

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 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 2-2441.

The Jews in Russia

To Jews fleeing from persecution in Nazi Germany, Russia looked like a promised land. Karl Marx had been a Jew and Jews were in positions of responsibility in the Soviet Union. The communist party suppressed what remained of pre-revolutionary anti-Semitism and for a while it looked as though assimilation would be complete. The Jews adopted Russian names and dropped their cultural identity, grateful for the equality accorded them.

Today all that has changed. The Jews in Russia are suspect and the purge is on. Edmund Stevens reveals how it happened in his outstanding series of articles "This Is Russia; Uncensored" in the Christian Science Monitor.

Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda spread with the eastward march of German troops. The war in Russia left many Jews homeless, their friends and relatives dead, the roots of their existence gone. The combination of renewed Gentile discrimination against Jews and the Jews' own displaced-person status rekindled Jewish consciousness and solidarity. Zionism (Jewish nationalism) began to flourish in Russia although communist policy had always opposed it just as it opposed any minority loyalties—Titoism, for instance.

Then when Israel became a state and was recognized by Moscow, Russian Jews longed for their traditional promised land. Like the Jews in western Europe, those in Russia prepared eagerly for the impending exodus to Palestine. But the Russian pharaoh did not let them go. Instead, Jews from all over the Soviet Union were concentrated in a separate province in southern Russia where they were isolated from contact with the outside world and with such heresies as Zionism. (Stevens does not mention this large-scale Jewish collective in his articles.)

The Kremlin foreign policymakers had recognized Israel only because that looked like a way to gain a foothold in the Middle East. Evidently the only Russian Jews who got to Palestine were communist agitators.

Today, Jews in Russia no longer get positions of trust and authority. They have been removed from jobs involving any contact with the outside world, such as the foreign service (which a Jew, Litvinov, once headed) or the ministry of trade. Jewish social and cultural organizations have been disbanded and Yiddish-language newspapers have suspended publication. Jewish intellectuals, scholars and university professors are under fire. The only important Jewish writers to survive the literary purge are Ilya Ehrenburg and David Zaslavsky, both unquestionably loyal to Stalin. The Israeli legation in Moscow is allowed no contact with Soviet Jews and its original promotion of Russian Jewish immigration to Israel has been dropped as "unrealistic."

The plight of the Jews in Russia is comparable now to their dreadful tribulations in Germany under Hitler. Under Hitler it was race-hatred. With the communists the Jews' great crime is not their parentage but their age-old dream of returning to the homeland of their fathers. In Germany the only good Jew was a dead Jew; in Russia the only living Jew is one who denies utterly his Jewishness. . . . There isn't much difference.

Profits of GMC

The most prosperous corporation in the United States is General Motors. In 1949 its profits ran about \$600,000,000 or \$13.30 a share. Dividends of \$8 a share were declared and the remainder ploughed back into the business. Though these earnings are huge the government got more from

GMC than did the stockholders, its take in taxes amounting to about \$600,000,000.

These figures of course are in dimensions beyond the comprehension of an ordinary businessman. To produce these earnings the corporation did a gross business of \$5.5 billion, which is even farther beyond comprehension of the "common man."

But anyone with sense knows that it is a triumph of industrial management and organization to develop a business of that magnitude and yielding profits as generous as those reported. GM operates in a highly competitive field, the manufacture and sale of automobiles and trucks, of electric appliances, etc. Under inferior management the vast enterprise could stumble and stagger and perhaps even disintegrate. GM has succeeded because it has had capable men at the helm who could manufacture and sell merchandise the public wanted at prices they could afford to pay.

Some may be horrified at the huge profit the company made. The really significant thing is the number of cars and trucks and refrigerators and ranges, etc. it supplied the public. Consumers got more out of the enterprise than the owners.

Shifts in Alliances

Senator Ferguson of Michigan needles the administration over its China policy and calls for publication of the report made by Vice President Wallace on his visit to China in 1944. He asserts that this report favored ditching Chiang and siding with the communists as a "better bet" for our side. Wallace admits he made a report but denies Ferguson's imputations, calling them a smear.

If Wallace did make that recommendations and if it had been followed at least we would have backed the winning horse. Only the publication of the full report will clear up the controversy.

