

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awaken"
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Activity-Boy: Morse

No wonder Sen. Wayne Morse is one of the best known figures in Washington and in the nation. He always has something to say and his name is constantly before the public. Nowhere is that more evident than in the Congressional Record Index.

For instance, in the Index for January 3 to January 13, Morse has 48 entries. He entered a number of editorials and articles in the Record, also a petition from Monmouth relative to liquor advertising and a resolution from Portland Zionists relatives to Jerusalem. He offered an amendment to oleomargarine legislation and introduced six bills and joint resolutions.

But where he really shines is when he has a few remarks to make. These covered topics ranging from butter fraud sales in Arkansas and Pennsylvania, the spread of communism in Asia, our policy in China, the dairy industry, deficit financing, economy in government, excise taxes, and the legal status of Formosa, to oleo and republican party policies.

Sen. Guy Cordon, by way of contrast, had only five entries. His "remarks" concerned oleo legislation and transportation tax on property. In the house, Representative Ellsworth evidently said nothing. Angell introduced a bill for the relief of Helena J. Chinn. Norblad entered an Oregon City Banner-Courier editorial entitled "Asleep at the Switch." And Stockman moved to evoke the national emergency provisions of the labor management relations act (Taft-Hartley).

Pensions: "Pie in the Sky"
That's what Peter Drucker, noted writer on economic subjects, says of these new-fangled industry pension contracts: "Pie in the sky." To quote from his article in the February Harper's: "The one thing that is absolutely certain about the pension contracts of the past few months is that they will not stay in force very long. The steel strike has, indeed, established the principle that industry is responsible for the support of the old worker. But the security which the new pension contracts promise the old and aging employee will prove to be mere 'pie in the sky.' In fact, the present pension contracts are bound greatly to increase the handicaps under which the old worker—the man over 45 or 50—already labors. At the same time the contracts impose a burden on the economy that will become increasing hard to bear."

Drucker thinks these pensions will be paid only as long as business stays good: "As soon as business slackens the present pension plans will collapse." He refers particularly to the pay-as-you-go plans, citing that when business drops off and employment is reduced the company contributions automatically fall off (as in the coal industry) but the number on the pension rolls stays up or even increases as men leave the ranks of workers to claim their pensions.

As for the older workers, Drucker notes that the employer will be under strong temptation to ease them out. They would then find themselves out of jobs with no claims for annuities. The only sound plan, thinks Drucker, is a funded plan, where reserves are built up over the years to finance pensions. But this is not generally practical because of the tremendous investment required for past service: "To provide \$100 a month pensions for all employed Americans would require a fund of \$150 to \$200 billions." Industry just can't take out that amount from its working capital.

Nor does Drucker think that government pension is the answer. That would absorb so much capital that government would virtually have a complete monopoly over new investment (which would please the socialists). "Certainly the welfare state is the road to ruin unless people realize that the benefits they

want can only come out of their own production. Otherwise, it will degenerate into the 'handout state' in which ultimately nothing is shared but the common misery."

From another angle Drucker criticizes present plans, stating "categorically": "(1) All pension plans, no matter how set up, no matter whether governmental or private, will fail to give adequate retirement pay to the men now in their forties if retirement at 65 or 70 should become the rule; and— (2) Retirement at 65 or even at 70 years of age will be politically unacceptable and impossible to impose in another 20 to 25 years—no matter how liberal the retirement pay."

Why? Because of the lengthening of the life-span. Today, \$100 pensions would take about a tenth of the national income. Double the number of recipients and the cost would be a fifth of the income—too large a portion to extract from the producing mechanism. So he thinks a principle emphasis should be put on finding work for older men to do, in which they can be productive and happy.

The article should receive careful and wide attention. The country is going off half-cocked on this pension business. We want to see our aged people live in comfort to the end; but in the rush for old age security we do not want to wreck the machinery by which all of society is sustained.

Words of One Syllable
Is human intelligence declining? One might think so from the spate of one-syllable brand names of late invention. They are coined with the purpose of binding them readily to memory, and it must be that our advertising agencies think that two-syllable words are too long for the mass mind.

Anyhow, we have Spam, Spry, Tide, Dreft, Surf, etc., etc. Wonder if the radio isn't to blame—it's pretty hard for announcers to murder Tide or Spry.

One bad thing about airplane crashes is the risk that goes with the searching. Very often the crash is caused by bad weather conditions, fog, storm, ice; and the search planes brave similar conditions when they set out. In the persistent search for the C-54 transport inbound from Alaska two planes have crashed, fortunately without fatalities. Other times the rescue missions have brought death. The diligence is proof of man's humanity to man, but not of their good judgment if it merely adds to the loss of life.

