Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

A terrifying bit of news turned up in yesterday's paper. In case you happened to miss it it was in Sam Dawson's column in which he said that science, the arch-enemy of mankind, has come to the aid of industry with a new motion picture camera that will take snapshots at the rate of one-hundred-thousandth of a second. That is roughly the same speed with which tourists at Crater Lake operate Brownies when that handsome ranger walks on scene.

Dawson says that this new camera will let the industrialist see the invisible, such as the knock in an engine, let a manufacturer apply an electric brake in five-one-thousandths of a second and let you "see an earthquake coming before it tumbles a building on your head."

The first two are of minor importance, of course I'd settle for a plain little old box camera of some kind that would let me see that blonde I was shooting for when all the film shows is the corner of Dudlow's Hot Dog Stand and a small portion of the beach below the Breakers Hotel. And as for seeing the knock in an engine, heck, all I want is to be able to see, and distinguish, the carburetor. The second item, the one about applying an electric brake in a fraction of a second, while it may be all important to some people, leaves me cold. The only possible use I can visualize for such a gadget is to use in shutting off the alarm before it wakes one up completely.

But the third possibility, that of "seeing an earthquake coming," there is a different load of poles entirely. Isn't life complicated enough as it is? Is it necessary that Evil Scientists, Ltd. should further burden mankind with a fruitful strewing of mental blocs and hazards? Aren't radio and television the final end?

Now these inhuman creatures would have us sitting around watching the screen waiting for an earthquake to show up.

What's wrong with the good old fashioned method of waiting till the roof falls in? I notice that while these gentlemen (I use the term loosely) keep going about perfecting ways of putting an approaching earthquake on your TV screen they do nothing, absolutely nothing, about stopping said earthquake.

If an earthquake is about to belt me out from under my hat I prefer to be taken by surprise, at least in a relative fashion.

Nope! You can have your earthquake predictor if you wish and sit and watch your doom approach. Me, I'll stick to The Old Farmer's Almanac and head for the wide open spaces when Uncle Eph says to.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — We were packing for a three-week trip to Europe, and the bed was littered with clothing the suitcases wouldn't swallow.

I looked out at the swift-flowing East River mirroring the dull image of a gray October sky.

("Think of it—tomorrow night we'll be in Rome" said Frances. "Promise you'll show me all the places you saw in the war?"

("Sure," I said. But there won't be much of it left to show you.")

What could be left after all these years of what Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army troops in Italy bitterly called "the forgotten war"? Mark Clark himself was off at the other side of the world now directing his second forgotten war—this one in Korea.

The scars must be pretty well covered in Italy. The earth heals itself quickly. For that matter, a man's mind does a pretty good job of healing itself, too, although there is always a tender spot left in the scar tissue. What was left in me of all those distant battles—the heat and cold, the mud, the spent blood, the growling guns, the people begging for bread in ruined towns?

Oddly, the first thing I remembered was a boy's white face, crying silently. He was a ragged Italian child, and an American medic was sprinkling sulfa powder on a gaping shell wound in his head, and the wound was so infected the smell from it sickened the soldier.

"If the boy could get some real care," said the medic. "But after we move on—I'm afraid—"

We did move on. Where is that little boy now?

("They have wonderful gloves in Italy," said Frances. "We must get some for Christmas presents.")

I remembered the flashes of the artillery guns, standing almost wheel to wheel, stabbing the night accordions of barbed wire and a British soldier who broke under the tension and lay in the dirt, writhing, frothing, moaning in his own mental darkness. "Poor lad," said one of his comrades. "He was at Dunkirk—and I guess he can't take a second one."

("I do hope we get to see the Pope," said Frances, "do you think he can just look at me and tell I'm a Presbyterian? They say he's one of the smartest men in the world.")

The memories unrolled more swiftly—a dead doughboy in a brook, his features luminous under the water, one pale hand touching the bank with a curious languor. Ernie Pyle peering from a sleeping bag like a surprised elf.

Standing at twilight on the peaceful Isle of Capri and watching Naples burn—the sight of a flaming Nazi plane, twining down like a lazy falling star in the blackness—, nurses pulling wounded men from under a hospital tent blown down in a sudden storm—losing a helmet and picking up another one bearing the initials of a man who would no longer need it.

("Now where have you lost your toothbrush?" said Frances. "Who took care of you during the war? I'll bet you didn't brush your teeth once in the whole four years.")

