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Salem, Oregon, Thursday, August 4, 1949

BY BECK
Popular People?



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Our Cold War

By DON UPJOHN

What Has Aeronautics Board to Say?

Governor McKay's confidence in the state board of aero-
nautics is receiving a severe test.

The board became the target last week of charges of
"flagrant waste of money." The charges were made by
three groups of flyers in Oregon. Critics wanted the
scrap of the board director, W. M. (Jack) Bartlett.

The question raised by Claude Williams, president of one
of the protesting groups, was a piercing one: "What we
want to know is what the board has accomplished with the
\$200,000 and more they have spent in the past two and
a half years."

Instead of asking for some kind of a public hearing on
the matter, the governor met with board members and
came away with the announced conviction that the mem-
bers themselves would take care of the complaints.

In the board's "self-appraisal," two heads were lopped
off. These were victims of an attempt at justification of
the board's reason for existence. These sudden firings,
coming right on top of the complaints, pointed to a too
hasty self-analysis by the board.

If the board has reason for existence, it should so state
that reason, without any head-hanging or sudden head-
lopping. Why should two men be bounced just at the time
the complaints were raised? Defendants of the two men
immediately raised the cry that they were certainly as
able as many on the board. Bartlett said they were the
last members put on and were let off for economy reasons.

Such an abrupt cutting of the board's staff at the par-
ticular time it came was a definite sign of weakness. Be-
cause of that fact, the governor should have the "read-
justed" board make a report on its new way of life.

Unfortunately or commendably, depending on the view,
the governor took the complaints against the board upon
himself by his action. The board should justify its confi-
dence by speaking out in self-justification.

Smashing Monopolies in Japan

General MacArthur has announced the completion of his
controversial program for breaking up the economic giant
corporations that have dominated Japan, stating that it
has been "accomplished effectively."

A five man review board which came from Washington
15 months ago to make recommendations tagged 11 giant
corporations for deconcentration and 325 firms as "exces-
sive concentrations" and recommended divestment of cer-
tain holdings for nine others.

The 325 companies were selected for board action out
of about 1200 which had been affiliated with the Zaibatsu
holding companies. Through this powerful setup, head-
quarters said, "a small number of families exercised all-
pervasive control over the industry, commerce and finance
of Japan."

The decentralization program was under heavy fire from
its start, and aroused both international and domestic
criticism. In the United States as well as Japan it was
dubbed by some as "socialization" and by others as "frag-
mentation of industry." A press statement issued by
MacArthur says:

"The elimination of monopolistic economic power which
dominated prewar Japanese life has been accomplished effectively
without adverse effect upon, and no 'fragmentation' of,
finance or industry. On the contrary, competent observers
point to the 50 percent increase in production along with con-
siderable progress toward stabilization during the past year
as evidence of the growing health of the Japanese economy."

Some observers in Japan have called the program a suc-
cess. Others have labeled it a failure. But it is claimed
that monopoly has been dealt with successfully without
adverse effect on finance and industry. The industries
affected included heavy industry, steel, beer, paper, min-
ing and electrical.

Expanding the Capitol Zone

The recently appointed new state capitol commission at
its first meeting recommended expansion of the capitol
grounds, following recommendations of the Salem long-
range planning group, which includes the extension of the
zone and the closure of some streets. The recommendations
are listed in the news story elsewhere in this issue.

At the rate Oregon is rapidly growing and state bureau-
cracy is expanding in population and provision must spec-
ifically be made for required site expansion ere property
cost be so further inflated as to be prohibitive. Delay will
be costly, and the main proposals are essential not only to
care for the future but to provide an attractive and beau-
tiful site befitting a beautiful city and picturesque state.

Of course there will be opposition, there is for every pro-
posal to meet future conditions in Salem, by special inter-
ests too myopic to vision coming events and their require-
ments, but the public welfare is more essential than im-
mediate group interests and in the long run should prevail.

A good start has been made to make as fine a capitol
center as any state can boast of and every effort should
be undertaken to materialize it, not losing sight of the
esthetic possibilities.

This concerns not only Salem but all of Oregon and the
Capital City owes to the commonwealth to extend the full-
est cooperation in its creation of an outstanding capital
set-up.

Twins Admit They Still Get
Mixed Up After 84th Birthday

Seattle (AP)—Identical twins who look so much alike they
sometimes get mixed up themselves, celebrated their 84th
birthdays Sunday.