Talk about coals to Newcastle! From New Orleans comes the story that produce dealers there are importing potatoes from Canada and saving money, while the department of agriculture sits on its multi-million bushel spud pile. To get rid of it the department is offering the potatoes back to farmers for a cent a hundred (but not for human consumption). It's an upside down world.

It takes more than wood to make paper. According to the Weyerhaeuser magazine the ingredients of a ton of sulphite pulp such as the local mill makes and turns into paper are: two tons of dry wood, 275 pounds of sulphur, 350 pounds of limerock, 60,000 gallons of water, 225 kilowatts of electricity, 9000 pounds of steam—plus the skills of many workers.

Only 250 persons in Great Britain have incomes of 5000 pounds or \$14,000, according to a statement of John Strachey, member of the Labor cabinet. Socialism has whacked away at the wealthy until the English will have to wear crumpled tweeds out of necessity rather than style.

Soviets' Growing Strength Bringing New Phase

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The evidence is increasing daily that the Soviet timetable has moved into a new phase. As one authority puts it, the Kremlin has now passed the point that Hitler passed with the re-occupation of the Rhineland. The Kremlin is now beginning the phase of accelerated preparatory action—of picking off the exposed salients before attacking the main positions—East Hitler began with the invasion of Austria.

All the Kremlin's bluff and bluster of the last four years have only served to conceal the central reality, which has been the active, intensive build-up of Soviet military strength. The new phase is now opening, just as it did in Hitler's case, because the re-arming effort has begun to produce solid results. Hence the Kremlin is encouraged, just as Hitler was, to take larger measures and to run greater risks.

A great deal of pure nonsense has been talked and written on this head, mainly to the effect that the Soviet Union has enjoyed dominant military power ever since the end of the second world war. In point of fact, however, from the end of the war until this year, the Soviet Union had no atomic bomb, no air defense whatever, and no solid industrial base.

The Western confederation, on the other hand, possessed atomic bombs. Despite demobilization, the Western confederation also retained the strategic air power to deliver these bombs to the undefended cities of Russia. This situation was a decisive deterrent as long as it lasted.

But this situation has now been liquidated by Soviet re-arming. As Secretary for Air Stuart Symington pointed out in his courageous and illuminating Texas speech, the Kremlin has not merely overcome all the difficulties listed above, it has also built up the greatest air force and submarine fleet in the world, to supplement the red army's strength.

The Kremlin's planners are justified in deriving a glowing new self-confidence from their revolutionary re-adjustment of the world power balance. This new self-confidence is already being reflected, moreover, in certain actions which have received far too little attention in the American press.

Of these actions, the most important to date is the extraordinary Soviet recognition of the communist guerrilla movement of Ho Chi Minh as the real government of French Indo-China. This step has been taken at a time when Paris has finally given independence to Indo-China, under the government of the Emperor Bao Dai, and at a time when American and British recognition of Bao Dai is momentarily expected.

Soviet recognition of Ho Chi Minh unquestionably means that Ho Chi Minh's guerrillas will be openly and actively supported by the communist communists (who have also recognized Ho), just as the Greek guerrillas were supported by the Bulgars and the Albanians. Furthermore, the French communist party has simultaneously been ordered in action. The French dockworkers are now striking to prevent arms shipments to Bao Dai. In short, every measure this side of

open, armed invasion of French Indo-China, is now being taken by the Kremlin.

There are other aspects of the Soviet timetable's new phase, such as the increasing effort to isolate all satellites from the world; the increasing tendency to force upon the satellites overtly Moscowite administrations; and the increasing arrogance of the Kremlin in its dealings with the Western powers.

But just as Hitler's second phase had one main theme, which was Austria, so the Kremlin's second phase will have one main theme, which will be the Far East. If Indo-China alone can be captured, the rest of Asia will be rather rapidly consumed in the ensuing chain reaction. Great gains are promised at small cost. As in the case of the Nazi invasion of Austria, the risk of provoking firm counter-measures is exactly proportioned to the degree of progress of re-arming.

Furthermore, in the infinitesimal water panorama now confronting us, where the Far East has Austria's old place, Western Europe has the former position of Czechoslovakia. The scene of action will again shift westwards, whenever the Soviet margin of strength has been suitably widened. The experts put this date some time between 1952, when the Kremlin will have laid by a respectable stockpile of atomic bombs, and 1955, when all Soviet re-arming plans now culminate.

Just as Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain and John Simon had to decide the fate of the world in the bemused '30s, so Harry Truman, Dean Acheson and Louis Johnson have to do so today. The future would be more encouraging if so many members of the administration did not already sound like Lord Baldwin at his worst.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page One)

reversed itself in recent months and mills are buying again. Devaluation has also stimulated the importation of foreign wool.