In my mind swam a picture of the stricken valley crossed by the Rapido River beneath a terrible hill called Cassino—if they put up a cross for every man killed or wounded there, it would be white forest—there was a day we tried to make it all the way, and there were just too many Germans—and we hid in an old stone farmhouse—an elderly Italian couple sat by a dying fire, preferring to face death in their own home, if face it they must.

As the shells beat nearer outside, the wife reached out and took her husband's wrinkled hand in her own—they were still sitting silently together when we left—and where are they now?

("Come on, you day dreamer, we're all packed," said Frances. "The way you look a body'd get the idea you didn't want to go back.")

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — When one party has been in and the other out for 20 years, that's long enough to provide more than just ordinary campaign ammunition.

It's long enough to develop, through endless repetition extended over a generation, a new kind of American folklore with myths and bogeymen now long familiar to men, women and children.

Now as before the Republicans treat the New Deal and the "Fair Deal" as if they were giants creeping through the garden of American life in order to get close enough to smash the door and demolish the furniture.

And as if they were shaking a tattered witch before our eyes, the Democrats, as they have been doing for years, hold up a warning that the horrible "Republican" depression may get us if we don't watch out.

Depending on his party, every candidate starting out has on hand a tried-and-tested collection of slogans, legends and American scare words like isolationism, socialism, McCarthyism.

But it's questionable whether mention of them changes any cheer or hiss.

They've become so familiar, have sunk so deeply into the American consciousness, have been debated and thought about so long, that by this time most people have formed full opinions and standard reactions.

Recently a correspondent on one of the campaign trains wrote: "The candidate of the party out of power has more ammunition than the nominee of the party in power. One may criticize whatever has been done."

This is true, but in a limited way.

True, responsibility for anything that's been done, in decisions made or laws passed, rests finally on the doorstep of the party which controlled Congress and the executive branch.

It would be true if the two big political parties regularly rotated office every four years since even four years of one administration would provide the opposition with a hatful of things to criticize.

And it's particularly true in the case of the Democrats, who have controlled both Congress and the executive branch for the past 20 years except for two years.

But, while the party in for 20 years provides the outs with wider target than if it had been in for only four, the 20-year outs provide juicier pickings than if they had been out for only four.

In 20 years the out-party is bound to develop a character of its own and a history that can be examined. In that much time it becomes pretty clearly identified in the public mind with a predictable attitude.

People DO Read SPOT ADS —you are!

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Eisenhower Slashes Truman Leadership In Effort To Break Demo Hold On South

By DON WHITEHEAD

EN ROUTE WITH EISENHOWER (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower strove mightily today to smash the Democratic hold on the Solid South while holding out a promise of leadership which would provide a firm base on which to build lasting world peace.

For the second straight day he rampaged through his home state of Texas blasting at the Truman administration with scorn and sarcasm.

His accusation was the clear implication at least that the Truman leadership had failed to win the respect of America's allies and even the Kremlin. And he said these were necessary if peace is to be won.

Warmed by a series of rousing birthday receptions yesterday—his 62nd birthday—the general aimed his fire on Ft. Worth and Dallas today. Then he will fly into Tennessee for speeches at Memphis and Knoxville before returning to New York.

He chose the Alamo in San Antonio—the birthplace of Texas independence from Mexico—to outline his views last night on how best to achieve peace.

But before he spoke, Texas Gov. Allan Shivers called him the candidate who stands for the Democratic principles that Texans respect.

Shivers said there were many Texans who never before had voted for a candidate "who wore any other mantle but that of the Democratic party."

He said: "Our decision to depart from tradition has not been an easy one. It had to be based on issues and concepts more fundamental than party regularity. It had to be strong enough to overcome the accumulated prejudices of many decades . . "

Then he added his belief that Eisenhower rather than Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson could best capitalize on social gains — "meanwhile ruthlessly shearing away the red tape, ousting the bunglers, eradicating the Communists and socialists."

Police estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 people gathered in the Alamo Plaza to hear Eisenhower.

In the process of outlining his peace program, the general took this swipe at Truman:

"If we Americans do not fully respect our own leadership, you can be certain that this leadership will have diminished prestige abroad. And, unless our leadership is respected abroad, it will neither be trusted nor freely followed.

"Our capacity to influence other nations will be frittered away. Can you blame the peoples who dwell in the shadow of the Kremlin for failing to understand the kind of leadership that could still say, in 1948, of a ruthless dictator: 'I like old Uncle Joe. He is a decent fellow.' " (This was a reference to a statement by Truman in 1948).

