Herald and News

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Caught in the Rounds

By DEB ADDISON

Have you ever cussed the United Nations? Have you ever argued about it with your friends? But how much do you actually know about UN?

We'll guess that actually you don't know too much about the United Nations; that you're not much better informed than yours truly.

After being subjected to a very elemental test on UN, we're going to pass it along to you. Following are the questions. Just underline the you think is the correct answer and save this sheet until Monday. We'll pass along the correct answers ".

1. How many nations orginally subscribed to the United Nations Charter? 15 - 37 - 51 - 78.

2 How many nations have joined the U.N. since its inception? 23 - 5 - 8 - 9.

3. May member nations be expelled from the U.N.? Yes - No.

4. The general assembly is composed of? 13 - 27 - 5 - all members.

5. The General Assembly has power to act on? Any question - economic problems - educational problems - problems affecting peace and security.

6. The General Assembly meets? Annually - semi-annually - biennially - remain in session continuously.

7. The Security Council has how many members? 11 - 17 - 21.

8. Security Council members are. Elected annually - permanently appointed by the Charter - in part permanently appointed by the charter and part elected by the General Assembly.

9. Each member of the Security Council has the power of veto? Yes - No.

10. The Security Council meets? Annually - semi-annually - monthly - is in continuous session.

11. The Security Council has the authority to establish economic blockades and institute armed action if necessary to maintain or restore peace and security? Yes - No.

12. UNESCO deals with - Atomic energy - colonial problems - economic and social problems of member nations.

13. The decisions and opinions of the International Court of Justice are? Purely advisory - may be enforced by the General Assembly - may be enforced by the Security Council if peace and security are threatened.

14. Non-member nations may participate in any discussion. - discussions affecting their economic affairs - discussion concerning disputes to which they are a party.

15. The Secretary-General of the U.N.O. is? Warren Austin - - Jacob Malik - Trygvie Lie - Ralph Bunche.

QUOTES:

Wnston Churchill, in pre-election speech, "We are for the ladder. Let all try their best to climb. They are for the queue. Let each wait in his place till his turn comes."

Clement Attlee, defending the labor government: "What we have had has been pretty well shared among all the people."

Earl Agar, calling from Tulelake the day before the California duck season opened: "In the 23 years I've been here, I've never seen more birds—nor more hunters."

Arnold Gralapp, when asked Friday noon if he'd like to predict the score of the Klamath-Grants Pass football game: "No. I'd hate to, but I will. Seven to six for Klamath."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Cynthia Lowry

The major preoccupation of the family counsellors and experts for the last couple of seasons has been an old American institution, the mother-in-law. If this educational project goes much further, there won't be any more bad jokes about this lady. That, at least, will be progress of a sort.

A while back, considerable paper and ink was being expended in advising the young-wife-with-children on comparatively painless procedures for coping with the mother-in-law problem. The bill of particulars drawn against mothers-in-law in general seemed to encompass three major allegations:

1. She competes with the wife for John's free time. (He has to visit her occasionally, and it's usually when he's needed to put up the storm windows or take his wife to the movies.)

2. She is too ready to proffer advice on any subject.

3. She spoils the children and upsets the discipline of the home.

ONE-SIDED

In almost all cases, the mothers-in-law under discussion were those of the wife. I could figure out why. wives with mothers-in-law were the ones who were interested in reading the articles. Husbands with mothers-in-law were more interested in perusing the sports page and preferred to deal with the problem on an extemporaneous basis when a crisis occurred.

It appeared, from the general tenor of the articles, that the experts were generally in sympathy with the wife's point of view. However, with unanimity of thought rarely encountered in the profession, they counselled patience, forbearance and fortitude in handling mothers-in-law. It was the responsibility of a successful wife to establish and maintain an amicable relationship with John's mother, without relinquishing for one moment her authority as feminine head of the family.