For the last decade US wool production has declined. The production for 1949 was about 260 million pounds, about the same as in 1900. Ranchers sold off their sheep during the war and went in for beef production, an optimistic prophecy about sheep and wool. That prediction seems in way of fulfillment. It certainly is gratifying to have one branch of agriculture which isn't sagging, as are several of our special crops. I note, however, that hops are showing signs of life, with contracts offered at around 20 cents a pound, up about 15 cents from a year ago. Maybe the sunshine will spread for other valley products. But the sheepgrowers seem to have the downhill pull for the immediate future.

I recall talking before the Marion county livestock association two years ago and venturing an optimistic prophecy about sheep and wool. That prediction seems in way of fulfillment. It certainly is gratifying to have one branch of agriculture which isn't sagging, as are several of our special crops. I note, however, that hops are showing signs of life, with contracts offered at around 20 cents a pound, up about 15 cents from a year ago. Maybe the sunshine will spread for other valley products. But the sheepgrowers seem to have the downhill pull for the immediate future.

Henry Knows How to Waste That Dividend

By Henry McLemore
DAYTONA BEACH, Feb. 9—A new world's speed record for check cashing just has been established.

I am in an excellent position to report on this new mark because I have been the man who set it. My GI insurance dividend was placed in my hands by the postman yesterday at 9:27 a. m. At 9:30 a. m. just three minutes later, I was in the bank shaking the cashier's wicket demanding that my \$283 be given to me in \$1 bills.

I consider this race to the bank with my check one of the most patriotic things I have ever done. I longed to put the money aside for a rainy day, or to endow a chair at some good barber school with it, but I fought back these temptations. Had I not read somewhere that the government wanted the dividends to be put in circulation right away as a possible forestaller of a depression?

To have been thrifty would have been going against the wishes of my government, so I set out to spend the money as fast as I possibly could.

It is amazing how fast one can spend \$283 these days if one puts one's mind to it. The first thing I bought was an armadillo sewing basket, cerise lined. Jean has had her heart set on one of these ever since we have been married, but not until yesterday have I felt free to buy her one. The basket set me back \$23.50, but the look on her face when I gave it to her told me better than any words how she felt about it. I could have gotten a cheaper one, but the cheaper ones where so obviously made from armadillo skin that I had to take my pride in their shells that I gladly paid an extra five dollars for a perfect specimen.

Now when the "girls" drop in for an afternoon of sewing Jean will be able to hold up her head with the rest of them.

My first purchase for myself was a foxtail for the hood of my car. Until the government check came in I had had to be content with a squirrel tail off of a squirrel I had shot myself—and had cured myself. What I don't know about tanning squirrel tails would fill a library shelf, so the front of our car has always been a bit shabby. Now, waving in the breeze, is as luxuriant a foxtail as you'll find anywhere. And I can hold my head a little higher.

But it was my next purchase that gave me the greatest pleasure. All my life I have envied people who lived in houses that had a billiard room. To have a billiard room has always seemed to me to put the stamp of elegance on a home. So I bought a billiard table. Not a new one, mind you, because I would have had to have been a private in the Revolutionary War to get a dividend check big enough to afford that.

But the one I got is in pretty decent repair, and three cues came along with it. Just where we'll put it is something yet to be solved. As a matter of fact, Jean doesn't know about the billiard table yet. I want the shock of the armadillo basket to offer before I break the happy news of a billiard table. I have a sneaking idea that she will decide where one of the cues is to go before she places the billiard table.

With what little money that was left after buying the billiard table I bought a few things we have always wanted for the house. A print of Whistler's Mother, a giant, conch shell for the mantelpiece, a reading lamp made from a coconut shell, a set of face towels marked Me and Her, a family membership in that After Shave club, and three pounds of that exclusive coffee which the very drinking of almost confers a knighthood on the drinker.

(McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"She wants money, dear... but the book says it's just a phase she's bound to outgrow..."

Literary Guidepost

By William Glover
THE ROMANTIC NEW ORLEANS, by Robert Tallant (Dutton; \$4.50).

New Orleans without doubt is the best documented, annotated and soul-searched city of this land, and very likely, of any spot on this earth or neighboring planet. There is a saying, that those who drink of the Mississippi here, will always return; there seems an ancillary spell, conveyed through the city's taps, that most will also write.

To say, with such preface, that Tallant has succeeded to a degree in instilling renewed interest and providing understanding for outlanders of the oft-described scene is to admit no mean accomplishment. But this he has done in the fifth volume of the publisher's "Society in America" series.

This is a bit of a guidebook to the scenes of yesterday and today, and a sort of social history of the various peoples who have made the glamor city out of an unlikely swamp. But those words "to a degree" and "sort of" are meant as a gentle and properly discreet reminder that since our book is forthrightly titled "Romantic" there may be some things that aren't mentioned.

