

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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"Thinks" as Well as Thanks

In a business letter to company customers Harold Zellerbach, president of Zellerbach Paper company, departs from the usual "Thanks for past favors — Happy New Year" style and offers some stimulating ideas — though businessmen are apt to shy away from "ideas."

We take the liberty of quoting, with our approval, pertinent paragraphs of his letter:

We were told in our childhood to "never discuss politics or religion." That advice is as outmoded as yesterday's mustache cup. Our young people are wiser. They discuss with enthusiasm the amazing record of achievement of the United Nations; the new rights of minorities; the bloodless winning of freedom; the heretofore unheard of relinquishment of power without show of force.

My brother, J. D. Zellerbach, E.C.A. director in Italy, is home for a holiday visit as I write. In a report on his stewardship, he pointed out that the entire Marshall Plan to date has expended only the cost of twenty-five days of World War II — WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE! On the day of his talk, the radio told of the failure of a communist-inspired strike in Italy. "Even in the pro-communist provinces," said the commentator, "shopkeepers kept their places of business open, in marked contrast to a similar strike period a year ago when stores were closed and barricaded!"

The more we talk about politics and religion, the greater our chances to make tomorrow good. In our own country, long-beards of the Spring of 1949 have proven false. There is a growing sense of security built on faith in our ability to wrestle with and solve our domestic problems.

Old Argument Revived

The Portland Oregonian has been insisting that the first half of the 20th century doesn't end until Dec. 31, 1950. The San Francisco Chronicle in its Saturday issue reports: "The first half of the 20th century will end at midnight tonight."

Thus the argument that raged 50 years ago apparently isn't settled yet. If our memory is correct the pope, who was the nearest to an international authority in 1900, concluded that the 20th century didn't start until 1901; and the 1901 advocates seemed to carry the day. The debate bobs up again over the half-century date.

You can arrive at different conclusions depending upon whether you call the first year of the century the Year Zero (0) or the "Year One." Of course our time calculation didn't start at Zero or Year One either. Our A.D.-B.C. time accounting didn't begin until well along in the Christian era, and the calculators didn't figure correctly when they tried to figure back to the year of Christ's birth, missing it by four years, according to later calculations.

The question now will be referred to the year 2000 — which lets this editor out.

"Indonesia Report"

William R. Matthews, editor and publisher of The Arizona Star, Tucson, was one of two in the original party of correspondents flown out of Indonesia who did not return with them and so escaped death which came to 13 others when the plane crashed on the hillside at Bombay, on July 12th last. In the party were George Moorad of the Oregonian and KGW, Charles Graitke, foreign editor of Christian Science Monitor, and Fred Colvig, editorial

Hydrogen Bomb Project Stirs Debate

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

PANDORA'S BOX I — If you want to know where we stand at this macabre half-century mark, you will be interested in a debate that is now troubling the highest level of the government.

The issue is, very simply, whether to launch an effort comparable to the war-time Manhattan District project, in order to produce what is referred to as the "super-bomb."

This is the weapon, with approximately 1,000 times the destructive force of the bomb that fell on Hiroshima, that Senator Ed Johnson of Colorado recently described to his television audience. Its power will derive from the nuclear explosion of hydrogen.

It will have the estimated capability of devastating, in one detonation, an area of 60 to 100 square miles. Its theoretical feasibility is well-established.

Indeed, none of those now arguing the problem doubts for a moment that this hideous weapon will be built eventually. That will be taken care of by the ordinary work of the atomic energy commission—for it is the peculiar triumph of our time that we are already very close to achieving the weapons of ultimate destruction. The question is, rather, whether to appropriate the money and mobilize the manpower to build such a bomb in perhaps two, or three, or four years.

Interestingly enough, the same issue was first debated immediately after the war, before the atomic energy commission was set up. The theoretical possibility of a hydrogen bomb was as well understood then as now. A great effort to produce one was urged in certain quarters. President Truman then referred the problem, for study and recommendation, to Dr. Vannevar Bush and President Conant of Harvard.

