

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Shows Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.
Published every morning, business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-3441.

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The Atom—How Goes it Today? (Part II)

Whichever way the wind blows—toward war or toward peace—the United States is set to make the most of our atomic know-how, production capacity, materials stockpile and the \$750,000,000 the taxpayers are plunging up annually for the atom program.

The atom is now the biggest new industry in the country; it employs 65,000 workers in 30 plants in 15 states and the blueprints for expansion show that an atomic power plant on a commercial scale should go into operation before 1960. From then on, the atom should rapidly become part of everybody's thinking—not as a war hazard but as a real source of industrial power and the key to untold progress in the fields of manufacturing, agriculture, medicine and so on.

Until recently atomic weapons were the major concern of the nation's atomic energy commission. Now, Business Week magazine reports that production of atomic bombs is rolling smoothly. The plants at Hanford and Oak Ridge are producing as much uranium as the U.S. can import from Canada and the Belgium Congo. And at Los Alamos, where the atom bombs are put together, research is underway on a new super weapon. This bomb would use the same nuclear explosions from which the sun gets its energy.

So right now the AEC is busy on development on atomic energy for power. By the end of this year, at least two engines using atomic fuel will be under construction. New reactors—the "piles" or furnaces where plutonium is made out of uranium—are being added to the three already existing. New uses for by-products of these reactors are being explored. Among these by-products are the radioactive isotopes—tracer elements already being used in the fight against cancer, in biological and agricultural tests. The navy and the air corps are eager to get going on engines for airplanes and submarines that would run on atomic fuel.

One thing is sure. All of this activity presages extensive and radical changes in the world as we know it.

The cities of today are already cities of the past because atomic war weapons make urban concentration a form of suicide. Civic and industrial planning henceforth must take dispersion and atom-bomb shelters into account. Changing urban patterns will reach into every phase of social living: the Suburbia of today may be the metropolis of the future.

The prospect that atomic energy will be plentiful and cheap makes an age of abundance a real possibility. Present manufacturing techniques, transportation devices, agricultural practices, treatments of disease may become obsolete. Deserts will bloom and population redistribution—with resulting changes in national strength, international trade and social relationships—seems assured. Abundance would help eliminate some of the old causes of war: population pressures, regional economic inequalities, conflicts between the haves and the have-nots. The resultant greater sense of security would mean money spent for defense could be turned toward benefitting mankind.

But this happy outlook will remain hazy until the present international anarchy in the realm of atomic energy is resolved by some kind of workable agreement between the main competitors—the United States and Russia. International power politics have become atomic power politics because the peacetime use of atomic energy is an important factor in the relative strength and status of nations. When pow-

Korean President Calls to U.S. for Aid

By James D. White
AP Foreign News Analyst
WASHINGTON, May 7—President Syngman Rhee of the southern half of Korea is vowing for American help to fight the communists.

They keep crossing the 38th parallel from the Soviet-sponsored half of Korea. He wants more American arms to beat them off.

He asks in a public statement, whether his government can count on "all-out American aid" in case of attack.

The question is extremely important in view of a peculiar thing about Korea: the cold war has gone farther there in one sense than anywhere else—even in Germany. That is, the United States and other western powers recognize Rhee's government as the legal government for all Korea.

Soviet Russia and her satellites recognize the communist regime in the north as the legal government for all Korea.

Any diplomatic solution of this impasse would involve withdrawal of some recognition by one or another—in other words there is no apparent way to back out gracefully for anyone who might be interested.

Pyung-Ok, asked for an American military aid program similar to the one which has been going to the Greek government for the past two years.

Rhee wants to double his present American-equipped southern Korean army of 50,000 men. With the 50,000 police he has, his total force would just about equal the communist forces in northern Korea, according to one version.

There is another version, which is that Rhee's army already has the northerners outgunned. There are 22 million southern Koreans and about nine million northerners. Some reports say that if any body is likely to attack in Korea it is more likely to be Rhee's southerners attacking the north rather than the other way around.

This hasn't happened either way—yet—and is still a matter of opinion. There is no question that Korea's tangled affairs are moving to a climax.

This draws nearer as a date for the withdrawal of American troops is discussed. Only a token force of a regimental combat team remains.

Russia withdrew her troops from the north some time back and turned it over to local communists who were ready and

willing to keep northern Korea safely in the Soviet orbit.

The common fear in the Orient is that when the last American troops leave southern Korea, the southerners and northerners will plunge into civil war. Dr. Rhee obviously wants enough military strength to repel any attack from the north, but not everyone is convinced that he would refrain from trying to re-unite Korea by force if provided with the arms he asks to defend himself.

Perhaps the most interesting news to come out of Korea last week was the report that two of Rhee's battalion commanders deserted to the Reds with part of their men. This recalls the communist-led uprising by part of Rhee's army last fall, which was put down only through ruthless military means.

Before they grant the military aid Dr. Rhee asks, Americans are likely to inquire how it will be used.