Of course, here are the pirates Lafitte, the Creole dandies of derring-do and the genteel ladies that once in a while (just the sufficient soupçon to enhance the romance) broke out of their corsets and convention. And there is

the coming of the rough Americans, and the grand dames who haughtily scorned dandydom in the streets when war had added its bit to the city's story of fire and plague.

Here are the Pontalbas and the Marignys and the other great and lost names of an urban society which still preserves more than any other American metropolis its dedication to costume, spectacle and dancing. There is, however, but rare and oblique mention of affairs political or latter day scandals. Yet as Tallant remarks: "New Orleans is Circe" and the visitor sooner or later becomes "creolized."

"He will soon after that find himself restoring a French Quarter house, eating gumbo every Friday, and buying a ghost from the ghost seller on Royal street."

And who would tally unlikely of one's lady or rattle a skeleton when an enchanting ghost from yesterday is charmingly near?

Your Health

By Dr. Herman N. Bundensen

ULCERATIVE colitis is a serious disease which is often difficult to treat successfully.

The changes which occur in the lining membrane of the bowel wall and the formation of ulcers create such symptoms as pain in the abdomen, frequent bowel movements, and great loss of weight and strength.

In the past a number of sulfonamide drugs have been tried in treating this condition. Some have given good results in some patients; others have accomplished nothing. Recently, a new combination in which a sulfonamide preparation is united with salicylic acid has succeeded where other remedies have failed, having brought about dramatic improvement in a number of patients who had been sick for years.

Of 12 patients treated, eight showed marked improvement and, of these, two were entirely well at the end of four months. In two of the four remaining cases, the use of the drug had to be stopped because of the development of severe sickness at the

time of treatment.

It appears, therefore, that this new sulfonamide preparation is of great value as an aid in the treatment of ulcerative colitis.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
F. P. H.: Which is best for a laxative—castor oil or epsom salts?

Answer: No laxative should be taken except under the direction of the physician. The continued use of laxatives is irritating to the bowel and will produce chronic constipation.

If a laxative is necessary, the physician will decide which one should be used.
(Copyright, 1948, King Features)

Hollywood on Parade

By Gene Handsaker
HOLLYWOOD — Otto Kruger, handsome, gray-haired veteran of 42 consecutive years on stage and screen, meets a critic (me). Q. Well, then, Mr. Kruger, what do you think of critics? A. (Business of lighting cigar.) It's a vicious condition that a group of critics should have the entire control of the fate of a play. A fortune on the opening night depends on their "yes" or "no."

Q. Don't you think critics should report what a play is like? A. The trouble is, they don't say, "I THINK it is rotten." They say, "It IS rotten." The audience may have had a wonderful time but next morning they read the reviews and say, "Well, maybe it wasn't so good." If I were a critic I think I'd say, "In my opinion, it is not a good play. The entertainment value, however, is unquestionable because the audience liked it." I don't believe in destructive criticism. It damns. Constructive criticism tries to help.

Q. An example of constructive criticism that helped you? A. Yes. A critic wrote, "Someone must have told Kruger he has a smile worth a million dollars." Meaning, "He's ruining the play by using it all the time." That took me out of a mannerism.

Q. Then not as many plays deserve to die as do die? A. (Relighting cigar.) There are so many wonderful audience plays which to my knowledge would love to see but which unfortunately can't run because the critic has damned them. And there are plenty of plays which the audience does not like. But they have long, successful runs because critics said it was the smart thing to see them. Critics have said to me, "We don't want to see this play, however, we'll go for it. It's a condition that exists." But when you think of the amount of money that's controlled by their power, it's a pretty sad state of affairs for a tottering theater.

Q. Tottering? A. I knew you'd pick that up. I don't think there's a question of it. They're trying so hard outside the big metropolitan areas to keep theaters going—kids working like the devil in theaters seating 200 or 300. But they can't make any money.

Q. How about movie critics? A. I don't think they wield the same power that stage critics

stomach. The preparation did not affect the course of the disease in the other two patients.

It was interesting to note that arthritis or inflammation of the joints was present in six of the 12 patients. Improvement of the arthritis occurred in all of these six cases.

Reactions to the preparation, including fever or a skin rash, may occur occasionally, as well as nausea or sickness at the stomach, but in no instance were these reactions severe or dangerous in the patients studied.

Improvement with the drug was measured by the decrease in the number of bowel movements, absence of blood in the bowel movement, general improvement of the physical condition of the patient, and gain in weight. Furthermore, pain in the abdomen disappeared.

Another: "I received your letter of September 21 and have had the tail light... replaced."

"I appreciate you calling attention to it as I do not often have the opportunity to follow my car at night while driving it."

RED'S RELIGION
LONDON — (INS) — Here's the latest Russian definition of religion: "An anti-scientific ideology, a hindrance of the path of communism." It appeared in the Moscow journal "Science and Life."

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