 years' imprisonment of Valentin Gubitchev, the first Soviet citizen convicted of spying in the United States, was suspended for his deportation to Russia within two weeks. His co-conspirator, Judith Coplon, will have to serve her 15 year term, her second conviction.

Trial Judge Sylvester Ryan flayed both Gubitchev and the 28-year-old Brooklyn girl as betrayers of their trusts. He called Gubitchev a "betrayer of all human mankind"—a man who came to the United States as an "emissary of peace" and who was accepted as a friend, but violated his oath to the UN and "all the peoples of the world."

The leniency shown Gubitchev was an act of appeasement of Russia in the hope of similar leniency to Americans behind the iron curtain, held for espionage under framed convictions and extorted "confessions." The formal official statement said: "It was believed that suspension of the sentence conditioned on Gubitchev leaving the United States would best serve the public interest."

All Russian newspapers, however, assert that Gubitchev is being sent home because of the "collapse of the accusations groundlessly brought against" the Soviet official. They did not mention the espionage charges for which he was convicted.

Like all of our appeasement efforts, this one will only intensify the persecution of Americans in the satellite nations and be twisted into anti-American propaganda.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Don't Pay Too Much Attention To Exceptional Cases in News

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

There is an old saying that it is not news when a dog bites a man, but it is news when a man bites a dog. We should have this in mind when we read the parable of the Good Samaritan. In the parable of the Good Samaritan, a certain lawyer asked our Lord, incident in which a certain man was robbed, and left half dead by the roadside. Two men observed the unfortunate man, but went along without rendering aid.



Rev. George H. Swift

These two men, by the very nature of their profession, would have been expected to care for this sufferer and give him every attention and assistance. If they had rendered aid, they would not have been mentioned, for one was a Jewish priest and the other a Levite. So few priests or Levites would have ignored the man that it was startling news when they did ignore him. Just as startling news to the lawyer was the act of the Samaritan, who later came by and tenderly cared for the wounded Jew, because the Samaritans did not like the Jews. Christ made the lawyer and the countless number of people who have read this parable since remember the

incident because it had news value. Only thoughtless and unobserving people would look upon the parable as a blanket condemnation of the priests, and a blanket commendation of the Samaritans.

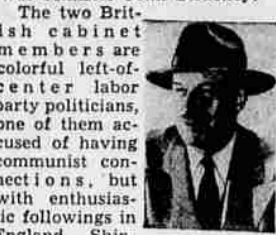
In reading the daily news, we should be careful about drawing conclusions from isolated cases which make the headlines. For as a rule, they are exceptional cases, or they would not have gained particular attention. A mother told me that she would not send her son to school beyond the grades because she had read that James J. Hill, the railroad builder, and Thomas A. Edison, the electric wizard, and other men she mentioned had no formal education beyond the lower grades, and she thought they did all right. Occasionally we hear of some man of exceptional influence for good who has become so without direct religious training. But it would be disastrous to suppose that therefore we need no religious training for our children. Such cases are so rare they have news value.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

U. S. Military Secrets May Be Withheld from British Radicals

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Ambassador Lew Douglas made a special visit to the Pentagon this week to discuss with Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson the idea of withholding U. S. military secrets from new British Minister of Defense Emmanuel Shinwell and from British War Minister John Strachey.



Drew Pearson

The two British cabinet members are colorful left-of-center labor party politicians, one of them accused of having communist connections, but with enthusiastic followings in England. Shinwell is a hot-headed British Pole, representing Ramsay MacDonald's radical mining constituency and thoroughly hated by the British general staff.

Once, during a parliamentary debate, when another M.P. demanded of Shinwell, "Why don't you go back to Poland?" Shinwell stormed across the chamber and punched him.

When Shinwell moved from the ministry of fuel to the war ministry, Winston Churchill said hopefully: "When he was minister of fuel, we had no fuel. Now that he is minister of war, perhaps we will have no war."

Strachey is now under fire from Lord Beaverbrook's London Evening Standard for "failing to renounce your known communist views." In reply, Strachey, who was once held up on Ellis Island as a suspected radical, said he was never a communist party member and repudiated communist doctrines in 1940. In his new post he is in charge of counterespionage.

These appointments come on top of the jitters given our joint chiefs of staff on British security over Dr. Fuchs, whose tips to the Soviet enabled the USSR to set off a bomb five years ahead of American estimates.

