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#### **Review of Vincent Case**

President Truman on the recommendation of Secretary Acheson has appointed a special board to review the case of John Carter Vincent whose discharge as a State Department employe was recommended by the Loyalty Board of Review after he had been cleared of charges by the department's own board. The special panel is certainly a most distingushed one, consisting of Judge Learned Hand, retired judge on the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, John J. McCloy, former high commissioner to Germany, now president of Chase National Bank, James Grafton Rogers, former assistant secretary of state under Henry L. Stimson, G. Howland Shaw, former assistant secretary of state under Cordell Hull; and Edwin C. Wilson, a former ambassador.

The loyalty board had ruled against Vincent, concluding that there was "reasonable doubt" as to Vincent's loyalty to his country. Its obscure reference to the adverse recommendation of the McCarran committee and other charges was made the basis of Acheson's refusal to act to dismiss Vincent and to request the appointment of the special board. This board will review the evidence and make its findings. Doubtless to the relief both of Acheson and Truman its report will be made to the incoming administration.

The indictment of Owen Lattimore on charges of perjury permits an open trial in a court of law. Though the charges do not involve the chief accusation against him made by McCarthy that he was a Soviet agent, at least there will be a judicial determination of his veracity. In the case of Vincent there were only hearings, and this review again is only the reading of documents. There is no public trial with the accused confronted by witnesses. In view of the nature of investigation as to loyalty it is hard to hold trials. That makes it the more important that boards act with great care in making their findings.

In the Vincent case critics of the loyalty board complain that the effect of the dismissal of Vincent, a career diplomat, will be to discourage our diplomatic corps from making objective reports to the State Department. They

it reviewed by a special panel. But this but can't go on forever. This one should wind up the case, one way or the other.

### **O&C 1952 Timber Sales**

Actual sales of timber from O & C lands in 1952 were 468,272,000 board feet. This is less than the estimated annual yield on the acreage of slightly over two million acres, the estimate of total allowable cut ranging up to 800,000,000. A more complete and accurate inventory is needed to determine just what footage safely may be harvested each year. Proceeds of 1952 O & C sales were over \$10 million of which 75 per cent goes to the counties where the lands are located.

Sales in the past year were complicated by the necessity of marketing as rapidly as possible the blowdown and insect-infested timber. Of the 314 tracts which were sold, 210 were of the salvage class. Such is the extent of damage to timber from windthrow and the bark beetle. particularly in southeast Oregon that crews were concentrated on cruising these sections so the timber could be marketed before it became badly deteriorated. An estimated ten billion board feet of timber on public and private lands is dead or dying, scattered over seven million acres, much of it not presently accessible by road. This salvage job, reports the Bureau of Land Management, is the largest since the Tillamook burn, and the area involved is much greater.

Special efforts to harvest the damaged timber were made by the government. Congress appropriated funds for employing additional foresters, also to construct access roads. Road regulations were modified to permit private concerns to cross O & C lands for salvaging their timber. For 1953 the selling program by the BLM embraces over 600 million board feet of which over half will be from damaged stands. That still is less than the estimated allowable cut but is as much as can be marketed with present forest staff and road access and still put the emphasis on cleanup of the salvage. The government has not yet got its manage-

ment of O & C lands to the level required for the proper handling of its holdings. A big capital investment in roads is required; more staff

## GIVING THE OLD BALL A FRESH START

OKAY, MISTER, LET'S SEE WAAT YOU CAN DO!!

Literary Guidepost

Chippewas. But even so the im

and were molded by it. This is a splendid subject splendidly

treated.

#### By W. G. ROGERS

compewas, But even so the im-portance lies less in the vocative prose than in the central thought. Here is how we took America, how America took us; how we filled a great land to the brim THE COURSE OF EMPIRE, by Bernard DeVoto (Houghton Mifflin; \$6)

In two previous books, "Across the Wide Missouri" and "The Year of Decision," DeVoto has shown Americans adopting them-

selves to America, to the land it-self. In this book, chronologic-ally the first, he goes back to beginnings; this is the story of new comers and colonizers be-Americans by the America across For Japan Visit

The period is Columbus Lewis and Clark, or the tag end TOKYO (M - Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing left by plane for the United States Supof the 15th century to the threshhold of the 19th. For Parkman, the great question was, will day after a five-day visit in Japan. France stick on this continent? Ewing conferred with Japanese For Lincoln it was whether "a education, welfare and health ofnation so conceived and so dedi-

ficials. cated can long endure." And De-Voto, who first quotes the others, asks in turn: "Are there geo-He arrived in Tokyo Tuesday after studying health and welfare conditions in India, Burma, Thalgraphical units here to which land and The Philippines. He attended a social work con-ference in Madrid in mid-Decembpolitical units must correspond?" His answer is a resounding affirmative. In these 600 pages he

tells of the men and measures Ewing was accompanied by his wife and Wilbur Cohen, adviser to their westward progress. A full four centuries ago certain basic physical characteristics, the St. the Social Security Administration.

