

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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 2-2441.

Commission Capitulates

Without fanfare the state highway commission Monday reversed its former negative and allotted \$350,000 to start work on the section of state highway 222 between Mehama and Mill City. The new route lies on the left bank of the North Santiam, with a bridge across the Little Northfork as its mouth just above Mehama. Right-of-way was purchased over a decade ago by Marion county and considerable clearing done.

The commission has thus retreated from its previous adamant stand against work on this road. That construction of a new highway between Salem and Mill City would become necessary once the road up the gorge to Detroit was finished has long been patent, but the commission refused to include it on its schedule until this action.

The decision will gratify the Salem chamber of commerce which has had this project on its "urgent" list for a long time, and will please Mill City where the sharp-steep turn in the old road has been a hazard and a nuisance, and will please the people east of the mountains who have been eager for a good road to Salem and the valley. So we should all be grateful to the commission for finally getting the first segment (Mill City-Mehama) on a schedule. But we must continue pressures for the ultimate relocation and construction of 222 between Salem and Mehama.

Lobbying Is Here to Stay

When Woodrow Wilson was president he remarked that the lobbyists in Washington were so thick you couldn't throw a brick without hitting one. That was in 1913; nearly four decades later the country knows that lobbying has kept pace fully with the burgeoning federal government. But so many are the self-denials made in the round-up under the registration act one might decide that today WW's brick might merely hit a bureaucrat and not a lobbyist.

The escape hatch for many is the fact that they are attorneys who say they are rendering legal service, not doing lobbying. Corporations and associations may profess they are merely doing publicity work. Of this professed innocence of attempt to influence legislation W. Brooke Graves, specialist in public administration, says in a study published by the Library of Congress:

"It would appear that all of them sit in their offices or in their hotel rooms and meditate, thinking pure thoughts, but never for a moment descending to anything so common and ordinary as lobbying. They might, it is true, call up a member of congress now and then, but this would only be incidental to their performance of other duties. . . . Part of these protestations are a pose; many of them are obviously exaggerated, if not actual distortions of the truth."

While many do avoid filing under the law, enough do register or file to indicate the extent of the lobbying business at the national capital. Grouped by types of organizations the number registered in 1948 was: Agriculture, 26; Business, 39; International, 14; Real estate, 49; Veterans and military, 22.

The lobbies have to report also how much they spend. Here are reported expenditures of representative groups, January to June, 1947: American Federation of Labor to defeat Taft-Hartley bill \$819,648; Committee for Constitutional government \$248,505; Townsend National Recovery Plan & Weekly \$236,599; National Physicians Committee \$135,367; National Association of Electric Companies \$126,039 and on down to \$248 for the National Committee for

Strengthening Congress and \$34.95 for the Legislative Committee of the Communist Party.

In the first six months of 1948 the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons headed the lobby spenders with \$286,467; Committee for Constitutional Government again was second with \$244,012; National Physicians Committee which says it doesn't lobby \$240,727; Margarine lobby (two accounts) \$300,000; Committee for Marshall Plan \$129,495; National Cooperative Milk Producers \$128,590.

Do the lobbies affect legislation? In the 80th congress the big spending by AFL didn't stop the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill. The real estate lobby succeeded in stopping the housing bill, but failed in the 81st congress. No bill for socialized medicine passed in either congress. While a bill for admission of DPs was passed it was so objectionable to sponsors of the legislation that they could hardly claim their spending was productive. Both margarine makers and dairy interests spent liberally in both houses, the former more generously, but the margarine legislation isn't enacted yet.

The truth is that lobbying has become a business, that it is handled in increasing degree by professionals, that it does play a part in influencing legislation, that it is engaged in by a wide variety of interests, business, labor, veterans, agriculture. Some of the lobbying is pernicious; some of it is beneficial in providing essential facts for legislators.

And one thing is certainly true: lobbying is here to stay.

All Men are Created Equal?