What may be noted however is that the western allies did shift their support in one country during the war. Both Churchill and Roosevelt deserted General Mihailovich of Yugoslavia to back Marshal Tito and his partisans though their communist affiliation was known. The Chetnik leader later was executed by the Tito government. Tito himself turned against the west and his airmen shot down our planes. Now of course he is leaning on the west to escape Russia's clutches.

In the game of power politics shifts of alliances are common and the moralities involved are often completely ignored. Eventually we'll be doing business with General Mao in all probability.

They Couldn't Take It With Them

Bandits in Boston robbed an armored car service of \$1,500,000, but had to leave behind another \$1,000,000 in currency because they couldn't take it with them. How they must grieve.

President Truman holds out hope of a gain of \$100m in family income in five years, and a goal of \$12,000 per family in the year 2000. A good many people will reach out for theirs without waiting either the five or the fifty years.

The general slowdown imposed by the weather gives one an opportunity of figuring up his income tax without waiting for the March 15th rat race.

Take off your ear-muffs. Lac La Hache, B. C. reported a low of minus 72 Monday.

Hydrogen Bomb Would Alter Strategy

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18

There is one single, simple, central fact about the hydrogen bomb that everyone must grasp, if we are not to wander blindly into a new age of nightmare. The mere possibility that this terrible weapon may be built in two or three or four years alters the whole face of world affairs.

This is so, moreover, whether President Truman settles the current controversy within the government by deciding to build hydrogen bombs, or by refusing to build hydrogen bombs. For no one can be so simple as to suppose that the Kremlin will shrink from constructing the absolute weapon, just because we have shrunk back. Nor should anyone wishfully assume that the Kremlin will not have the know-how for the job.

Indeed, the leading Soviet physicist, Peter Kapitza, is one of the world's two or three greatest authorities on the major problem of the hydrogen bomb—the behavior of materials at very high and very low temperatures. We may hope to build such bombs sooner than the Soviets. But we must expect the Soviets to be able to build them in the end. In short, unless the whole world situation radically changes, the existence of a hydrogen bomb will, sooner or

later, become one of the facts of world strategy and politics.

This new fact will in turn violently affect all the old facts, causing most current political and strategic assumptions to become outworn or groundless. And this is so because the construction of a hydrogen bomb will represent mankind's final, suicidal triumph—the harnessing of the inmost secret of creation for purposes of unimaginable destructions.

In brief, the process that makes the sun the source of life is nuclear fusion, rather than nuclear fission. In the sun's intense heats, the lower elements in the electronic table continuously combine into the more inert elements of medium electronic weight. Vast energies are released in this process of fusion. Vast heats are needed to make fusion occur.

A hydrogen bomb is now possible, simply because the uranium-plutonium bomb briefly generates heats as great as those of the interior of the sun, from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 degrees. The principle of the hydrogen bomb, which is known to physicists the world over, is to use uranium-plutonium fission as a trigger. Fission of the uranium-plutonium will generate the needed heat. The heat will send hydrogen nuclei crashing into the hearts of other atoms. The nuclear fusion will continue thereafter, with hundreds of thousands of times the destructive force of nuclear fission, until the whole charge of the bomb has been consumed.

There is one main characteristic of the hydrogen bomb that sets it wholly apart from the uranium-plutonium bomb. It is "open-ended," as the physicists put it. In other words, there is no critical size that places a limitation on its power. It can be built, in theory at least, to any size desired. In short, the ability to build such a bomb is, in

theory, the ability to blow up the earth.

This kind of Caligula-madness is not, of course, the real danger. Yet the danger is there, all the same. For instance, those with long memories will recall the widespread fear, at the time of Hiroshima, that the radio-active by-products of uranium-plutonium bombs might eventually poison the world atmosphere. The scientists then reassuringly told us that 10,000 uranium-plutonium bombs would be needed to render the atmosphere noxious to life on earth. Everyone stopped worrying because the explosion of this number of bombs was quite inconceivable. No one can say, however, that the explosion of ten hydrogen bombs may not be an eventual possibility. With 1,000 times the force of uranium-plutonium bombs, the hydrogen bombs' release of radio-active by-products will also be infinitely greater.

The by-products will be different. The rise in quantity released per bomb may not be proportional to the bomb's increase of force. The release of by-products may even be controlled in some measure—an Atomic Energy Commission project is studying this problem. But you cannot get away from the fact that the mere manufacture of hydrogen bombs is an act that jeopardizes life on earth, in this way and in others.