Lawrence and Great Lakes, the Mississippi and Missouri, were Identified by De Soto, Cartier, Castaneda. As long as three cenning the Mississippi valley,

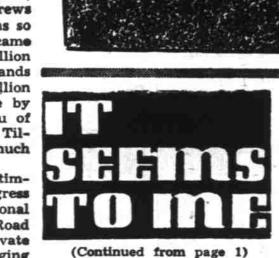
"foresaw the future of half the world"... an eloquent, and pardonable, exaggeration. The charters of three Atlantic-

COPENHAGEN, Denmark UP coast states called for expansion across unknown miles clear to Danish defense authorities are the Pacific. There were a lot of checking suspicions that attempts unknowns, from fabled Cathay were made to sabotage three jet to rumored Northwest Passage fighter planes of the Danish Air and Southern Continent; these Force between Christmas and New dreams and fancies exerted as Year at Karup Field, near Aarhus. strong a westward pull as the The speedometers of all three facts. But as early as the Revo- planes had been put out of action lution the Pacific shore was and airmen said the live, of the called as our national goal; pilots could have been endangered MacKenzie crossed the "emence in flight had the damage not been hills" of the Continental Divide discovered during a routine checkstill in the 18th century; the over.

Guards at a military air field at Louisiana Purchase cinched our grip on idea and land. Aalborg, in Northern Jutland, have There are vivid pictures of in- fired on night-time intruders sevdividuals, like Ledyard; of eral times recently, officials replaces, like the Missouri Breaks; ported. Jet fighters also are housed of custom, like life among the there.



What with all the sprouting of TV masts the last few months someone could weave a story entitled "Salem's Changing Skyline." It will change still more, too. A few days ago we attended a demonstration, atop one of the city's highest hills, of two comparable sets-one with an antennae and one without. The one minus the antennae worked surprisingly well. But the picture didn't compare with the one equipped with the outside installation.



thinking of how to put in his time when his birthday rings up 65. Home carpentry in the winter; gardening in the summer, what a life! Yes, says the skep-

tic, what a life! The disease spreads soon from wood to iron. Metal after all is more flexible. The toolmakers are ready to spur this interest too; and power tools, lathes,

Q.-Have any Republicans in ator under a Republicanth TAO the new Senate ever served as a Senator under a Republican **President?** 

A .- No. Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire will be the Republican with the most seniority in the Senate of the 83rd Congress. He entered the Senate in 1937 during the Presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Eight **Republican** Representatives have served under Republican Presidents.

Q .--- I don't think present laws on Congressional campaign spending are strict enough. Is anybody considering a change? drills, presses, et al. are on the

A .- The Special House Com-

Q-Can the President appoint to his cabinet men from the op-

against Eisenhower. Q.-Is there any order of rank

posing political party?

A-Yes, although generally it is not done. President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower caused much political comment when he crossed party lines to name Democrat Martin P. Durkin of Chicago to be new Secretary of Labor. Durkin is president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters (AFL), and support-

## ed the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illlinois

for the President's cabinet members

A .--- Yes, for purposes of seat-

**Congressional Quiz** 

assert that Vincent's reports from China attempted to give a truthful evaluation of conditions there; and that if he is to be punished because his reports did not please the home folks, then in the future men on foreign service will not be honest and forthright in their reporting. Foes of Vincent on the other hand claim that he was pro-Communist and so colored his reports from China.

The public at large, lacking a full knowledge of the facts, cannot safely make a decision. They must rely on official bodies. Such is the importance of the Vincent case not only to the man himself but to the whole personnel of our foreign service that it seems only proper to have

is needed for inventorying the stands and planning and putting through sales and providing for reforesting cutover and burned over areas. By degrees however progress is being made in the management of this enormously valuable natural resource.