The efforts of southern states to obey judicial mandates not to discriminate against negroes at educational institutions and still maintain segregation bring some silly situations. At Oklahoma a negro was allowed in the class but penned off from the whites. At the University of Texas a negro quit when he was assigned to a classroom across from the campus — one student, one professor.

Why not just admit the negroes into regular classes?

The answer to that question is that it would violate the traditional mores of the south. Non-segregation in universities would be followed by demands for non-segregation in common schools, and non-segregation in dormitories. This would lead to the devastating question, "Would you want your daughter to marry a nigger, huh?"

The south still has a long way to go before its ancient prejudices are dissolved; and the north has its own ways of maintaining "white supremacy."

Not "God's Time"

Answering the occasional argument that standard time is "God's time" the Medford Mail-Tribune says:

"Time, that priceless and irreplaceable stuff, is strictly the creation of mankind — together with its appurtenances such as alarm clocks and singing commercials every hour on the hour — and any attempt to pass the blame off on the Almighty is a pretty shoddy trick."

Time itself isn't the creation of man, but the measuring of it and naming of its pieces is the product of the mind of man. Standard time has this virtue: It is "standard" until some one comes along and fools with the clocks. The best time is one time for all, either standard or daylight saving; not a time mix-up as we had last summer.

Fact Finally Being Faced -- Cold War Is Real War

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Great events are like great rivers. The headwaters are many, various and far apart. No one can foretell the course of the Mississippi from the shape of a spring freshet in the Dakotas. Yet when all the brooks are full and running hard, one can foresee that somewhere a river will receive the waters, and somehow carry them down to the sea.

In the same fashion, it begins to be possible to foresee a great event here in Washington — nothing less than a sharp change in the whole tempo, scope and plan of basic American policy.

What has been happening, in effect, is the rapid collapse of all the assumptions on which policy has been based since the 1948 election. There have been three of these assumptions: (1) That the Soviet Union wished to achieve its aims by the peaceful conquest of infiltration; (2) That the American monopoly on atomic weapons would continue to operate as a final safeguard against Soviet aggression; (3) That there was, therefore, all the time in the world to win the cold war.

On these assumptions, as soon as the 1948 election gave him the self-confidence to do so, President Truman imposed a drastic slowdown on defense and foreign policy.

Since then, the needs of foreign policy have been continuously

subordinated to domestic politics. Since then, the needs of defense-planning have been progressively sacrificed to the problem of the budget. The keynote has been the president's favorite phrase, "everything's going to be all right."

Many leaders of the administration still cherish this curious conviction. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and Secretary of Commerce Sawyer are still wedded to business-as-usual. Secretary of Defense Johnson is still capable of declaring we can "lick hell out of Joe Stalin," the next day after his own secretary for air, Stuart Symington, told another audience that the Russians are now more powerful than we are in every military arm.

Indeed, it is only at the state department that the signs of change are visible as yet. And it is only in the state department that the great change can originate.

If it is permissible to hazard a guess, Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson, who is devotedly loyal to the president, took office with the determination to go along with Truman on the defense and foreign policy slowdown. Certainly this was the original approach of Under Secretary of State James Webb who, as budget director, was one of the slowdown's first advocates.

If one may guess further, what has happened at the state department is that events — all the hard, hurrying, terrifying happenings of the past 14 months — have simply been too much for Acheson and Webb and their co-workers. Events have in fact insistently demanded not less but far greater American efforts on almost every front.

Above all, events have disappointed the original hope of Acheson and his co-workers, that 10 or 20 years would elapse before the cold war reached the stage of crisis. On the contrary, almost every problem, whether in the Far East, or in Europe, or in the sphere of policy best symbolized by the hydrogen bomb,

has moved toward the stage of crisis with unrelenting speed.