As far as John's visiting his mother is concerned, the wife must realize that there's a chance he actually likes to see his mother and after all she did bring him up. Anyway, she musn't nag him about his mother. As far as advice is concerned, she must educate the mother-in-law so that she won't interfere unless invited to—and once in a while be polite and accept advice even when it is good about the children—she'll understand and stop spoiling them.

That, of course, was months ago. Now the experts are speaking right up to John's mother. And now that they know her side. Sure, she knows more about life than that flibbertigibbet he married, and she can save the young woman plenty of learning pains—but everyone has to make his own mistakes. Naturally she resents John's devotion to his mother, but that's normal, youthful insecurity. And, of course, you know more about bringing up children than she does, but again—let the girl find out the hard way.

SHORT ADVICE

All this sums up to a quick sentence of advice to mothers-in-law: Shut up, speak only when spoken to, and keep out from underfoot.

As a matter of cold fact, that's not too bad advice, even for educated mothers-in-law, who would rather die than suggest even a housekeeping short-cut. I have a wide circle of mother-in-law acquaintances, all of them rather self-conscious these days because they are aware of the rules under which they operate. They are all on excellent terms with their daughters-in-law, but several of them have voiced one tiny complaint.

They would like to observe the rules, visit when invited and generally let the kids run their own lives. What they'd like to know is, how can they avoid being called in constantly as emergency and unpaid baby-sitters?

Billboard

By BILL JENKINS

A letter from Mrs. G. Lawson [illegible] the burden of the news [illegible]. A clipping from an old [illegible]paper (unknown) was enclosed telling of a strange monster reported seen in Crescent Lake. The item, carrying a Eugene [illegible] reads:

"EUGENE, Jan 14—The state of Oregon is in line with those forward countries harboring suspected [illegible] of an ancient age, and now California has something else to take away from Oregon. Far up in the Cascades, at Crescent lake, is, or has been a sea monster, even as there are in Loch Ness and around Victoria.

Approximately 20 years ago, reports Henry Schwering and Bert Vincent, Eugene sportsmen, while they were fishing on Crescent lake they encountered the strange being. They describe it as appearing more than 20 feet in length, with a head resembling a sea lion, large eyes, but they never saw whether it had feet, flippers or fins.

"While we were fishing in the deep section of the lake, near the north shore, we suddenly noticed that the fish stopped biting," relates Schwering. "Then we noticed fish scooting past out into the lake and later, noticed the water appeared roiled. And then I saw the huge, round head break water not far from the boat. I was so excited and flustered I was unable to say anything for a minute and then I yelled to Bert. By the time he looked around, it was gone."

Schwering said he said nothing further on the matter, but the next day, as the two fishermen were rowing out into the lake, they headed for a large rock and much to their surprise the "rock" started moving off. This time Vincent was the surprised one and the two decided to leave that spot, fearing what might happen if the monster should attack their boat.

As they neared the shore where their wives were waiting them in their camp, they were attracted by startled yells and saw the two wome running along the shore of the lake and pointing out into the water. They saw nothing then, but the women told them they had seen the strange head and long body in the water and had become frightened.

A year or so later, Schwering said he obtained further proof of the existence of some strange beast in the lake from a forest ranger stationed there. He told of another fishing party that camped on the lake one day and left that evening. When the ranger asked the members why they were leaving, they were reticent at first, but finally admitted they had seen something in the lake which frightened them and made them decide not to trust themselves in small boats in that vicinity.

Natives of the vicinity have since told Schwering that while there formerly were many large fish in the lake, from the time he saw the monster, there appeared to be less and less and natives attributed the decline in number to some large animal or fish which was eating them.

Mrs. Lawson's letter asks the obvious question. What happened. She says:

"I wonder what happened to this monster? Did it really eat all the fish from Crescent lake and die of starvation? The enclosed clipping was sent to me by my father sometime in the early 1930's.