As reported by competent authority, Bush and Conant found, first, that the problem of building a hydrogen bomb was quite as big, complex and difficult as the original problem of building the Hiroshima bomb. By the same token, they also found that the project would demand the over-riding priorities, the same mobilization of resources and manpower, that made possible the success of the Manhattan District.

At that time, there was no question about our monopoly of the uranium-plutonium bomb. The power-for-dollar return on the investment did not appear to justify a vast peacetime effort to produce a hydrogen bomb. Conant and Bush returned an adverse report.

When the atomic energy commission was organized, therefore, its primary task was to continue and expand the Manhattan District's work. As a matter of course, studies and experiments looking to the eventual construction of a hydrogen bomb were also undertaken. Good progress has been made, by ordinary standards. Yet no rapid success can be achieved by the present sort of effort, if only because huge, highly experimental and immensely costly installations must probably be built for the later stages of the work.

In this situation, the explosion of the Soviet atomic bomb last September inevitably led to the present debate among the policymakers. As soon as Marshal Lavrenti Beria broke the American "monopoly" of the uranium-

plutonium bomb, the desirability of a great special effort to hasten production of a hydrogen bomb began naturally to be urged.

The arguments of the proponents of this special effort are too obvious to need setting down. The case of the opponents is more complex.

Some, like David E. Lillenthal, who has no taste for being a merchant of death, have been visibly influenced by moral revulsion. In the main, however, the opposition has based its case on the arguments originally advanced by Conant and Bush. It is pointed out that a bomb 1,000 times more destructive than the Hiroshima model is far from being 1,000 times more useful. And it is asserted that the strength to be gained from possessing a hydrogen bomb will not be proportional to the anticipated outlay to build it. In short, it is argued that there are more fruitful ways to invest the same resources in the national defense.

Policy-planners, war-planners, and governmental scientific advisers are to be found on both sides of the argument, although most soldiers are pros, and there is a higher proportion of scientists among the cons. Discussion and study of the problem have now reached the highest level, and a policy decision will presumably be made before long.

Thus dustily and obscurely, the issues of life and death are settled nowadays—dingy committee rooms are the scenes of the debate; harassed officials are the disputants; all the proceedings are highly classified; yet the whole future hangs, perhaps, upon the outcome. It will no doubt cause irritation, it may probably provoke denials, to bring the present debate out of its native darkness. Yet this must be done, since deeper issues are involved, which have been far too long concealed from the country.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

Job. On the other hand, compulsory retirement at a fixed age deprives the organization often of men still in intellectual prime, with a store of valuable experience.

The truth is of course that physical and mental powers will wane with increasing speed after age 65. The body slows down, the mind is less alert, relying more on accrued knowledge and ingrained habits of thought. And younger men are pressing ahead; they covet the senior positions; the older men feel younger men breathing on their necks. I recall the letter of resignation tendered by Dr. Carl G. Doney as president of Willamette university. It was written in his own rich and facile style. One reason he gave for retiring was to give opportunity for some younger man to step forward, a most gracious thought, and a rare emotion for one vacating a fine position.

It is too bad that we do not have a downgraded ladder as well as an upgrade. Youth start on the lower rungs and climb ahead as their talents and opportunities permit. When they reach their own top the rule is at a certain age to push them off the ladder, —there is no scale-down of positions where their abilities could be employed, diminuendo.

The reason is understandable. The new boss doesn't like to have the former boss sticking around, too much chance for discord in the organization. When the old boss takes a position of lesser responsibility he crowds out one of the younger men coming up. So when a man reaches the retirement age he has to step out of the organization.

What can a person on retirement do? He can travel, and the automobile permits gypsying at quite reasonable expense. He can work in his garden. He can read. He can hunt or fish. He can play pinocle with his cronies. He can find other employment, go on an acreage, start a small business. He can baby-sit. He can take on civic chores.

A word of caution is in order. One entering retirement should be very chary about investing his life's savings in a farm or a business. That would tie up the capital he may need to live on. If the venture doesn't succeed he may suffer a severe loss. Unless he has plenty he shouldn't be staking his children for the risks there are great.