Outgoing Sec. Lovett urges legislation to protect the U.S. against traitors, spies and "blabber-mouths." We'll support tighter laws against treason and espionage but we wonder just how Congress is going to muzzle all the big loudmouths. There's one in almost every family and loose talk practically a mounts to a national weakness.

ing shop. The tip of a welding torch, with goggles added, becomes a most welcome Christmas gift. Now to be a home edition of Vulcan! Father still may have to call the plumber to change a gasket in the kitchen sink. But he can weld a frame for an umbrella stand in the hall, or hammer out a set of copper ashtrays. And if he runs out of ideas for projects there are the numerous books on home handicrafts or metalworking in ten easy lessons.

Easily the most exciting place in a hardware store is the power tool section where fathers gather and drool over the next unit they want to add to their collection. They test its controls and study the size of the installment payments. In any event it is just a matter of time. Sooner rather than later the piece of machinery will be ordered and installed.

Thus far this writer has not succumbed to any mechanical ambitions even with the added lure of electric power for the hard labor. The printshop ex-hausts my instinct for acquiring machinery, and funds as well. After all carpenters and painters should live, as well as printers. Besides there is an 89c multipurpose tool with various bits housed in the handle. With it Mehitabel can fix most anything around the house from the

mittee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures opened hearings Dec. 1 seeking constructive crit-icism to help in renovating present election laws, particularly those pertaining to campaign costs. Some of the suggestions from witnesses were that the length of campaigns should be limited, all spending should be made public in detail and limits should be clamped on total expenditures.

Q.-I am considering investing some money in a peach orchard in Georgia. Are there any price supports for peaches?

A .-- No, fruits and vegetables are not price supported. Sweet potatoes and potatoes were price supported at one time, but they aren't now. Practically all perishable farm products are not supported, although dairy products are-in their more-or-less nonperishable forms of butter, cheese and dried milk solids. A few other products often classed as perishable, such as honey, are supported.

Q.-How does the American Legion stand on Universal Military Training?

A .- The December, 1952, issue of the American Legion Magazine reaffirmed Legion support for UMT. In 1951 Congress extended the draft and provided for steps "designed to lead to UMT. However, the UMT proposal failed to pass the House in

ing the cabinet members and for order of succession to the Presidency, cabinet officers are ranked as follows: Secretary of State. Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General Postmaster General, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor.

(Copy. 1952, Cong. Quar.)

## **Better English** By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "She telephoned Friday and asked if I would accept of her hospitality."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "prodigious"

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Obscene, careen, inhallant, patriarchy. 4. What does the word "orn-

ste" mean? 5. What is a word beginning

with aud that means "having a fearless spirit"?

#### ANSWERS

1. Say, "She telephoned on Friday and asked if I would accept (omit of) her hospitality." 2. Pronounce pro-dij-us, e as in no, i as in it, accent second syllable. 3. Inhalant. 4. Embellished elaborately. "A very ornate and expensive collar sometimes adorns a worthless dog." 5. Audacious.

Thus far, no on in this area, so far as is known, has put up an antennae without having a TV set. Such goingson, in the matter of keeping-up-with-the-Jonses in appearance even if not in quality, are reported common in England. What type of antennae is best? That depends on a lot of things. We'll try to answer the question later.

Terrence O'Flaherty, writing in the San Francisco Chronicle, comes up with a new one in regard to TV cooking shows. He says that three TV stations in the Golden Gate area are veritably "letting the camera go to pot." Incidentally, TV competition there (as well as in other populous centers with several TV outlets) is tremendous. It seems there aren't many complaints about 15-year-old shows in those areas.

The 25-year-old Keystone Cop type of comedy (they had an original Buster Keaton the other day) we've been getting occasion-ally on KPTV is still funny, but the 15-year-old grade B stinkeroo isn't improved any by aging.

A correspondent comes up with the remark that TV has a lot of idiosyncrasies, and urges us to acquire a set of our own so we can keep more constant tab on them. Would we have to learn to spell that word first? Among such idio-something-or-other he comments that during a recent pro grid game telecast there seemed to be trouble in blacking out illegal liquor commercials (illegal in Oregon before 8 p.m.). Also, that there were a lot of "Merry Christmas" greetings last week. Spose this week we'll get wished "Happy New Year." It's due to the delayed kinescope process, and no damage done anyway.

Rumors in the trade are that picture tubes will be much larger soon. But the fact is, as many set owners will attest, that both 17inch and 21-inch screens have their place, and that larger ones would be too large in many, many instances. Ever sit in the very front row at a movie?