Mrs. Annette Howard and Mrs. Juliette Powers said they
were not "joshing about getting their own identities con-
fused."

"I once left Annie in a department store waiting room
while I went to do a little more shopping and a minute
later saw Annie walking towards me," Mrs. Powers said.
"Goodness, I was embarrassed, I was talking to myself.
It turned out to be a full length mirror," she laughed.

The two gracious, merry-eyed ladies, who have lived in
San Mateo, Calif., the past five years, are visiting Seattle
members of their family.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Vaughan, Maragon Helped
Race Track Out on Building

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—In the spring of 1946 when building materials
were scarcer than hens' teeth and several million veterans were
pounding the pavements looking for homes, this columnist pub-
lished a series exposing the mysterious manner in which the
Tanforan race track at San Bruno, Calif., was able to flout the
U. S. government and spend \$2-
000,000 on new grandstands,
stables etc.



Drew Pearson

Indicating they had "friends in Washington," Tanforan officials thumbed their noses at court orders and went blithely ahead with their building. No one at that time knew the reason why. Now, three years later, the backstage story becomes clearer. The Tanforan race track did have friends—including President's military aide, Gen. Harry Vaughan, together with his mysterious sidekick, John Maragon, and the now famous lobbyist, ex-Col. James V. Hunt.

Just when they started helping the Tanforan track is still not clear. Nevertheless, General Vaughan has been serving as coordinator for veterans affairs, and, as such, his job is to protect veterans.

Information before the senate investigating committee, however, shows that he used his influence to help a race track get building materials supposed to have been reserved for veterans.

For, when his friend, John Maragon, couldn't get government building restrictions raised to help the Tanforan track, Vaughan sent his other friend, James Hunt, to the housing expediter.

As a result, the office of housing expediter, also supposed to protect veterans, sent a memo to the justice department instructing them to lift the injunction which a federal judge in California had placed against Tanforan's unauthorized use of building materials.

The Tanforan track was owned by Joseph H. Reinfeld, one of the biggest bootleggers ever to operate rum boats off the New Jersey coast during prohibition days, and once indicted for the murder of Louis Laferla, a prohibition agent who had seized his rum boat "Herreshoff" with \$75,000 worth of whiskey aboard.

Came the end of prohibition, and Reinfeld became the exclusive distributor of Haig and Haig, King William scotches, Martini and Rossi Vermouth; plus regional distributor for Seagrams and Schenleys.

He also became the owner, with two others, of the Tanforan race track. All three, however, remained in the background.

On June 2 and June 22, 1946, this columnist first called attention to the Tanforan violation of housing regulations. A review of these columns show that as early as May, 1946, the Tanforan crowd seemed to have mysterious influence in Washington, which ruled that they were merely demolishing former navy construction.

U. S. authorities in California, however, ruled otherwise. And on May 31, Gilbert Kneiss, district civilian production administration representative, refused Tanforan a permit for new construction, despite which a CPA inspector on June 5 found Tanforan continuing new construction.

In fact, Tanforan, for reasons best known to itself, continued to ignore both building regulations and U. S. federal officials in California. Between June, 1946, and Feb. 14, 1947, there were 18 violations of CPA regulations. In that period, the track put up luxurious new construction despite orders to the contrary.

Finally this was too much for U. S. Judge George B. Harris in San Francisco and, on Feb. 14, 1947, he issued an injunction banning further construction. Even this, however, was ignored. The Tanforan boys seemed to think they had protective friends in Washington.

Significant excerpts from the Washington Merry-go-round published at that time read:

"The Tanforan boys continued to fix up their race track at a total cost of around \$2,000,000... their flouting of the government appeared so willful that rumor got round they had an 'in' with somebody very high up... the contempt citation was initiated by Judge Harris himself. CPA officials apparently were standing on the sidelines doing nothing about Tanforan's continued violations of building materials, so the alert judge decided to move... CPA officials, when asked why they hadn't recommended prosecution, said: 'All our reports have gone to Washington. We have referred everything to Washington for their decision'... In Washington CPA counsel Harold Price admitted that the Tanforan report was on his desk but he had not had time to study it."

While Washington marked the whole country with

BY GUILD
Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

How to Get on Quiz Shows Told by 2 Young Experts

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—One lady in the radio audience waved some lingerie over her head. Another held up a live squawking chicken.