For the past two years American arms have been used in a civil war in China—first by the nationalists to whom they were given, but more recently by the victorious communists, who captured them from troops who surrendered without much of a fight.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS



Post-Derby Day Finds Dead Town

By Henry McLemore
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8—Louisville, early of a Sunday morning after the Kentucky Derby, looks about the way Pompeii must have looked when the excavators first opened it up.



You don't see a crowd of people here, but you see a lot of horses, but not half as many as it does out of the folks who come to see them run. I have been to Churchill Downs on Sunday morning and the horses are always up for breakfast, but not so the people. Records show that there hasn't been a breakfast served in a Louisville hotel the morning after a Derby since 1918, which was Exterminator's year. And the man who ate this one was considered so brave that the city seriously considered naming a park after him, and probably would have done so had it not been revealed that his breakfast consisted of two aspirins, sunny side up, a jug of black coffee, and an ice pack.

Nothing stirs until late morning except the street cars, and they go about the streets yawning and blinking their eyes. Even the pickpockets don't leave their trundle beds until near noon.

When the Derby visitors do start getting about it is a more pathetic sight than when they are not getting about. They look as if an army of cats had dragged them in. Most of them seem to have more blood in their eyes than they do in their veins, and it tears at one's heart to watch these beaten down revellers trying to get their hotel bills straightened out, struggling with luggage, snapping and snarling about reservations on trains, planes, and buses, and generally behaving after the manner of a fighter bravely trying to get off the floor.

Talking about getting home from a track, a horse player told me a story the other day that touched me very much.

A fellow at the track was told by a tout to take 8 in the first race and save with 5. He did, and both 8 and 5 finished out of the money.

He looked up the tout and was told not to worry—just to take 11 in the second and save with 4. The second was run, and neither 11 nor 4 got any of it.

This went on for five more races, with just as disastrous results.

When the eighth and last race came up, the horse player, obviously a trusting soul, went back to the tout. Still a fount of information, the tout told him to take 3 and save with 9. Off they went, and 3 and 9 were still out there running when the rest of the field was being unseated.

Busted now, the horse player went back to the tout with tears in his eyes.

"I live a hundred miles from here," he said, "and I haven't got a dime left. Tell me, how do I get home?"

The tout started walking away, then turned and gave his final bit of information of the day: "Take Route 31 and save with Route 13."

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "He was shot in the battle."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "alias"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Bikhloride, biography, bivouac.
4. What does the word "idiograph" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with eso that means "secret; private"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "During the battle he was shot." 2. Pronounce a-l-i-a-s, first a as in see, i as in it, last a unstressed, accent first syllable.
3. Bichloride. 4. A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; a trademark. 5. Esoteric.

Merchants to Attend Meet At University

EUGENE, May 8—(Special)—Salem and Albany business men will be in prominent positions next Sunday and Monday during the 10th annual Oregon Retail Distributors' Institute at University of Oregon campus. More than 400 Oregon merchants have been invited to compare notes on common problems and to hear talks by leaders in the field.

President of the institute is Reese Dooley, proprietor of Dooley Brothers Grocery company in Albany. One of the principal speakers will be Gene Vandeneysse, manager of R. L. Elstrom company in Salem.

Among merchants collaborating on plans for panel discussions and a question box is Robert Needham of Salem, while Deo McClain of Albany will preside over one of the panels.

Congress May Bring Bust, Solon Claims

By Edwin B. Haakinson
WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)—Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said today there is danger that the current "economy drive" in Congress might touch off a "serious depression."

O'Mahoney is chairman of the joint congressional economic committee and he took sharp issue with recent proposals by Senator Byrd (D-Va.) and republican congressional leaders.

"I'm fearful that a lot of these demands for severe cutbacks in federal government programs and employment are aimed at results of the present economic situation rather than the causes," he told a reporter.

If the government starts trimming its spending too deeply and firing too many employees, O'Mahoney said that instead of softening or lessening a recession "we may bring on a real depression."

"I think the Veterans administration made a mistake in suddenly firing 8,000 government employees last week," he said. "After all the government often sets a pattern for business in this country. Certainly those employees were not wasting their time."

O'Mahoney also questioned the weekend proposals of Senator Byrd for a "drastic reduction in spending" by the federal government with a cutback of \$4,000,000,000 or more in President Truman's budget for the next year.

Byrd, veteran economy advocate in Congress, forecast a deficit for the current fiscal year of just under one billion dollars and said that would jump to "five to ten billions" by 1951 if all the Truman "social excesses" and "fiscal excesses" are pushed through Congress.

He said the nation now is in a "period of extremely sensitive uncertainty" with the "crisis virtually upon us."

Byrd said pressure groups "continue to wring more and more political pap" from congress at a time when the government must reduce spending or face either increased taxes or an eventual default on the \$252,000,000,000 national debt.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



... And our country is now forged to the mighty United States in a pact that spells liberty, friendship, and a slight lean ...

Demo Leader Admits Support Lacking for Truman Labor Bill

By Marvin L. Arrowsmith
WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)—A labor bill ranking Truman democrat said today the administration's labor bill most likely won't get any support in the senate unless he make some concessions.

That opinion, expressed privately to a reporter, came from a senator who is aware that President Truman said only a few days ago he still was not convinced concessions need to be made to get the bill through congress.