**Truman Speech Confirms Story of H-Bomb** Explosion, but the President Didn't Tell All

## By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

President Truman has now lifted a corner of the paper curtain of meaningless official secrecy, that presently conceals the strategic facts of life from the American people. Referring to the hydrogen



this vague and Alsop limited disclosure, which in-

cidentally rather dramatically confirms previous reports in this space. But it is still worth considering how the paper curtain has operated to exclude the people of this na-

doubt, even for

tion from decisions of the utmost national import, and to hide from them facts of the utmost national significance. The theory of the hydrogen bomb, it must be remembered.

was fully published by the Stewart Alsop Austrian scien-

tist Hans Thierring shortly after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Writing in Vienna, with no access to classi-fied American information of any kind, Thierring told the whole basic story in 1945.

At that time, of course, the theoretical possibility of a hydro-gen bomb was also known in this bomb was also known in this ntry. At the end of the war, question arose whether to ach another great hydrogen ab project, comparable to the abattan District project which cloped the atomic bomb. sident Truman referred the , hended by Dr. Vanneyar Bush.

these reporters had not brought this vial national issue into the

nounced, somewhat ambiguously, spired Bush and his colleagues that he had ordered the Atomie with the deepest moral horror. They rightly considered that it Energy Commission to "continwould be wasteful to attempt ue" its work on the hydrogen such an ambitious step in that bomb (which had until this time been confinetd to pure research). primitive era of the atomic art. Shortly thereafter, Gordon Dean replaced David Lilienthal at the They also expected our monopoly of atomic weapons to endure for a long period; and so long as head of the A.E.C.; Dean secured from Truman a "first priority" for the hydrogen bomb project. we enjoyed this atomic monopoly, a hydrogen bomb seemed The needful appropriations were requested under the first shock needless. Hence the committee of scienof the Korean war. And the at-tempt to build a hydrogen bomb

tists, which was a secret body, recommended against the proposed hydrogen bomb project. President Truman accepted their recommendation. From 1945 until 1949, important research into hydrogen problems was carried on. But from 1945 to 1949, it was the official but unannounced American policy not to attempt

to build a hydrogen bomb. This phase ended with the explosion of the Soviet atomic bomb in September, 1949. By this time, the theory nakedly set forth by Thierring had been enormously supplemented and buttressed. Some of those who knew that hydrogen bombs were already a practical possibility, now insisted that the American policy must be altered. They urged that an attempt must be made to build these bombs forth-

with. Others still opposed such an attempt. The division was deep and the

The division was deep and the debate was sharp. The more in-fluential scientists formed into warring camps. So did the Atom-ie Energy Commission itself, where Commissionmers Gordon Dean and Lewis Strauss were the chief\_advocates of the hydrogen bomb\_project, while the then-chairman, David E. Lillienthal, led the opposition to it. The ser-vice department leaders natural-by supported Dean and Strauss, but the State Department adopt-ed what can best be described as a hand-wringing attitude.

This debate, which was as usual carried on in whispers be-hind closed doors, might have dragged on almost indefinitely if

worry about a power tool with was at last started in earnest. all their accessories? When this attempt was about to culminate in the Eniwetok tests, another intra-governmen- GRIN AND BEAR IT tal debate began behind the paper curtain. It was known, of course, that the Soviet intelligence, with all its formidable detection apparatus, would learn the power and character of our new bomb shortly after its explosion. Air camples of the dust cloud, data from Geiger counters,

seismographs and other sources, would be quite enough to tell the Kremlin's experts the salient facts, without the slightest as-sistance from classified sources. The question now was, whether to tell the American people and our allies the same facts the Soviets would soon know.

The Atomic Energy Commis-sion, which best understands the opportunities of the Soviet intelligence, favored the most liberal policy. Chairman Dean in fact urged that the State De-partment treat the Eniwetok est as the epoch-making event that it was, using it, perhaps as the springboard for some new diplomatic initiative. But the State was again indecisive, while the leaders of the Defense Department urged total conceal-

In these croumstances, there probably would have been no disclosure of any sort, if Presi-dent Truman had not wished to oent fruman had not wished to end his term with a full account-ing to the nation. Even so, as will be explained in a subse-quent report, the President left out far more than he said.



CHARLES W.

CLAGGET,

by Lichty



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connection for the ironer cord to the sewing machine. Why

# The nature of the weapon in-President Truman then an-