Symptomatic was the recent report of High Commissioner John J. McCloy, who warned that the German problem must be settled within 18 months if the West Germans were to be sure prevented from moving toward the Soviet sphere. The new keynote, indeed, might be the ex-quisite passage from Ecclesiastes that McCloy took as his text:

"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted; a time to kill, and a time to heal; a time to break down, and a time to build up. . . ."

The reasons why this is a "time to act" are only too obvious. For many months, the Western confederation has been progressively weakening, while the Soviet empire has been rapidly consolidated, expanded and rearmend.

Very recently, by taking such crucial steps as the current preparations to give open support to the communists in Indo-China, the Kremlin has begun to imitate the behavior of Hitler in his mid-career. And now the world is haunted with the dreadful specter of the hydrogen bomb.

According to highest authority, moreover, the hydrogen bomb problem has finally caused the president to ask Secretary Acheson to review and re-assess the whole panorama of American policy and effort. The outcome of this review and re-assessment can hardly be predicted with precision. Yet if Acheson concludes that no world settlement can be negotiated with the Kremlin, one thing at least seems sure. The cold war will at last be recognized for what it is — a real war, even though no shots are being fired, with all a real war's first calls on resources, manpower and national effort. Except surrender, there is no other way.

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

Unexplained Wonders Bid Mac to Boston

By Henry McLemore
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7.—Had plans to go back to the Vale of Kashmir on my next vacation, but today I changed my mind.

I am going to spend my holiday in Boston, and you'd never guess why. It's not because I want to watch Ted Williams hit home runs, or the Braves fight with their manager, or to climb Breed's Hill, or to crack a crumpet with a Back Bay dowager.

The reason I want to go to Boston is that I want to spend some time in the circulation department of one of America's most distinguished magazines, the Atlantic Monthly.

Judging from the letters which I have received from this circulation department, it must be one of the most amusing places in this country, filled with fey folk to whom every day is a combination of April Fool's day and Halloween. I suspect that if the staid editorial department of the Atlantic Monthly ever took a peek at the goings on in circulation, broad A's and fur would fly all over Arlington street.

I have been a subscriber to the Atlantic for heaven knows how many years, yet scarcely a day passes that the zany in circulation don't send me a letter urging me to subscribe. Typical is the letter I got today, from which I'll give you a few excerpts.

"Because we have good reason to believe that you belong among its many readers, we should like to send you, free, the next two issues of the Atlantic Monthly. . . . There would be no point in making you this offer if you were just a name and a street number to us. But we know from the source which gave us your name you are someone who really should enjoy the Atlantic. . . ."

Flattering, yes, but I don't believe a word of that "source" business. Any "source" who knows me at all well would know that I take the magazine, and a "source" that doesn't know me well wouldn't be much of a judge of the sort of things I like to read. I am quite sure some gnome in the circulation department found my name on an old pawn ticket, or got it off the police blotter. . . ."

Here is more typical Atlantic double-talk:

"Only those people whose past reading habits, status in the community, or known mental achievements rank them as intelligent thinkers, are potential Atlantic readers."

Hot riggity dog! Next thing you know the Atlantic will be conferring an honorary degree on me. Mind you, all of this because I am not known to the magazine as a subscriber. Wonder what the Atlantic does for known subscribers? Editor Weeks probably bakes them cakes, has them up to his summer home for fishing and camping, and remembers their birthdays and wedding anniversaries with appropriate gifts.

But the offer that the Atlantic makes to me, a subscriber, is really what burns me up. Listen to this:

"The regular established price is 50c per copy, or \$6.00 per year. By accepting our offer now you will receive a 5-month trial subscription — regularly \$2.50 — for \$2 (you save 50c), plus the two free complimentary copies (regular price \$1.00)."

In other words, if I were not a subscriber I could get the magazine cheaper. I ask you, is that the way to treat a faithful old subscriber? If I were an intelligent thinker as the letter would have me believe I'd cancel my subscription and go along on the free ride offered the lucky ones who have not yet subscribed.