"An answer to the serpent claim has occurred to me and so I'll pass it on. A few years ago, with my late husband, I was fishing in the Klamath river above Ellingson's mill at the mouth of the canyon. We saw what appeared to be strange, long objects swimming toward us. All at once they broke off their cavorting and we saw four separate animals. They had bodies longer than a dog's and faces not unlike a dog's.

"Our only explanation was that they were otters. They went on up the river diving and playing. One behind the other they sometimes looked like one animal. On reading about otters and their habits I've come to the conclusion that they could very well have been in Crescent lake as well as the river. Incidentally they are very fond of fish.

"I am curious to know if anyone on our side of the mountains ever heard of or saw anything strange in Crescent lake."

"P.S. If so notify California so they can enter their claims."

Mrs. G. Lawson
109 North Broad.

That would be an interesting query. It would be even more interesting if we could dig up a monster in the lake. Seems like a long time since anything like that has turned up. Even the Loch Ness apparition seems to have quieted down. Perhaps it might be well to organize a search party. Well equipped, of course, with the proper apparatus for seeing monsters.

Dr. E. P. Jordan

A reader asks for information concerning rabbit fever, and whether I know of any herb roots that will cure it. Before discussing this condition I should like to warn this reader and others against relying on herbs to cure anything so serious.

Rabbit fever (tularemia) is so-called because many of the cases of the disease have been caught by eating or skinning cotton tail rabbits. However, squirrels, woodchucks, cats, dogs, hogs, foxes, coyotes, muskrats, deer, mink, raccoon, snapping turtles, range sheep, meadow mice, rats, horned owls, chicken hawks, pheasants and cat fish have all been responsible for some cases.

The first sign of tularemia is usually the appearance of a lump on or under the skin. This comes about one to four days after exposure to the infected material. The lesion is located most frequently on the hands or arms.

The lump tends to ulcerate after about a week. Enlarged lymph glands in the arm pits follow the skin lesions after only a short time. These enlarged lymph glands are tender and painful and may become filled with pus.

Fever rises rapidly, usually reaching around 104. The victims of this condition are often left with severe fatigue which may take months or years to get over if they have not been promptly and properly treated.

Tularemia is caused by a germ and the disease behaves like many other germ diseases. The best treatment is to avoid infection—this means that those who are engaged in skinning animals which are likely to be infected should wear gloves or protect themselves in some other way. Rabbit hunters beware!

Probably the best treatment for tularemia is the penicillin relative, streptomycin. This drug is of real and definite value for tularemia and is now the preferred treatment for anyone who is unfortunate enough to acquire this disease. It seems to be highly effective in all forms of the disease, including that in which the lungs are involved.

TB TESTS

PORTLAND, (AP)—A proposal to examine 80 percent of Portland adults for tuberculosis gained approval Thursday of the Oregon Tuberculosis and Health Assoc.

U.S. Studying Plan To Mobilize Top Inventors

By DOUGLAS LARSEN

WASHINGTON, (NEA) — Uncle Sam wants to mobilize the nation's inventors for an all-out assault on the big 'idea bottle-necks" holding up many vital military projects.

The National Inventors' council, a semi-government outfit which acts as a go-between for Uncle Sam and the country's inventors has already petitioned the Pentagon to start paying enough money for accepted ideas to inspire inventors to solve the big problems at hand.

Russia and England give tremendous rewards and privileges to inventors of useful military items. But the U.S. barely comes through with a "thank you." As a result, today when the need for specific ideas and inventions is greater than ever, men of creative minds are apathetic about the service's problems.

Members of the council include top-ranking industrialist, army and navy officers and patent experts. John C. Green and Leonard Hardland, full-time employes of the council in the department of commerce, give ideas and inventions their first screening.

NEEDS

Some of the pressing needs and problems for which the military is seeking outside help include:

Improved fuels and lubricants for use in extreme cold.

Machinery for fabricating and welding high-strength titanium.