Then Eisenhower said that the Congress of the Soviet Republic met last week for the first time in 13 years—and "a Moscow leader launched an attack upon an American."

He said: "Such a thing never happened before. But the attack wasn't leveled at the man who said he liked old Uncle Joe Stalin. I'm proud to say, that it was directed exclusively at me and my efforts to help promote a strong and secure free world."

Eisenhower gave these four points as the essential cornerstones for world peace:

1. An America that is strong militarily and spiritually.

2. Integrity in the national leadership in Washington which would have the respect of other nations.

3. Free allies with a common bond of interest so "soundly forged" that no aggressor would dare attack.

4. An active United Nations made into "a workable road to world peace."

FRANK TRIPP

Soon after the railroads went through a hundred years ago they created a slogan that became a part of the country's language. Every man who drove the highways, every child who trudged to school, faced it at every railroad crossing: "Stop—Look—Listen."

Packed into those three words was a warning which, if heeded, would have saved thousands of lives over the last century. Crossing accidents have cost more lives than have railroad wrecks. Because people didn't stop, look and listen.

It seems a human weakness to become so accustomed to a warning that it loses its effectiveness. By the time he enters kindergarten Willie has heard "Willie, don't dear" so often that it goes in one ear and out theother.

To really deter Willie it becomes necessary to chain him to a tree. Which is cruelty to children, pagan, smothers personality and initiative, psychologists say. Nevertheless often only fetters would have saved Willie from some dire experience.

America is crowded with grown-up Willies who should be shackled to a cart and led to the polls. Before something dire happens to them—which could be to their liberty. To be safe and sure at today's crossroads, we must heed a new warning:

"Read—Think—Vote."

There is something very significant about the wording of this new warning. The warning which was invented to save life and limb said "look, listen." that invented to save men's freedom says "read, think."

Our forefathers who gave us this country didn't need such a warning. To be informed they had to read. Sober reading makes men think. Makes them think, uninfluenced by pleasant personalities, charming voices, theatrical surroundings and dramatized propaganda.

Printed lies have no such traps to distort people's thinking. They are much more easily detected.

"Read, think, vote" recognizes a new era of communication, convenient and thrilling in its overall application, but alarming in its acceptance as the last and only word by lazy minds, easily led; and particularly children. There is startling reason to shout from the housetops: "Read, Think." To many just "look and listen."

"Read, think, vote" also recognizes man's dependence upon the printed word if he is to think and vote intelligently. Looking and listening may be sufficient at a railroad crossing but it gives little true background of the man at the throttle of the oncoming locomotive. There is no sure way to find out as the train dashes by.

The engineer could mug an infectious smile, wave a cheery salute, toss off a bundle of money, and get the yokel vote for president of the railroad. Then crash into the rear end of a trainload of deluded excursionists, who thought they were en route to Utopia.

No intelligent person could read himself into any such fool's paradise, against his will. Plenty can be led there if what they see and hear is not checked against the past and current record; in history books and unfettered, unbeholden printed media that speak what they think, whether or not one agrees with their conclusions.

Our Democracy faces the threat that led illiterate peoples into bondage. They, perforce, had to depend upon what they heard. They heard what despots wanted them to hear. They were lost before they learned that they were mere pawns in a web of political intrigue.

One need not be illiterate to be likewise enslaved. He needs only to stop reading and thinking to drift with a tide of national shiftlessness. Wherein he fails to produce as much as he consumes; comfortably and unconsciously approaching closer each year to the brink of economic disaster.

One who reads and thinks thereby checks what he hears and will choose his course through logic and understanding, particularly if he reads the history of nations that have fallen.

Then, when he votes, whichever way it may be, he can say to his children, with sincerity and reason: "This is my judgment of what is best for us."

Right or wrong, he was not led by the mob or the glib words of selfseeking demagogs—not even by well meaning politicians.

Reds Arrested For Pillage

BORDEAUX, France (AP)—Two directors of the Communist newspaper Les Nouvelles de Bordeaux have been arrested and charged with provoking pillage. The charge was an outgrowth of a Communist sacking of the U. S. Information Service office here last May.

The Reds smashed into USIS headquarters during anti-Ridgway riots, tore up large numbers of American publications and caused heavy damage.

The newspaper published a story calling the raid "a victory for France." The two directors are Henri Bordage and Raoul Martinez.

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Stevenson Promises Clean Government; Says No Easy Way To End Korean War

By JACK BELL

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson said today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower knows full well "there is no trick that can end the Korean War."