But I'll straighten it all out on my vacation. That is unless the almost daily letters have driven me completely daffy by that time and I am hired as the new head of the circulation department.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

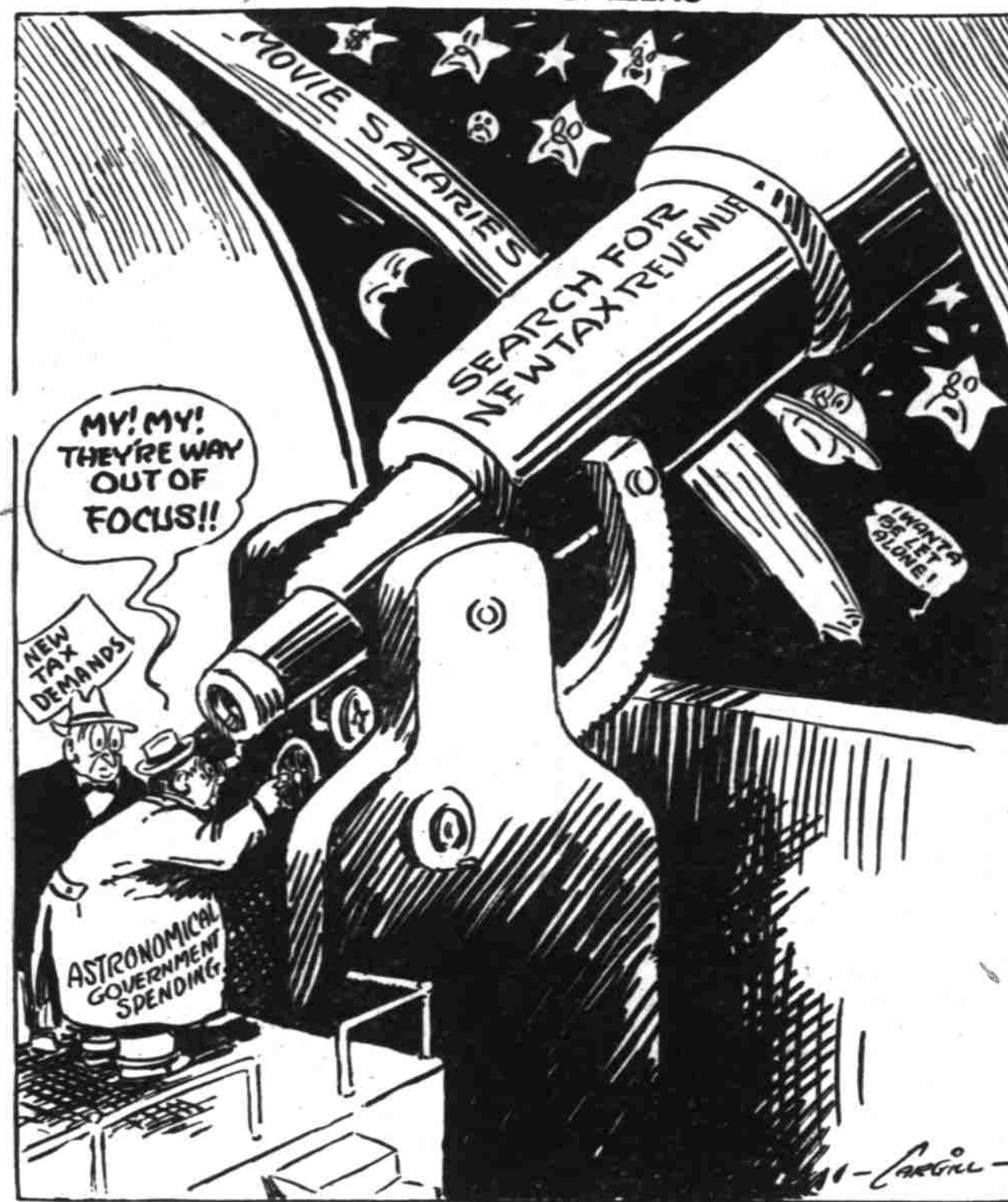
GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"Junior's just at the awkward age, dear . . . too old to say anything cute and too young to say anything intelligent . . ."