An adhesive tape which will stand up in hot or cold temperatures and against weathering.

A device capable of burrowing a large, vehicle-sized hole or tunnel through hard, compacted snow or solid ice.

New miniature radio equipment construction methods.

A rocket motor that will be completely used up after it delivers its power.

The inventor mobilization plan, being considered by the council, would involve the preparation of a master list of those U.S. inventors not already employed by the government or by companies with big government contracts. Persons on the master list would be given some classified information on just how far the services have gone on certain projects plus some of the needs which are now kept secret.

Lack of this information causes many good scientists and inventors to spend years on problems which have already been solved. The big need is for a greater exchange of information between government and private inventors, says Hardland.

The master list would be limited to established inventors, men who would observe the restrictions on any classified information made available to them.

RED TAPE

The inventors' council, which gets about 400 ideas and suggestions during a normal week, has greatly eased the red tape an individual inventor must go through in trying to sell something to the government. About five per cent of these ideas get further than the waster-basket. But still the red tape involved in getting an inventor credit and money for an accepted idea is fantastic.

If his idea isn't patentable, or if he neglects to patent it, the inventor isn't likely to get a cent for a good idea from Uncle Sam. If it is patentable and he does patent it, he practically has to give away all rights to it to get the government to use it or to put any further work on an idea.

Giving inventors more information about what's going on in various fields, and giving them more money for what they produce are the two big factors in breaking the idea bottleneck, a patent expert for the Pentagon says. If we don't do something along these lines soon, he claims, Russia is likely to overcome the lead we have in scientific warfare.

GI Cleared Of Fratricide

CHICAGO, (AP)—A young AWOL soldier who admitted he fatally shot his father but contended it was accidental was acquitted of murder by a criminal court jury yesterday.

After the jury's verdict the soldier, Pvt. Gerald Riordan, 18, was turned over to military police. He will be taken to Fort Sheridan to face the charge of being absent without leave from Fort Leonard Wood.

Riordan admitted to police he shot his father, Andrew, 56, a relief engineer at Oak Forest infirmary, after the latter attempted to turn him over to military police for being AWOL. The shooting occurred July 31 in the Hyde Park police station garage where the army maintains a military detachment. Young Riordan said he accidentally shot his father in attempting to hide a .25 caliber pistol he had obtained from his home to sell.

Top Citizens Go to Jail

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., (AP)—A group of this city's most prominent citizens went to jail Thursday—but strictly for charity's sake.

The 36 leading citizens, wearing striped prison uniforms, were herded into jail Thursday after being paraded through the downtown section of the city.

But none of the group has committed any serious crime. The jailing is part of New Brunswick's united fund campaign which is raising money for 23 community health and welfare agencies.

HEAVY BAIL

Each of the "offenders" is being held under heavy bail—a total of $300,000 worth—which will go to the fund.

Kate Smith, radio and television singing star, who was made a deputy sheriff of Middlesex county for the occasion, spoke on behalf of the prisoners.

A throng of 10,000 persons jammed the streets to watch the jailbirds, carrying torches, parade to the courthouse square opposite the city hall.

There, Miss Smith and other speakers pleaded for bail for the jailbirds and urged full support of the campaign.

Sheriff Cornelius Wall then accompanied the group to the jailhouse where they were to spend the night. And the 36 prominent citizens began their imprisonment with a party in their cells. Each of them will spend a day in specially constructed cells in two local department stores.

MUGS

A brochure circulated by sponsors of the fund-raising stunt contained pictures of the volunteer jailbirds and described their offenses.

Two examples:

Dr. Mason W. Gross, provost of Rutgers university, alias Big Dutch The Dream Boy, The Duke. Charged with misquoting Jimmy Durante in his classrooms. Bail $22,000.

Robert W. Johnson Jr., Personal Products Corp., and Johnson and Johnson official, alias Johnny Wash, Skeetin' Johnny, Budweiser Bob. Charged with over-shooting the 19th hole at Plainfield golf club Bail $20,000.

