

Military Scientists Held Scarce

By ELTON C. FAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Government officials said today there is a critical scarcity of scientists in certain branches of military research. But they also said that an aversion to working on death-dealing weapons is the primary cause.

Economic factors and a scholar's desire to complete freedom in study—rather than philosophies—keeps many of them away from government work, officials of the military and the atomic energy commissions told a reporter.

The latest of a series of statements came recently from Dr. Theodor Rosebury, Columbia university professor, who said "many American scientists are refusing to work on military developments."

Atomic commission and military officials said they believe these are the governing factors in the unwillingness of some scientists to work on government projects:

1. Lack of security. Unlike employment in the laboratory of a university or a large industrial concern, employment on a military research project may be of uncertain tenure. Scientists don't know how long the job may last.
2. Unsatisfactory living conditions for the scientists and their families at some of the more isolated projects, such as those in Southwestern United States desert country or remote towns in newly developed sections. While the government is attempting to improve conditions at these installations (such as the program to provide permanent housing at the Los Alamos, N. M. atom bomb laboratory) the programs are retarded by various factors, including lack of funds.
3. Inability of the government to match pay offered by private research institutions.
4. Refusal of scientists, particularly those interested in pure research, to be pinned down to the comparatively narrow confines of a project directed at obtaining a particular military development.
5. Aversion to helping produce machines for killing. A very minor percentage of scientists have given this as their reason for declining to work on government projects.

Telling The Editor

Letters printed here must not be more than 200 words in length, must be written legibly on ONE SIDE of the paper, and must be signed. Contributions following these rules are warmly welcomed.

Jews and Arabs

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To the Editor)—A better understanding of the difference between the Jews and the Arabs can be had by considering the origin of the two races. The Jews are children of Isaac, Abraham's son and the Arabians are descendants of Ishmael, Abraham's oldest son whose mother was Hagar, Abraham's wife's maid, an Egyptian woman.

The Bible tells about his birth in Genesis 16th chapter, and notice what was told Hagar by the Angel, "He shall be a wild man; his hand will be against every man and every man's hand against him and he shall dwell in the presence of his brethren."

Again in the 21st chapter of Genesis we are told that Abraham sent Hagar and Ishmael away because his wife demanded him to do so and they wandered in the wilderness until their water was gone and Hagar feared Ishmael was dying, went a distance away so he would not see him die, but in answer to Ishmael's prayer, Hagar saw a well of water and she gave Ishmael a drink and he revived.

Ishmael's descendants claim that the well of water Hagar saw was their sacred well at Mecca which they revere very highly.

Ishmael was half Hebrew and half Egyptian and he married an Egyptian wife, his children were three-fourths Egyptian blood.

The angel's prediction has always been true of the Arabian race for they have been against other races and have remained a distinct people.

The most conspicuous character of that race was Mohammed who wrote the Koran and started a conquest that nearly swept Europe.

Now millions are followers of the Arab prophet, in India, Africa and Western Asia. One race converted to the prophet were the Turks, who were not Arabians but followed the Arabian prophet and conquered all of Asia Minor and a large part of Eastern Europe.

They as well as the Arabs are a problem and now we find that Ishmael's children's hands are against us, and they have many millions of other races backing them.

F. L. Chittwood.

Philosophy and Marriage

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To the Editor): I read your Boyle's column every night and like them real well, but the recent article from the beautician for Queen Marie of Rumania was absurd.

How many men are there who care to be playboys; my idea of a playboy or glamorous one as he explains it, is a sissy.

During my life I have met quite a few distinguished people abroad and here, and you would be surprised how they feel at home when they get into a home where they can be themselves and not have to be just so all the time, or glamorous as this beautician puts it.

I think more marriages fail for the lack of this one thing: if men can not take their coats and ties off and put their feet up on a stool and lounge around in their dressing gowns if they want to, to make themselves comfortable at home, they will go some place where they can, and if a woman does not love her husband the way she sees him

Christmas Fun at Tulelake



Here are the grand prize-winners in the Tulelake Christmas costume parade, which proved a riot of fun for scores of youngsters Saturday morning. In the upper picture: Jodine Adams, girls' grand prize winner, who was a jack-in-a-box, with the youngsters who drew her float—Elva Jean and Ernest Long. Below—boys' grand prize winner, Lee Stephenson Jr., with his reindeer—Bobby Boyd, Mary Lou Boyd and Mavis Stephenson.

The Doctor Says—

New Penicillin Treatment

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Practically everyone knows that penicillin, while not a "miracle" drug, is extremely useful in certain kinds of infections. Penicillin is an extract of a common mold. It has the power of interfering with the growth and multiplication of certain germs both inside and outside the human body.

One of the most interesting uses to which penicillin has been put is against certain infections involving the breathing apparatus—the respiratory system. In some of these cases it has been given, not by the usual injection through a needle, but by putting it into solution and spraying it or by putting it in powder form and blowing it into the mouth and nose.

Inhaled penicillin is of doubtful or no value for tuberculosis, pneumonia, and some of the other infections of the lungs or breathing apparatus. It has been used successfully, however, in some patients with bronchitis caused by germs and infections.

It is of value for some victims of asthma. And favorable results have been reported from penicillin inhalations for certain patients with chronic sinus infections and abscesses of the lungs.

There is a condition also in which the bronchi, which are the breathing tubes leading into the lungs,

become diseased and enlarged, developing into a condition called bronchiectasis, surgery has been a successful form of treatment.

Penicillin, however, in the form of a spray or possibly fine powder will prevent the disease from advancing in some cases. This may make surgery unnecessary, at least in some cases.

Work is still going on to perfect the methods of using penicillin solutions or powders by inhalation. There are now several ways of producing a fine spray which can be breathed down.

Also investigations are being conducted as to what conditions are best suited to this type of treatment. Many good results have already been recorded. However, it is still too soon to know definitely in advance which patients will be benefited by this type of treatment and which will not.

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Saucer Explanation Offered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Rep. Ellsworth (R-Ore.) revived reports today that last summer's "flying saucer" epidemic may have stemmed from Russian rocket experiments.

Claiming that he has received reliable information concerning the development of high velocity missiles by Soviet scientists, the Oregon lawmaker added in a statement: "Strangely enough, this development might be the solution of the now almost forgotten mystery of the flying saucers."

He said the Russians are reported to have a rocket of amazing speed and "almost limitless range" propelled by a series of explosions occurring several seconds apart.

Ellsworth suggested that American scientists might have been working on some similar device, but he held it more likely that any discs actually seen had come from Russian military proving grounds.

FIRST CITIZEN

PORTLAND, Dec. 22 (AP)—Portland's "first citizen" of 1947—as selected by the Portland realty board—is Sidney F. Woodbury, president of a supply and hardware firm.

Hans Norland, Auto Insurance, 123 N. 6th St.

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It's a fact—Life makes the most of your charms. Because only Life Bra and Life Girdle are so cleverly tailored to fit and work together. This exclusive Life-action molds you magically with enticing curve-control yet supple comfort above the waist and below. Ask our fitters for proof.

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New Prints
Look Forward to Spring

Would you like to flavor Winter days with a Spring air? Scattered with fresh flowers, a print that hints at warm breezes or a design from the brush of a famous artist. Look forward to a refreshing change . . . you'll know exactly what we mean when you slip into a print from our advance Spring collection.

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