They were trying to attract the attention of an announcer selecting contestants from the audience to appear on a quiz program.

"But that isn't the way to get on a quiz show," agreed Mark Goodson and Bill Todman. "We aren't looking for screwballs."

These two young men—both under 40—are authorities on how to be chosen to appear on the radio giveaways. They've picked thousands of contestants for the five network quiz shows they produce—Stop the Music, Winner Take All, Hit the Jackpot, Beat the Clock and Spin to Win.

What do they look for? "We're not looking for the greatest brains in the studio," said Todman. "We're looking for nice people the audience will like."

"Yes," said Goodson. "We

want to avoid people who are off balance. There is a very thin line between the pleasant extravert and the real screwball, who may do anything once he gets on the air."

The art in getting selected as a contestant lies in attracting the announcer's eye without scaring him away by being too brash or anxious.

"A bald man is more likely to be picked, for example, than a man with hair," said Goodson. "But if he is wearing a necktie that flashes off and on like an electric sign, we don't want him. He's trying too hard."

Women wearing white gloves and a large hat also are likely to be chosen merely because they stand out to the announcer as he passes through the audience in the pre-program warm-up period looking for contestants. But a woman wearing flashy jewelry is automatically rejected.

"People don't like to see any one win money who already looks as if he had more than he needed," explained Goodson.

The producers make every attempt to keep from putting on "semi-pros"—men or women with little to do who go from studio to studio trying to get on as many programs as possible. They also turn down anyone who, when asked why he wants to be a contestant, replies "to win a prize."

"He may be completely honest," said Goodson, "but the listeners often get the impression such a person is too selfish." Over the years the producers have found that housewives often make better contestants than college teachers.

"The housewife doesn't feel she has to prove she's smart, so she is more relaxed," said Todman.

They also learned that men or women from the South or Southwest part of America make the best contestant on a geographic basis.

"It isn't that they are any more intelligent or better informed," remarked Goodson. "They are simply more friendly and homey-talking."

"The New Englander is often too laconic—too brief in his answers. On the other hand the New Yorker tends to be over aggressive."

Who makes the ideal contestant?

"Oh, I'd say it would be a young man from Fort Worth, Tex., studying to be a doctor and married to a girl who was working to help him get his degree," said Goodson.

"It would help if the wife had just had a baby," laughed Todman. "The audience loves young fathers."

MOST DIFFICULT KIND OF ACTING

Playing Dead Is Hard On a Man's Health

By PATRICIA CLARY

Hollywood (AP)—A man who played dead for a week says it's the hardest kind of acting there is.

While everybody in a movie cast wrangles over the body of a dead man, the poor guy has to lie there holding his breath until he really turns blue.

"You can't move a muscle," Bettger complained. "You even have to be careful between scenes. Maybe you'll forget and show up with your hands folded in two different ways."

A dead man has to be careful too, not to laugh at any of the jokes he hears his co-workers make.

"It seemed to me that while I was playing dead every funny story I'd ever heard came to mind," he said. "It took some control to keep from bursting out laughing."

On Bettger's last day dead, the script called for Lund to carry him over his shoulder up a long flight of stairs. Lund did it 11 times before director Mitchell Leisen okayed the scene.

SIPS FOR SUPPER

Our Cold War

By DON UPJOHN

It seems when last evening we heralded our friend Harry Brians as the first drug store soda jerk in Oregon and the late Dr. Brewer's soda fountain as the first drugstore soda fountain in the state, we hurried ourselves into the middle of what might appropriately be called a cold war. Now comes word from another old friend of ours, June Drake at Silverton, that he was the first drug store soda jerk in the state, predating Harry by several years. June says that J. D. Guiss installed a soda fountain in his Silverton drug store in 1895, which would be about 11 years ahead of the claim for Dr. Brewer. The fountain had a glass dome with a jet of water shooting into it which made a pleasant sound that could be heard about a block away. June said when he was installed as a soda jerk the late Dr. Brewer was still just a kid. June's father also was a doctor. June says he made and sold the first ice cream over a counter in Silverton in 1896 by turning a crank, chugging chunks of ice and keeping it sprinkled with rock salt. So there you have it, June vs. Harry. We've always been intrigued by the sign over Harry's Crown drug store entrance here in Salem which reads, "Crown Harry Brians." Now, since we've got mixed up in this controversy, maybe Harry will come over and crown us. At any rate both of the boys got started far enough back in the world so they should each be able to turn out a right nifty snack of fizz water. June has



Don Upjohn

quite a few firsts to his record, including being first to give Silver Falls to the world pictorially, he being a photographer of note who pioneered picture taking in that cataract laden paradise.