IKe's Backers Plan Kickoff

NEW YORK, (AP)—The New York Tmes reported that an open drive will be started within two weeks to get the Republican presidential nomination for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In a dispatch to the Times from Washington, Anthony Leviero said that leaders of an Eisenhower-for-president movement will hold a caucus and announce a national campaign committee.

Leviero quoted the general's "chief proponents, who have been working intensively behind the scenes to develop a mood and a movement of such broad proportions that the supreme commander of the Allied powers in Europe will not ignore it."

The Times' dispatch added:

"Disclosure of the imminent plan to announce the committee was made by one of the general's principal advocates on condition that his name be withheld for the time being.

"Fund-raising for the campaign and organization of Eisenhower political clubs will begin in all parts of the country immediately after the announcement.

"The general's leading backers, who have decided the time has come really to wade into the nomination under the 'proper circumstances.'"

INDIA IMPORTS SUGAR

NEW DELHI (AP)—India in 1950-51 imported 60,000 tons of sugar from the United Kingdom at a cost of $12,915,000 to supplement her own internal production of 1,100,000 tons, a food ministry spokesman said here. He added the United Kingdom was able to fill India's entire needs because of the 20,000 tons of raw sugar supplied to London by the United States.

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ROCHESTER, N.Y., (AP)—America is a wonderful adventure—seen from a lower berth.

You can roll through the country you love and see it speed by in the night. Maybe it is darkness, or magic, or middle-age, but it always gives me a thrill.

The excitement I felt at traveling a train at the age of 12 I still feel at 40. You would think that moving around so much, seeing guys sell imported needles in Baltimore or trying to peddle the United Nations goal of a free world in Dubuque—well, you would think a man would either stay juvenile or become cynical.

OPTIMISM

The truth is that neither happens. The United States still is a bedrock base of optimism. And the choice isn't therefore so simple. You stay as young and eager as life first taught you.

People are spying in near places and dying in far places to preserve the basic American goals.

What they achieve nobody can truly measure.

But, lying at night in a lower berth in a railway car rolling across the fertile fields of our land, one cannot escape how far they stretch, how much they mean, how empty they must be right now for those who used to be there and now are someplace else, holding the American line afar.

It humbles you quite a bit. The broad acres of harvested grain surge around you, washing away like rain through smog.

This is the heartland of our time, the cultivated acres you see from a lower berth as you speed across the growing places, lit by the fires of the spaced but unsleeping muscled haunts of steel.

In summer you can bookkeep the thousands of fireflies as you wheel on. Other time you can count the music of the wheels—that's where George M. Cohan got the idea theme for "Over There."

A train gives a feeling of movement. That is why riding a lower berth makes you love your country more. You roll up the curtain in the night. You look out at the landscape that other people own, but somehow it belongs to you and you belong to it.

It flashes by in the night . . . a darkened barren farm . . . a neon sign selling beer . . . white bulbs welcoming the high school crowd to hamburgers after the basketball game . . . a silent store with white flaring signs saying, "Buy Television Now."

You lie stretched out at ease, you in your lower berth, and gaze at the troubles and victories of your time as the communities and people whizz by. It is all part of you . . . and all so far away.

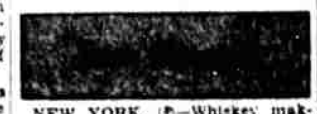
You are part of it all and yet away from it all.

LOVELY LAND

Looking out at night from the soft white meadows of a lower berth, you gaze at America, the lovely land too wide for any eye to hold or any heart to cup.

Wide and wasteful it streams by, too much for you to spear in the dark, too wide for daylight understanding, just America, seeking a world focus, its many empty acres crying for employment in a crowded world.

Or so it seems from a lower berth.