THE STAR GAZERS



Your Health

Written by
Dr. Herman N. Bundensen

Physicians have long been puzzled by a disease known as erythema nodosum which has some features resembling rheumatic fever and others suggesting tuberculosis.

It was formerly thought to be associated with one or the other of these conditions, but today this idea has been dropped in favor of one which regards erythema nodosum as an allergic manifestation which may be due to many different causes, as, for instance, sensitivity to certain disease germs, foods, or drugs taken as medicine.

An attack usually lasts for from one to five weeks, but in a milder form the disease may persist for months or even years. Certain definite types of swelling appear on the skin and this is accompanied by fever and arthritis or swelling of the joints.

The skin disturbance begins as a firm, tender lump, from one-half to an inch in diameter, surrounded by a purplish area. The swellings are most often located on the front of the leg and on the arms. However, they may develop on the soles of the feet, the thighs, buttocks, scalp, and face.

It seems that the lumps tend to appear on those parts of the skin which are subjected to rubbing. By use of a device to support the bed-covers and keep

them off the legs, the number of swellings can be greatly reduced.

Pain or swelling of the joints is present in about eight out of ten cases.

It would appear that in very many of the patients, the disorder is brought about by sensitivity to hemolytic streptococci infections. It is possible that other infections may act in the same way and the disorder may also result from sensitivity to various drugs. Injuries to the skin also contribute to its development.

Where the disorder is due to infection, it seems that treatment with penicillin or one of the other so-called antibiotics is effective in clearing it up. The sulfonamide drugs may not work quite so well because many persons are sensitive to these preparations and their use only causes the condition to become worse.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

N. N.: What would cause a swelling of the breast bone? Could it be serious?

Answer: Such a swelling might be due to a tumor or an infection. In either event, the condition needs treatment.

You should consult with your physician without delay about this matter.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Instead of my remaining, I went home."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "cougar"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Municipal, monosyllable, monotonous, marigold.

4. What does the word "lingual" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with non that means "having no equal"?

ANSWERS

1. Omit my. 2. Pronounce koo-gar, oo as in soon. 3. Monosyllable. 4. Pertaining to the tongue, or use of the tongue in utterance.

5. Nonpareil.

Questionnaires Seek Ideas for Adult Classes

Questionnaires are in the mail this week to get ideas for new courses for Salem's adult education program, Director George Porter said Tuesday.

The question sheets were sent to public school employees, but suggestions will be welcomed from all sources, Porter added.

The spring term starts March 6 and will end in mid-May. There will be a one-week spring vacation. Porter said classes would be added in any subjects for which there is a demand providing a suitable instructor is available.

Ladies Lounge For Elks Club Considered

Plans for a new ladies lounge now are being considered by the board of trustees of Salem's Elks lodge 336.

Proposals will be discussed at lodge meeting Thursday night which has been designated as Ladies' night.

Trustees now are considering three suggestions: To utilize the present lodge hall dining room as a ladies lounge and move the dining room downstairs, to put the lounge in the second floor auditorium or to fix a room in the basement as a lounge.

20-30 Club Notes Goodwill Week in Tuesday Program

Salem's 20-30 club observed international goodwill week with a special program Tuesday night.

The observance was part of a program by 20-30 clubs everywhere to promote better fellowship with other nations and to understand our own people better. Frank Ernest was the main speaker. Discussions were led by Leo Boyer, Roy Quick and Robert Gray, club president. The program was conducted by Wes Goodrich, past northwest district governor of 20-30 clubs.

Salem School News

By
Gilbert
Bateson
School
Correspondent

PARRISH JUNIOR HIGH
Several corridor conductors, commonly called C. C.'s at Parrish school, who have done an outstanding job patrolling halls have been elected honor C. C.'s by the sergeants-at-arm and the teachers.