The Democratic presidential nominee, encouraged by reports of mounting strength in Utah—if not Wyoming—pushed his campaign to the Pacific Northwest with a sharp attack on his Republican opponent's stand on Korea, foreign policy and public power development.

Saying that Eisenhower has implied "that we could bring our men home from Korea soon if we would only train some South Korean soldiers to take their places," Stevenson declared in a speech prepared for a street-corner rally:

"I will not play politics with war and peace. Our men are fighting in Korea so they will not have to fight in Alaska or Spokane or Omaha.

"They will come home from Korea just as soon as our national safety permits. And, for my part, I deplore the suggestion that they come home any sooner.

"There is no trick that can end the Korean War—and I am sure the general knows this full well."

As he had in Wyoming and Utah yesterday, the Illinois governor preached the Democratic doctrine that Americans never had it so good, in a material way.

He added to this the promise, in a speech prepared for delivery in Pendleton, Ore., later in the afternoon, that if he is elected "I intend to run a clean, honest government."

"What is more," he said, "I know what I am talking about. I have cleaned up a lot of evil Republican practices in Illinois and cracked down quickly and ruthlessly on misconduct wherever I have found it."

The Illinois governor said that if he is elected, he will run an economical government. He said he knew about that too.

"I have run a tight-fisted, balanced budget government in Illinois—and I had to do it, incidentally, without much help from a Republican Legislature," he declared, adding:

"When it comes to economy in government, I will gladly weigh the experience and training of a governor any day alongside that of any military man. Until this campaign, I had not heard that "generals were exactly celebrated for their devotion to economy."

In Salt Lake City's jam-packed Mormon Tabernacle last night, Stevenson made a quick revision in his prepared text when he sensed the temper of the crowd—deleting in particular a blast at Eisenhower for his assertion that American prosperity is built on war orders to industry.

He seemed to have picked up the crowd and carried it with him, which he apparently failed to do in an earlier appearance at Casper, Wyo.

In his prepared text, he had said this was "the Kremlin story" and gave comfort to the Communists. He deleted this and other passages. The official explanation from William Flanagan, his press secretary, was that the changes were made because the candidate was running out of radio and television time.

The Democratic nominee more than matched the crowds which greeted Eisenhower on his visit to Salt Lake last Friday. Police said Stevenson attracted about 10,000 more persons on the streets, but had 2,000 to 3,000 fewer persons in the overflow from the tabernacle, jammed to capacity by both candidates.

Stevenson's text changes apparently were made on a spur-of-the-moment decision to keep his remarks on a high level, without branching off into attacks on Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, another favored target for the Democrats.

While his audience was mostly silent for the first few minutes of his talk, the crowd soon warmed to his thesis that if Americans have enough faith in themselves, they can lead the world to peace and prosperity. He was interrupted 33 times by applause in the last 20 minutes of his 30-minute talk.

Expanding his views on Korea, Stevenson said in his prepared Spokane talk that the United States faces "a long, tough bitter struggle to preserve freedom" all over the world.

"We know in our hearts, all of us, that it is childish to suppose there is any simple solution, any easy answer," he said. "The lives of our sons are involved now, while we are fighting in Korea. The lives of everyone would be involved if that conflict were to grow into world war.

"All of us know that what is ahead is a dangerous, expensive, painful struggle—a struggle that can only be won for peace and freedom if we are willing to put our brains, our money, our sweat and our blood into the effort.

"Those are the facts. You know them. I know them. And we once had reason to suppose that the general knew them."

Instead, he said Eisenhower "has been asking people to vote for men who have protested and opposed and hamstrung our foreign policy measures."

Turning to domestic issues, he said Eisenhower "did not always talk sense to the people" in discussing such matters as power development.

He said Eisenhower claimed that government engineers "dreamed" and "planned" Grand Coulee Dam for "many Republican years" before it was started in 1934. It took Franklin D. Roosevelt to get the dam started, he said, adding that GOP members of Congress had called the project a "white elephant" and a "colossal fraud."

"This is an old Republican habit," he said. "They oppose the steps that need to be taken to strengthen and develop our nation—they oppose before they are done and while they are being done. Afterwards they take the credit. Well, the Russians say they invented baseball."

He said he gathered from Eisenhower's speeches that the general "seems to see no reason why the government should be mixed up in resource development at all."

"He used some very ugly language about a 'whole-hog' government that is putting its 'long nose' into people's business," he said. "What is all this about a 'whole-hog' government pushing its nose into everyone's life?