I think this retirement business is being overdone, because keeping all over 65 on good pensions is apt to lower the standard of living for the producing classes; but the system is coming with a rush. Men and women must prepare for it—and there's many a woman who dreads the time when her man is going to stick around the house all day. She'll have to use her broom on him and get him out into some form of outside activity. Fortunately (or unfortunately) no one has proposed retirement for housewives.

The Safety Valve

Changes in Fifty Years To the Editor:

I was very much interested in reading the articles regarding the history and progress of Salem the last 50 years. Salem has progressed wonderfully in that time.

I first came to Salem in the early '80's with my mother, going up State street when the street cars were drawn by horses. I came to Salem again in 1899 after the death of my first husband in The Dalles.

I was here in 1900, and the old courthouse was here before then; later the postoffice was moved up to the university campus. State street was not paved in the early '80's.

Mrs. Rosie A. Martin
315 1/2 No. Commercial st.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



... And I wish to squelch, in no uncertain terms, the rumor that I have presidential ambitions... my answer is "no comment!"

HIS NEW YEAR 'HANGOVER'



Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Sandness, M.D.

Fracture of a bone can scarcely occur anywhere in the body without some damage to the surrounding tissues. This means swelling and inflammation of the overlying muscles and, often, a great deal of pain.

Where the pain is severe, it interferes with movement and, in the adult, this tendency to keep the painful part as quiet as possible may delay healing.

This treatment consists of injecting what is known as procaine directly into a vein. Procaine has long been used as an effective local anesthetic. It would appear that with this treatment symptoms disappear, movement in the joints increases, swelling becomes less, and the circulation improves.

This treatment has been carried out in almost 450 patients without any harmful reactions. The preparation employed lessens pain and it seems to dilate the blood vessels and relax muscles.

It was used in 61 patients who had fractures or broken bones. The treatment relieved pain, decreased the swelling, and made possible earlier movement of the

affected parts. In sprains, there was immediate relief of pain and swelling, and increased movements in the affected parts.

In cases of arthritis, pain also was lessened, movement increased and contractures of the muscles were overcome to some degree. Contractures of the muscles occur when the muscles are not moved over a long period of time. It was found in cases of arthritis that greater benefits were obtained when large doses of vitamin C were given with the procaine.

Many persons suffer with disorders of the nervous system which make the muscles spastic or contracted. It would appear that treatment with the procaine relaxes these muscles to a greater degree than other forms of treatment. The injections are given slowly over a period of 20 minutes.

Of course, in each case the physician will determine what dose should be employed and in which condition the preparation is best utilized.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
I.M.: I have had a pain between the shoulder blades for a long time. Will you please tell me the cause of this?

Answer: Pain in this area might be due to inflammation of the muscles, the nerves, joints of the spine, or inflammation of the connective tissues. The latter disorder is known as fibrositis.

A thorough study by your physician would be necessary to find the cause.

It is possible that some disorder within the chest cavity might be responsible.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The ship's speed was ten knots an hour."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "Buddha"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Nourishable, chargeable, remediable, judgment.
4. What does the word "grandiloquence" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with obn that means "offensive"?

ANSWERS
1. Omit an hour. In nautical usage, a vessel that is going at ten knots is traveling at the rate of ten nautical miles an hour.
2. Pronounce bood-a, oo as in

Literary Guidepost

LYRICS by Oscar Hammerstein II (Simon and Schuster; \$2.50)

Presented in a theater with the lights turned low, assisted by plot, costume, scenery, music, dance and pretty girls, a lyric, you might think, would have a hard time being a failure; even if it amounts to nothing, it's got everything.

But here are lyrics with all the props removed, without a shapely leg to stand on; instead of footlights, the study lamp; no music, no color, no girls at all, not even "anythin' like a dame." A preface by Richard Rodgers, who wrote the music for many of these 71 numbers, and "Notes" by Hammerstein, provide the only help.