Rabbits vs. Education Behind closed doors in the house labor committee, blunt-spoken representative Graham Barden of North Carolina was arguing the merits of his new federal aid-to-education bill, which would prohibit federal spending for any school buses, public or parochial.

"When I was a boy in North Carolina I had to walk three miles to school," Barden recalled. "However, it didn't seem very long because I got so I could run the whole three miles. My classmates didn't consider a fellow much good if he couldn't run all the way to school in the morning."

"That's nothing," drawled Indiana's homespun Andy Jacobs. "Before I could even start for school my father used to send me out to catch a rabbit for breakfast. Sometimes I'd have to run as much as five miles before I caught up with that rabbit."

"Then, I'd reach down and feel his ribs. If he wasn't fat I'd let him go and take out after another rabbit."

More Tax Fraud Another income-tax evader exposed in this column was finally collared by a federal grand jury last week, when Earl Sheriff, the ex-sheriff of Prince Georges county, Maryland, was indicted.

This commentator first exposed Sheriff on June 26, 1949, for having "received money from the gamblers who do such a lucrative business right under the nose of the nation's capitol," and for having failed to pay income taxes on it.

The Sheriff case illustrated how U. S. attorneys sometime fail to prosecute after a case is sent them by the justice department. And on Oct. 26, 1949, this column further revealed that the U. S. Attorney Bernard Flynn in Baltimore had sent the case back to Washington indicating that he was opposed to prosecution.

On Jan. 29, 1950, this commentator also called public attention to the fact that Flynn's name was before the senate judiciary committee for reappointment as U. S. attorney, and suggested to senators that they investigate why Flynn had not prosecuted the ex-sheriff of Prince Georges county for income tax fraud.

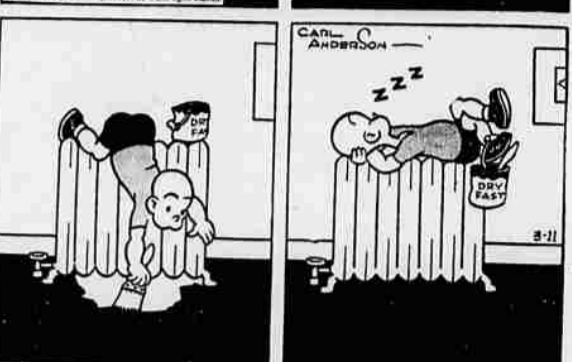
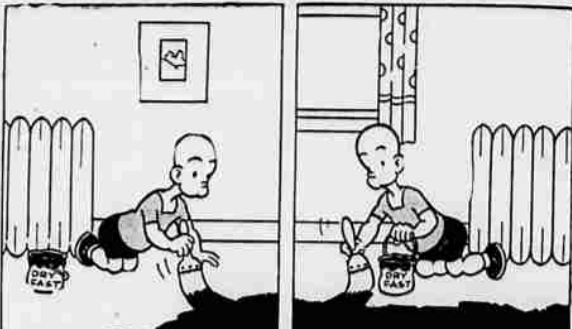
In the end conscientious Lamar Caudle, in charge of justice department's tax division, sent two of his attorneys to Baltimore and demanded that the case be pushed. Last week Sheriff was indicted.

Crime Expert It's supposed to be traditional that a criminal returns to the scenes of his crimes. And the other day Alex Campbell did so. He made a brief visit to Washington where for many hectic months he served as assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division.

However, the crime scene to which Campbell returned was an office from which some of the most important and difficult criminal cases in the past decade have been directed. For it was Campbell who laid the groundwork for the prosecution of Judy Coplon and Gubitchev, for Alger Hiss, for Congressman Parnell Thomas, and half a dozen important spy cases such as Axis Sal-

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Romance of African Chieftain Becomes International Issue

By DeWitt MacKENZIE

(An Foreign Affairs Analyst)

The romance of the young Oxford educated Negro chief of the South African Bamangwatos, who made a white London typist his queen, has suddenly become an imperial issue and put the British government on a most uncomfortable spot.

The 27-year-old chief Seretse Khama, ruler over 150,000 subjects in Bechuanaland, married Ruth Williams, 24, in London some months ago and took her to his clay-hut capital as queen. You wouldn't think that was anything to worry the empire upon which the sun never sets, but events soon proved any such idea to be fallacious.