We found out today why the people voted years ago to let nine jurors decide a civil case instead of requiring the unanimous consent of all twelve. Circuit Judges George Duncan and Rex Kimmell were consulting with the county court this a.m., as to adding a new set of jurors' chairs so both courtrooms could hear jury cases at once. The type of chair was under discussion and Judge Murphy jestingly remarked that maybe it would not be too good an idea to have the chairs overly comfortable. He said if he were a juror in too soft a chair he'd go to sleep. "It only takes nine jurors to decide most cases now so there's always a chance for three of them to go to sleep," as jestingly remarked Judge Duncan. "Yes," said Judge Kimmell, "they can rotate." So the court allowed the best chairs obtainable, as they are to serve a long time in the new courthouse as well as a short time in this one. And a little later cushions will be added for the benefit of the three soporific ones.

By gum, there were some of the liveliest old codgers in that 40 and 8 parade last night we've seen since Rip Van Winkle came down out of the hills.

POLIO AND YOU

Decrease in Crippling Main Gain Against Malady

(Editor's note: This is the first of three articles by AP Science Editor Howard W. Blakeslee, explaining what is known about infantile paralysis, how you can take precautions against catching the disease, and what to do if it strikes your family.)

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

(Associated Press Science Writer)

New York, Aug. 4 (AP)—Children have had polio—infantile paralysis—since ancient times. Today a higher proportion recover without crippling.

This is the only gain, and all in the present century. The gain comes from better nursing, and not from anything else.

Almost everyone has had polio, but only a few ever become sick. How the disease works in most of us who don't get ill is entirely unknown.

But what happens in the sick is well known. It is in your spinal cord. This cord is the cable carrying nerves from the brain to branch out, like switchboard wires, to all parts of your body.

One set of nerves in this cord governs muscles. Polio chooses, to attack these particular nerves and no others. These nerves are made of horn-shaped cells. Polio damages or destroys horn cells. Among all nerves, these horn cells alone are unable to regenerate themselves. Once gone, they break the muscle-nerve cable for life.

Without these nerves in the spine, muscles shrink. No other part of your body is damaged. Polio can strike at any point along the spinal cable. If it hits high up, it paralyzes arms and hands. If in the mid-spine, polio hits the muscles of breathing. If low down, it paralyzes leg muscles.

There is an additional point of attack, in the "bulb," a rounded thing, half the size of a thumb, at the top of your spine. This location of polio brings most of the deaths. The cause of polio is a virus, a very tiny particle made of protein. How this particle does its destruction is unknown.

Two kinds of polio virus are known. More are suspected. You can have polio more than once, one attack for each kind of virus.

In epidemics, those who recover without any bad effects,

range from 40 to 70 per cent. Sometimes there will be 70 per cent complete recoveries without any medical care whatever. Sometimes the death rates and crippling are high, despite care.

This contradiction is due to the virus being different from year to year, sometimes virulent and sometimes mild.

In epidemics, hardly more than one child in 300 gets visible polio. The highest susceptibility is from ages four to nine. But polio can hit adults, and recently in the United States the adult victims have been increasing.

Nursing care, to help the body fight its own battle, is all that can be done in polio.

There are two special aids. One is heat. The other, movement of stricken muscles. Both are Sister Elizabeth Kenny's contribution and have done more than anything else to reduce crippling.

Others than Sister Kenny knew the merits of these two treatments, but she was the person who did most to convince doctors. Both treat the paralyzed muscles and not the horn cells. Nothing now known does any good for the stricken cells in the spinal cord.

Early diagnosis—detecting the disease—is the most important single thing to be done. And the most difficult. The only scientific proof is to use spinal cord fluid to make a monkey sick. This test takes weeks and hundreds of dollars. A recent French test promises to do something similar with mice in two weeks. Both are too slow to help your child.

Keen doctors and nurses have to make the decision with the eyes of experience.

(Tomorrow—How to Keep from Getting Polio.)