Honor C. C.'s are: Judie Foreman, Joan Seamster, Sharon Campbell, Maudry Wilson, Pat Cameron, Viga Lullwitters, DeLores Pickle, Bev Mott, Rita Warner, Sharon Miles, Nan Stelle, Shirley Carpenter, Evelyn Lebold, Anna Mae Lockenauer, Marjorie Kroner, Carroll Garrett, Diane King, Shirley Bier, Diane Stewart, Lois De Guire, Sharon Larson, Doug Scott, Eugene Miller, Cecil Barnes, Marshall Jeddicks, Neil Mowry, Don Cole, Roger Weaver, Tom Guile, Larry Delk, Louis Patterson, Ray Richard, George Casper, Jimmy Langdon, Gordon Morris, Malcom Brand, Gerry Tergerson, Kenny Morris, James Davenport, Charles Johnson, Bob Huges, Stewart Wells.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL
Girls' Letter club held its formal initiation Tuesday morning in the high school auditorium. President Alice Lehman conducted the affair. A welcome was given by Mary Polares and the purpose of the club was stated by Jo Anne Lanke.

Membership in the organization is gained by winning points for participating in athletic activities. At the initiation, these candidates were nominated for Civics club princesses. Alice Lehman, Mary Polares, Joan Miller, Jo Ann Lanke, Carol McLeod.

New members inducted at the ceremony were: Senior Frances Mathews; juniors, Beth Wendt, Kaja Lietuviets, Beverly Saylor, Joy Davis, Pat Roper, Betty Anderson, Jo Ann Beard, Colleen McNeil; sophomores, Beverly Salisbury, Gretchen Scroggins, Janice Filler, Aletha Vibbert, Mary Ann Weikurn, Marvel Meyers, Aleane Dalke, Mae Salisbury, Carol Kaufman, Virginia Smith, Dixie Avriette Val Jean Gosnell, Janice Bevins, Sharon Phillips, Pat Rath, Ann Woodmansee, Norma Reagle, Margie Gundran.

LESLIE JUNIOR HIGH
New officers for the Tracy Strong and Dwight Edwards Hi-Y clubs have been elected. Dwight Edwards officers are: President, Tom Hunt; vice-president, Chuck Puhlmant; secretary, Ray Puhlmant; treasurer, Dean Reed; sergeant-at-arms, Delton Miller; chaplain, Richard Morris; song king, Dean Quamme; assistant song king, George Matter.

New officers of Tracy Strong are: President, Ron Helgeson; vice-president, Bob Mapes; secretary, Jack Cobb; chaplain, George Allen; sergeant-at-arms, Lyle Kleinsmith.

Air Force Team To Interview WU Students Friday

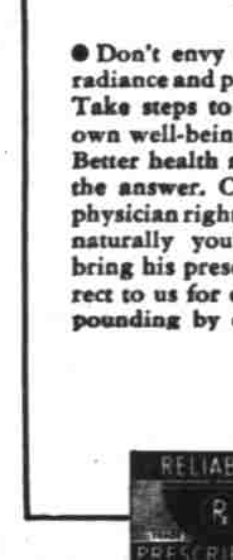
A U. S. air force officer team will be at Willamette university Friday to interview those interested in a career with the air force.

The officers led by 1st Lt. Lloyd W. Hightower will be at the administration office on the campus from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. They will explain career opportunities, assist in filling out application forms and give qualifying examinations to those seeking aviation cadet pilot or navigator training.

Appointments for interviews may be obtained at the local army and air force recruiting station in the Salem postoffice building.

GREEN eyed?

Don't envy the vitality, radiance and pep of others. Take steps to bring your own well-being up to par. Better health may well be the answer. Consult your physician right away—and naturally you'll want to bring his prescriptions direct to us for careful compounding by our experts.



CAPITAL DRUG STORE
State at Liberty - "On the Corner"