The great Union of South Africa, which is a neighbor of Be-



DeWitt MacKenzie

chuanaland, has constantly before it the burning issue of segregation of the white and negro races. The case of Chief Seretse Khama and his white queen suddenly got entangled in this broader question—and the young couple were in trouble.

The British government invited Seretse to London recently to discuss his status. The government decided that it couldn't recognize him as chief because of what was described as tendencies to disruption which threatened the protectorate. He was told that he couldn't return to his state, without permission, until the issue of tribal rule is settled years hence.

The chief blew up over that. He said he had been tricked. His wife was in Africa and they were expecting a baby. He declared in effect that come hell or high water he was going back to his wife and people. He called the queen to sit tight.

The scene then shifted to the mother of parliaments. No less personage than the great Winston Churchill, leader of the conservative opposition, rose in commons to question the socialist government's handling of the case.

Patrick Gordon-Walker, commonwealth affairs secretary, denied that the question of Seretse's marriage entered into the decision. He said the government decided to withhold recognition from the chief until the disappearance of the tendencies to disruption "which threaten the unity and well-being" of the protectorate. The secretary declared it was irresponsible to say the chief had been tricked, adding that he had offered to have the wife flown back to London, with full medical attention.

"Will not the minister consider," asked Churchill, "that Seretse has a right to go back to that very place and meet her at that very place before the government take any further action?"

Gordon-Walker replied that he couldn't do so, whereupon Churchill retorted: "A very discreditable transaction."

In all this exchange nobody put his finger on the apparent underlying cause of the government's action. That was left for the British press to do. The London Times refers to the government being under "the urgent pressure of an embarrassing political situation," and adds:

"The decision has been reached without any attempt by the union of South Africa to influence it. It is common knowledge, however, that the nationalists now in power are not only committed to the doctrine of the separation of the races but dislike sharing their continent with other communities in which it is not apparent."

"The truth is that British Africa is divided between one great independent state, which believes in the color bar, and a number of smaller states in which the color bar is repudiated. The conflict is tragic for the commonwealth but it cannot forever be evaded."

The Times also speaks of the nationalists being likely to press for the transfer of Bechuanaland to Union sovereignty if they see growing up there a society fundamentally at variance with their ideas.

Too Efficient Exterminators

Lake Charles, La., March 11 (AP)—A dog fancier blamed the loss of two retrievers on too efficient state health facilities today.

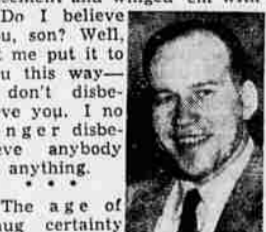
Carl Robinson, Fenton, La., breeder of golden retrievers, said two of his pure-breds died after: Eating a rat. That ran out of a warehouse. After eating poison placed there by state rodent exterminators.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

You Just Can't Know Nothing for Certain Now

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Slip the rumor to me, junior. Did you see a bird flying backward? You say a lion stopped you in the street and wanted to know what subway to take to the Bronx zoo? How's that? You just trapped three men from Mars in the basement and winged 'em with your atom gun?



Hal Boyle

Do I believe you, son? Well, let me put it to you this way—I don't disbelieve you. I no longer disbelieve anybody or anything.

The age of smug certainty is gone. Wonder has piled upon wonder so fast in our lifetime that few of us have any disbelieve left. It takes a brave or foolhardy man indeed today to say "that's impossible." Tomorrow he may be proved wrong and a doltish oaf.

Mankind seems to have lost its anchors and is drifting helter-skelter before capricious winds of chance and uncertainty. About all a man can be sure of is that if he steps aboard a certain bus he'll end up home. But how about that bus driver a few years back who started out on his regular route here and ended up in Florida?

Nope, you just can't know nothing for certain. There is no basket left you can put your dozen eggs into and count on getting all twelve back again.

Take that story by the dynamite salesman about the wreckage of a space ship being found in Mexico piloted by a gent only 23 inches tall. The airforce says, "There is no evidence to support the existence of any interplanetary machines."

But you will note that the airforce doesn't rule out the possibility. It can't—it may have to fight space ships some day. So may the navy.

Multiplication Tables Changed?

Seattle, Wash., March 11 (AP)—Delegates to the two-day rabbit production school today passed a resolution calling for increased rabbit production.