Yet it's a lot. Hammerstein takes seriously the writing of lyrics which the public is apt to take not seriously. With a welcome frankness, he shows that like all beginners, he once deserved to be unhonored and unsung. One lyric can keep him busy for one to three weeks; and if it's fun when we hear it, it was work at the start, with practically none of those bolts of inspiration supposed to strike the writer twice and twice again for every song.

As a matter of fact, he like any poet draws on memory and imagination, and his finest things come from the heart. He considers the place of rhyme, the question of collaboration, and words with relation to their singleness and their particular magic; if you think he's not in earnest, he turns to Gertrude Stein and Edith Sitwell for a comparison.

The sentimental lyrics seem to me less successful when seen bare like this, not aided by so much as a whistle or a hum. Perhaps there are no more changes to be rung or sung on kisses, lips, arms, live, June, spring, tears, dreams, moon.

But the funny ones score without a score to help; and the percentage of hits, from a bookworm's point of view, is largest in "Oklahoma!" The humor is of a high order, too, sometimes because of the generating idea but more often because of the lively imagination which comes up with original, evocative figures of speech.

book, a unstressed, accent first syllable. 3. Chargeable. 4. Quality of speaking in a lofty style; bombast. "The sin of grandiloquence or tall talking."—Thackeray. 5. Obnoxious.

Who Can Ride Muleback on Roller Skates?

By Henry McLemore

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 2 — A man of great good cheer, Santa Claus, yes.

And a man of great good will (cheers). But a man of impeccable taste—well, that's open to debate. And I aim to open it.

There is the chance, of course, that Mr. Claus, having to serve the entire world, and from a most inaccessible base, too, has overstepped his capabilities.

There is the chance that he is tackling too much and should have deputies helping him.

Perhaps he needs in this, the last half of the 20th century a more up-to-date method of conveyance than a sled pulled by reindeer. Might it not be better for him to have a jet plane, whose speed was his own secret? Does Mr. Claus have a radio, a television?

I ask these questions only because of what he left under the tree for me. I'll admit that insofar as I know he pleased everyone else in the world, but the fact remains that he didn't quite please me.

And hasn't for many, many years.

Almost the first present he ever gave me was a pair of roller skates. Fine things, roller skates, but not when a fellow lives in a south Georgia town of 524 persons, and without so much as one inch — yes, one inch — of paved streets.

Where did Santa expect me to skate? On the sidewalks, which didn't exist? On the roof of the house? On the backs of the mules when they came in from the cotton fields? The backs of mules might furnish good skating ground for all I know, but I am not quite sure that the mules would like it. Liable to kick.

When Christmas came around this year I had a feeling that Santa would have improved — that he would have a better idea of what I wanted.

He came up with some things for me that no man, no matter how hard he worked the "thought is the thing" idea, could possibly look in the face and accept with a smile.

Take the bathrobe, for example. There is no chance to swap it because I don't think that any store ever sold it. The president of a store which would sell a robe like that couldn't hold his head up. It's the sort of robe that no store would sell, even at a fire sale. I am convinced that the giver found it washed up on the beach, after a particularly severe storm.

I got things so useless that no one, even Dr. Einstein, could figure out what to do with them.

I got socks that not even a Princeton freshman would wear, even in his wildest moment.

I got shirts you wouldn't bury a chicken in.

Honestly, I believe I would rather have a plain can of pork and beans than all the gifts I got. At least I could give away the pork and beans with a clear conscience.

Thank you, Santa Claus. But not too much, please.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS

CHICAGO-(INS)—The American Municipal Association reports that 80 of 90 cities polled on the subject have public relations training for their police forces. More than 40 percent issue regular news releases on crime prevention.

The American Municipal Association, surveying 265 localities, found pay for city attorneys ranges from \$600 to \$17,500 a year.

Income Tax Returns

Made Out by J. W. Coburn Consultant

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Don't wait... Come now!

Hotel Marion

Restaurant Service Resumed

Today, January 3

In the Marine Room

Pending Opening of New Coffee Shop