Thus a sort of circular dilemma is created. On the one hand, it is intolerable, because it means eventual surrender to the Soviet Union, to let the Soviets build these bombs while we do not. On the other hand, it is equally intolerable for these bombs to be competitively manufactured by two hostile world systems, thus menacing all life on earth. All the current political and strategic assumptions are now about to become obsolete, precisely because they offer no escape from this dilemma.

(Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

'THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE'



Warm Springs Clientele Has Hope of Future

By Henry McLemore
WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 18
—From the Warm Springs Foundation Annual Report:

"So it was, in 1927, that gentlemen in plus-fours collected their golf clubs and checked out of Meriwether Inn. Ramps replaced the front porch stairs, and men, women and children in wheelchairs, on crutches or with canes, checked in. Women in crisp white uniforms replaced women in sports clothes.

"And an unseen guest checked into the old Inn. Not as a transient but as a permanent resident. "Her name was Hope."

And Hope is still here, 23 years later, touching all the patients, who come from all over the world—from Colorado to Colombia, from Texas to Turkey. I have yet to see an unhappy face at Warm Springs, even on those who know in their hearts that they will never walk again but will always remain twisted and torn by polio.

If you have ever felt sorry for yourself, indulged in self-pity, then you should come here and watch the patients as they laugh and joke from their chairs and crutches and braces as they gather for a meal, or when they pack the movie theatre, some on stretchers, or when they worship in the lovely little chapel, or when they put on a wheelchair review.

You should see, too, their bubbling will to be strong and well again, as they wait in the brace shop for an adjustment on a brace, or a fitting for a pair of shoes, or a spinal jacket, or long leg braces or long leg splints. I have seen "South Pacific," "Kiss Me, Kate," "Mr. Roberts," and most of the other top musical shows of the past 20 years.

but no show ever got me quite as much as did a wheelchair review.

All the performers work from wheelchairs, or depend upon canes, braces and crutches to move about. The scenery and costumes are all hand-made. They do the Virginia Reel, and a good one, too, in wheelchairs. They turn tragedy into high comedy with skits based on the morning baths in the swimming pool and the physiotherapy given by the nurses. The first impulse of the spectator is to cry, but he finds himself laughing long and loud with the patients.

I mentioned this in my column yesterday, but I want to repeat it again — it is a serious misconception to believe that the March of Dimes campaign is for Warm Springs, and Warm Springs alone. The Foundation gets its share, and no more. The money raised is spread among all the chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and any and all of these chapters are free to call upon the national body for help when an epidemic exhausts local funds.

But the national body doesn't have enough funds — not nearly enough. And polio is gaining each year, and it will require money, and lots of it, to check the disease. Please make any contribution you can, and if you are able to make it a hefty one, please do.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "He found her outside of the house."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "pseudonym"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Gasoline, kerosene, discipline, maraschino.
4. What does the word "abstemious" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with **imp** that means "troublesomely urgent"?

ANSWERS

1. Omit **of**. 2. Pronounce **su-do-nim**, **u** as in **cube**. 3. **Kerosene**. 4. **Sparing** in use of food and drink. (Pronounce the **e** as in **tea**). "He was abstemious at all times." 5. **Importunate**.

GRIN AND BEAR IT



By Licht

Your Health

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

Normal Condition of Mid-Life
Few physical conditions have been more overgrown with superstition than the change of life. Because they have heard so many old wives' tails, women of our approach this period with foreboding and apprehension. Almost unconsciously they come to believe that it presages drastic and unpleasant changes in their whole way of living.

This is far from the truth, especially in the light of our present knowledge. The change of life is a normal process and, while it sometimes presents some difficulties, these are usually readily dealt with by consulting a good physician.

The change of life occurs most often between 45 and 50, though it may start at a much earlier age or be delayed for several years. Whether it comes early or late seems to depend largely on heredity.

The stopping of the regular periods is one of the outstanding features of the change of life. Normally, this is a gradual process, the interval between the periods becoming longer until they stop altogether. If the periods become irregular or excessive, it is important that the patient be carefully examined by a physician to make sure that the difficulty is not due to some type of tumor or growth in the womb.

Heat Sensations
Hot flashes often occur during the change of life. These are sensations of heat which pass over the neck, arms, and upper part of the trunk, and which may last for a few seconds up to several minutes. They may be accompanied by excessive sweating and be followed by a feeling of chilliness. They may occur

one to three times a day, or as often as 48 or 50 times in 24 hours. Frequently, severe hot flashes interfere with sleep and cause a great deal of worry and concern.

Headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, rapid and noticeable beating of the heart, and shortness of breath are also common during the change. Many women tend to be irritable and easily upset.

The treatment of the menopause or change of life varies with different women. Outside interests, adequate exercise and rest, and a well-regulated diet are important during this time. Many women during this period may overeat and fail to get enough exercise.

Severe symptoms occur in less than half of the cases, and these are often helped by treatment with gland extracts, known as estrogens. Such treatments are particularly helpful in controlling the flashes but they should never be taken except on a doctor's prescription. Often, with such treatment, the woman regains her feeling of well-being, is able to carry on her daily work, and enjoys undisturbed sleep.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
M.R.F.: The gums around my teeth from a burning sensation. What would cause this?

Answer: This condition might be due to some infection of the gums, to a vitamin deficiency, or possibly to pernicious anemia, a type of anemia which occurs in middle-aged persons, and in which there is soreness in the mouth, lessening of the amount of acid in the stomach, and a decrease of the amount of coloring in the blood. (Copyright, 1950, King Features)

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD — Acting's just like typing, girls — keep at the keys and your fingers are limber when the boss hands you that big report to copy. Or like making soup — you've got to keep the pot hot. Or like learning the piano — you've got to practice. This is the sadder-but-wiser message of pretty Sybil Merritt.

After a year and a half's inactivity, she has the feminine lead in "The Vicious Years." The producer wanted unfamiliar faces for this story of an Italian orphan's search for a home. But thinking of roles she turned down because she wasn't ready for them, Eybil said —

"I got discouraged and lazy. I'd knocked myself out for a couple of years and nothing happened. Now I know that a girl should stick to her guns when her break will come. The most important thing is being active. Whether it's in plays, radio work, or studying with a coach. From now on between pictures I'm going to keep at it in little theatres — not just sit and wait."

Sybil has full, tempting lips; beautiful, dark-green eyes, and she is often told, the slightest resemblance to Claudette Colbert. She was born 23 years ago at nearby Azusa. At three she did bit parts in Mickey Rooney "Mickey McGuire" movies. At 13, in private school, she won an award for writing the most original skit in her drama class. A narrator at the side of the stage related sadly that "Cleopatra

kicked the bucket." Whereupon an adolescent portraying Cleo arose from her couch, walked across stage and (as you've anticipated) heftily booted a large pail.

Just before graduation from Beverly Hills high, Sybil made a screen test but didn't get the witchy part because she looked so sweet. She was a Javanese girl in "The Story of Dr. Waseil." She was Isabelle Chopin (Cornel Wilde's sister) in "A Song to Remember." She had various small roles in a year at a major studio. She studied for a time with a drama coach and worked with a little theatre.

She played the girl in a Roy Acuff hillbilly movie **Key-ear** and a half ago. Then came inactivity, discouragement, and waning confidence. She declined several movie offers in fear that she wasn't ready. She went after the present part because there would be two preliminary weeks of rehearsal. The brushing-up recharged her confidence.

Salem Student Makes Straight A Mark at UO

Oria Deedon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Deedon, Salem route 1, was one of 34 University of Oregon students to compile a straight-A record during the fall term.

Grade point averages of 3.50 or better were earned by: Virgil Banks, son of Ivan Banks, 1670 N. Church st.; Ralph Thompson, son of Mrs. Dorothy Tarter, Salem route 1; and Roberta Tussing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Tussing, 1327 Marion st.

Miss Deedon is a sophomore liberal arts major. Banks is a senior business administration major, Thompson is a junior psychology major and Miss Tussing is a junior English major.

\$12 PLUS TAX

TO SAN FRANCISCO



ON THE STREAMLINED **Shasta Daylight**

\$21.60 roundtrip, plus tax. Fast morning to night run; connects with **Owl**, arriving Los Angeles 10:55 next morning. Luxurious chair cars, tavern, coffee shop and dining cars. See the high Cascades and Mt. Shasta in their spectacular winter dress of ice and snow. All chair car seats reserved but no charge for reservation. Children under 5 free — 5 through 11, half fare.

S-P The friendly Southern Pacific

C. A. LARSON, Agent
Phone 3-9244