NEW YORK, (AP)—Whiskey makers and liquor dealers have found a bonanza in the new tax law. Sales are booming—some say by 50 percent over this time a year ago—as consumers rush to beat the November 1 deadline when higher taxes will boost liquor prices, perhaps as much as 70 cents a bottle on bonded whiskey.

It's a short-term bonanza, since the consumer who stocks up now won't be buying again for some time. But many dealers are all too happy to lighten the load of heavy inventories they were stuck with, houses bulging with all-time peak inventories of more than 750 million gallons—heave sighs of relief.

BIG BUYERS

The big sales are to restaurants, bars, clubs and business firms that have large holiday gift lists. But dealers say that many individuals who "like to have a little something on hand at home" are buying an extra bottle or two.

Until this week the public hasn't been buying as much whiskey as in former years. But the distillers have been making more. To pep up lagging sales, one distiller recently cut the price of bottled-in-bond bourbon by $1 a bottle. It wants to move large stocks distilled during 1947 and now coming of usable age.

The federal tax goes up November 1 to $10.50 a gallon from the present $9. It is designed to bring in $168 million more a year to the U.S. treasury. People who buy whiskey would pay only 26 cents more for the popular blends. But the liquor industry understands that Washington is going to allow dealers to pass along the customary 20 percent mark-up, or more than the actual tax. This would send price up the amount of the tax and probably 15 or 20 cents a bottle more at retail.

FIGHT

The distilling industry fought the tax hard in congress, contending that it would encourage bootlegging and thereby lose the treasury as much or more in revenue as the tax hike was supposed to bring in. Also the tax, by increasing the price of a bottle of liquor, would discourage sales.

But for the next few days the coming tax is moving liquor out of warehouses and into home closets and club basements at a record rate.

Violets Grow Bit Too Wild

DETROIT, (AP)—Lyrics of the song "Sweet Violets" have been banned by both WWJ and WWJ-tv, the Detroit News, Harry Bannister, the station's general manager, said today.

Playing of the song on the Wayne King show last night on WWJ-tv resulted in its censorship after the first verse. TV viewers saw instead a printed announcement saying the program was being edited because the station considered certain parts unfit for reception in homes.

Bannister said the ban on "Sweet Violets" came after a rash of objectionable versions began to hit the airwaves.

Station officials said the ban on the song was the first action taken in accordance with a recent broadcasters' decision to tighten restrictions on objectionable material on radio or TV.

NOTICE
THE
MERRILL POLAR BEAR
WILL BE CLOSED FOR THE SEASON
AFTER
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29
WE WISH TO THANK ALL OUR CUSTOMERS FOR A FINE SEASON.
HAROLD & JOHN HENDRICKSON

Norblad Raps Expense Items

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Rep. Norblad (R-Ore) wants the federal government to quit spending money for research on obscure subjects.

"There's no point to it," Norblad said of a proposed $19,000 study by the federal security administration on "tolerance for environmental stress in aged and newborn sheep and goats."

Norblad also didn't like an FSA allotment of $2500 for an "analysis of the Peyote cult as a social movement among the Navajo Indians."

Neither did he like a $7500 study of "cultural and psychiatric factors in the mental health of the Hutterites." Norblad said he had difficulty findout out who the Hutterites were, adding that as best he could learn, "they were probably a religious sect somewhere in South Dakota."

(The Hutterites, a religious sect founded in Moravia in 1533, were named after their founder, Jakob Huter. Persecuted, they migrated to Hungary and Russia, then later to South Dakota.)

James Marlow

By JACK ADAMS
(For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON, (AP)—One of the hurdles that has to be cleared before television is unfrozen is educational TV.

This matter is tied up tightly with the national channel allocation plan on which the federal communications commission (FCC) is now working preparatory to lifting the freeze early in 1952.

Thus, when the channels are definitely assigned, by cities, FCC must say finally what education is to get, and on what terms.

The commission tentatively ruled last March that about 10 percent of all televising space should be specifically reserved for schools desiring to build and operate strictly education, non-commercial stations.