"In my opinion," the senator said, "the chances seem to be definitely against winning the support we need, without making changes in the bill."

Mr. Truman outlined his view after the house had sidetracked the administration's Taft-Hartley law repeal bill and had come within a hair's breadth of passing a substitute which would keep most of the T-H law on the books.

By a three-vote margin the substitute was sent back to the house labor committee for further study.

In the senate, debate on the administration bill is expected to start in about three weeks. That bill would repeal the Taft-Hartley law and replace it with a modified version of the old Wagner act.

Three republicans—Senators Taft (Ohio), Smith (NJ) and Donnell (Mo)—already have offered a substitute for the administration measure. It would retain many of the Taft-Hartley provisions and revise others.

Taft told newsmen he will oppose any effort to send the administration bill back to the senate labor committee for an overhauling. The Ohioan, a member of the committee, said the bill he has offered is compromise enough and that the administration ought to take it.

Taft already is at work lining up active democratic support for his substitute. He has asked Senator Ellender (D-La.) to join in sponsoring it, and Ellender has promised to give him an answer this week.

Opposition Appears
Labor opposition to the Taft proposal was quick to appear. An AFL spokesman said that organization is against it and any labor bill introduced by Taft because "he is the ally of the NAM (the National Association of Manufacturers)."

Despite the conviction of some Truman democrats that the administration will have to give ground, there are others strongly opposed to such a course.

For example, some democrats on the senate labor committee have acknowledged privately that the odds are against the administration bill in the senate. But they are against what they call "appeasement tactics." They think it will be better to let the bill be defeated, and then take the issue to the people in the 1950 congressional elections.

Anthropologists Oppose Indian Reservation Idea

PORTLAND, May 8—(AP)—Northwest anthropologists believe the Indian reservation system should be abolished.

Frank Parks, University of Washington faculty member, told a regional conference session, the "Indian needs no seclusion from the average American citizen, he merely needs equal economic opportunity and continued equality of education."

Parks outlined a study of the Tulalip Indian reservation at Marysville, Wash. He said the group had made substantial economic progress since establishing a tribal constitution under the Indian reorganization act of 1934.

The tribal council supervises the cooperative water works, roads and farm machinery use on the reservation. Some members work in Marysville while others are farming, fishing or lumbering.

Survivors are two sisters, Anna Furman of Langley, Wash., and Alice Hicks of Lakeview, Mich., and one brother, David Buckley, whose address is unknown.

Mrs. Mary L. Meyer
ALBANY—Mrs. Mary L. Meyer, 70, former resident of Crabtree, died in Eugene Sunday. Funeral services will be held Tuesday morning from the Larson Funeral home in Eugene. Graveside services will follow in Willamette Memorial park in Albany at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Mrs. Meyer was born at Argo, Mo., Feb. 9, 1879, and was married to Alfred E. Meyer at Clinton, Mo., in 1905. Surviving are her husband and three children, Hazel Marshall and Vernon Meyer, both of Eugene, and Mrs. Annabeth Hemmingway, Springfield. The Fisher Funeral home will be in charge of the graveside services.

Sherman S. Pearl
ALBANY—Sherman S. Pearl, 84, long-time resident of Brownsville, died at Lakeside, Wash., May 5. Graveside services will be held at the Brownsville Masonic cemetery Wednesday at 10 a. m. under the direction of the Fisher Funeral home.

Pearl was a retired farmer and a descendant of a pioneer Oregon family. Surviving are three nephews, Will and Frank Kirk, Halsey, and Elmer Dimwiddie, Brownsville.

World's First Civilized Men Were Tough

CAIRO, May 8—(AP)—Some of the first civilized people on earth weren't the kind you'd like to meet in the dark.

They had wide bulging jaws like you see in cartoons of prizefighters. Their teeth were as big as those of primitive Neanderthal cave-dwellers. When they chewed, they chewed hard. Eventually they wore their teeth right down to the gums. Then they had decay and abscesses, just as we do.

These individuals were the rougher-looking element of Eridu, reputed oldest city in the world. Their home town is now a mound in the desert of southern Iraq. But nearly 6,000 years ago it set the pace in social progress. Its citizens then were building formal mud brick temples and practicing religious rites.

Excepting the big jaws and teeth of some residents, the people were much like those of present-day Iraq and its neighbors. They were Mediterranean stock. The individuals with big teeth were probably hangovers from an earlier evolutionary state. Although civilized, they lived seventy generations ago. And they weren't far removed in time from extremely coarse diets. Evolution seems a much likelier explanation of their peculiar trait than immigration. Immigrants mixing with the local population would have affected many characteristics, not just jaws and teeth.

These tentative conclusions about some of the people of early Eridu are the work of Dr. Carleton S. Coon of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Coon, a physical anthropologist, recently studied human remains dug up at Eridu in the winter of 1947-48 by the Iraq Department of Antiquities. His preliminary report is in the latest issue of "Sumer," official journal of archaeology in Iraq.

The devilfish or giant octopus is the largest mollusk.

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