"It is a myth, a fable—and it comes most strongly from a man who has spent virtually his entire life as a servant of that government he now professes to fear so much."

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Part of a long letter from a reader will serve to introduce a most important subject. She writes:

"I learned early about how an inferiority complex develops by having to wear peculiar clothes, and by having no time for play or social adjustment. Another lesson that just came naturally was that if I intended to survive I was going to have to fight back occasionally. Is it any wonder that I soon developed a critical, suspicious, distrustful dislike for people?"

This reader says she married at 19, has two sons, and now 23 years have passed. She adds:

"But now, with the boys away at school most of the time, my home is like a morgue, and days drag, and I am wondering about what to do with the remaining 30 or so years of my life. I am really not so elderly that I can't develop new interests, even if I do wear glasses for reading, sewing and close work, but I have got to change my attitude toward people."

This reader presents a problem with which millions, roughly between the ages of 40 and 55, are faced in varying degrees. The busy years of raising children to the point where they are more or less independent and adult slip by rapidly, and suddenly the mothers in particular, are faced with carving out new interests and activities to replace those which kept them busy for so many years.

Practically the same probelm hits the fathers, too, but later—when they come near the time to retire from their life work. Both problems, however, are similar.

Most human beings who are not physically or mentally incapacitated do not take well to doing nothing. Consequently, planning and adjusting either to the growth of a family or retirement requires some intelligent thought, preferably before these events actually occur.

Some useful activity which the person likes and does well is what is most desirable. Recently, a pamphlet has come to my attention which seems to me should be of particular value, and, while designed for those who are about to retire, it should be almost equally useful for those who are like the writer of the letter quoted at the beginning of this column.

This pamphlet is called "Getting Ready to Retire," and can be obtained from the non-profit educational organization known as the Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N. Y., for 25 cents.

DIES AFTER RESCUE

BERLIN (AP) — Max Becker, 71, jumped into Tegel lake Wednesday and saved his two-year-old granddaughter from drowning. When he reached shore, he dropped dead of a heart attack.

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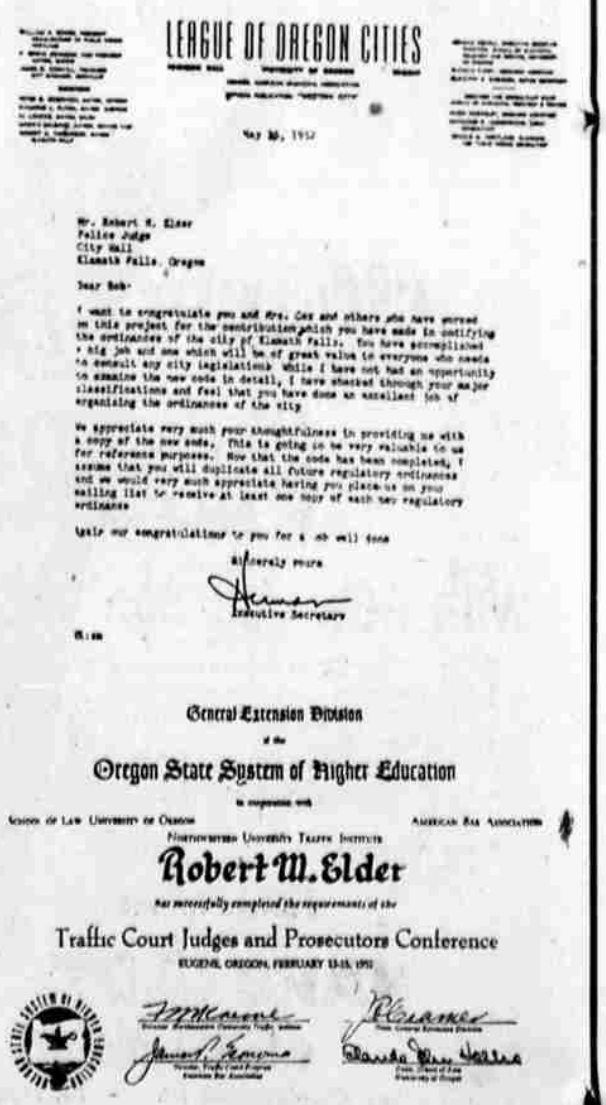
I have served by appointment as Police Judge and it is my desire to be elected your Police Judge. I will serve you faithfully at all times, with respect. Your vote on election day will be deeply appreciated.



Paid Adv. by Robert M. "Bob" Elder