This plan would give educational institutions 209 of the approximately 2000 local outlets envisioned for the nation.

Of the total school stations proposed, 82 could get channels in the very high frequency (VHF) band now in use and 127 would have channels in the proposed new ultra high frequency (UHF) range, still to be opened up.

NOT ENOUGH

The school world generally protested this wasn't nearly enough, and especially not enough VHF. FCC Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock said education should have 25 percent of all channel space.

On the other hand, commercial television generally thinks it is more than ample. Everyone in this group thinks educational television is a fine thing but—

Some say there should be none set-aside at all, that the schools should compete on even terms with industry for the available channels.

Some say the schools should project education to the public through established commercial outlets.

Some say the educators will never get around to using all the channels proposed for them and that any perpetual set-side of these channels exclusively for school applicants would waste precious radio spectrum space.

Just how long the proposed reservation will run the commission has yet to decide.

The schools say it should be permanent, or at the very least over a great many years, so that the tax-supported institutions will have time to organize plans and get the necessary appropriations through legislatures.

ONE APPLICANT

Only one institution has actually applied for educational TV since this new branch of video was proposed. This is the Lindsey Hopkins vocational school of Miami, Fla.

However, about 10 other schools or school agencies have given notice of firm plans to build stations promptly. These include the Connecticut education board. New York's board of regents, which is proposing an 11-station state network; the state of New Jersey, which complains it was given no educational allocation but wants six outlets. Ohio State university; Michigan State; University of Kansas; Kansas State; University of Houston, Texas, and the Houston independent school district; University of Wichita, Kansas, and Wayne university and the education board of Detroit.

More than two score other institutions have advised FCC they hope to get into the educational TV field sometime in the future.

Eight other schools have long had applications for regular commercial stations similar to WOI-TV, owned and operated commercially by Iowa State college at Ames. These are: Georgia Tech, Atlanta; Iowa State University at Iowa City; Lewis College of Science Chicago; Loyola university, New Orleans; Northwestern Theological Seminary, Minneapolis; St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo.; Cornell university, Ithaca, N.Y.; and Harding College, Memphis, Tenn.

Tactical Atom Weapons Seen As Two or Three Years Away

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
A.P. Science Editor

CHICAGO, (AP)—It probably will be two to three years before we have tactical atomic weapons—bombs for use in battle.

This was the interpretation some scientists placed on the talk of Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) Thursday night before about 2000 physicists—the scientists who make and improve on A bombs.

The senator spoke at the dinner of the American Institute of Physics whose members are holding the world's greatest physics meeting here this week. He is chairman of the senate-house atomic energy committee.

TIME

The dating of the new weapons was attributed to McMahon's remark—"our men cannot fight in 1951 with new atomic weapons which will not exist until 1953 or 1954."

The context for this statement was an explanation of McMahon's proposal last month calling for $6,000,000,000 (B) annually for the next several years to expand atomic weapon production.

In a news conference, McMahon was asked whether it is possible to convert our strategic (big) bombs into tactical weapons by splitting them up into smaller weapons.

"Obviously," he replied, "what you put in you can take out and split up."

He refused to be specific. His reply was taken as further confirmation of the recent reports that we have succeeded in making smaller atom bombs.

He said that the expanded atomic weapon program which he proposes will not be a substitute for conventional weapons, but he said that it would enable us to reduce some other military expenses in a year.

"Next year," he said, "we should be able to cut back on a considerable quantity of long range equipment."

EXAMPLES

Asked for examples of such cuts he said:

"We would not next year start building a new TNT plant, or a new tank factory.

"Our problem is to integrate atomic weapons into the defensive establishment just as fast as we can. We must help the military develop a concept of integration of this atomic fire power into our military establishment.

Asked how the H-bomb will affect the expansion program he replied:

"Our work on the H-bomb is perfectly consistent with this program."

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