The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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How About Our Own Spies?

Dowdy Elizabeth Bentley is no Mata Hari or Mme. de Littke or Magda Lupescu or Radiant Jade, but the current spy hunt in Washington will probably go down in the history of escpionage as one of the all-time sensations.

One reason is that the United States is an infant when it comes to the cloak and dagger trade. There were Tories in the Revolutionary war and dissenters in the War of 1812 and the Civil war had its Copperheads. World War I spy stories still make good thrillers. But modern total espionage (for total war) begins its history in 1932 when Hitler took over in Germany and in Washington will probably go down in history of espionage counterespionage system and not even any proper laws against spying.

America, not imperialistic and in no need of industrial spies, simply had the domestic secret service and the FBI which takes on spy cases only at the request of army and navy intelligence —mainly just paper organizations at the time. Yet Russian agents have been at work in this country since the Bolshevik scare after World War I and the work of Nazi and Japanese operatives preparatory to World War II is now generally known. The United States did not wake up until 1936 when it was found that Japanese "fishing" boats off Alaska were taking pictures and soundings, and U. S. navy secrets were being sold to Japanese officials by an ex-yeoman. Between 1933 and 1939, 12 spies working for Japan, Germany or Russia were caught and convicted.

Still, the country was hardly aware of the extent of foreign penetration, and many Americans, some unwittingly, aided the fascists. In 1939 there were 800 anti-communists, anti-Catholics, anti-Semetic, anti-negro and pro-Nazi organizations in the country, all loosely held together by Fritz Kuhn's Bund. One of them was the Ultra-American group in Portland, Oregon. Father Coughlin, William Dudley Pelley and "Reverend" Gerald Winrod were the outstanding collaborators. Their dupes were often isolationists. Even Oregon's Senator Rufus Holman inserted in March, 1941, in the Congressional Record the entire text of a document defending Hitler's system and read a speech in congress written by Nazi "ghosts."

Britain and France, who take spying for granted, were caught off guard by World War II in Latin America and the Nazi espionage machine, cooperating with Spanish Falangists, was ready to roll in Mexico City. The first American blow against the Nazi system here was the June, 1941, closing of all 24 German consulates and information centers. The first major defeat of the German spy system was the trap arranged by the British secret service into which Rudolph Hess flew, thinking that he was to direct an uprising from Scotland.

In 1941 the first American foreign espionage and sabotage system was organized as the Office of Strategic Services. According to Stewart Alsop, ex-OSS parachutist, some of the American amateurs were "constantly tripping on the cloaks and sticking themselves with their daggers," but soon an efficient and immensely useful organization for spying and aid to resistance groups in occupied countries was built.

Partly because the FBI and the army's G-2 intelligence corps did not want peacetime competition, OSS went out of existence October, 1945. Its research and analysis branch was absorbed by the state department and the army got the cloak and dagger unit.

Now, after Canada's experience with spies and our own Red scare, it appears that getting rid of OSS was a mistake. The FBI is not an international network and G-2 activities are also limited. Although OSS, in four action-packed years, could not develop the smooth machinery the British intelligence is renowned for, it did, at least, build a foundation and provide excellent training for personnel. No matter how distasteful intrigue and espionage may be to traditionally above-board Americans, it would be naive to assume that information-gathering on our side is not necessary. Certainly it seems that a small, well-integrated civilian intelligence group on an international scale would do better in the espionage and counterspying field than any amateur congressional investigating committee with one eye on elections.

Battle of the Budget

"Deficit financing" says President Truman.

" 'Tain't so,**!!**!!" say Republican Senators Millikin and Bridges.

And the Battle of the Budget is on.

Usually a budget battle relates primarily to the bulge in expenditures, a sort of Battle of the Bulge. This time the battle is over the GOP tax cut of $4,500,000,000. President Truman points his finger at that and says it will be to blame, if as he expects a deficit of $1,500,000,000 shows up June 30 next.

As far as appropriations go, the congress chopped off about three billion from the president's requests. But Mr. Truman says large deficiencies will have to be met with supplementary appropriations.

The debate can go on and on. Certainly no dollars-and-sense answer can be had before the election.

It seems quite obvious that the Truman attack on the balance sheet drawn up by congress is part of his campaign against the 80th congress. So his charges need to be given an appropriate discount for campaign oratory.

This newspaper doubts if any deficit of as much as a billion dollars shows up next June 30. The year is proving a prosperous one which gives assurance of heavy tax collections next year from personal and corporate taxes. Experience in the 1920s showed that receipts from income taxes did not decline in anticipated amounts with cuts in tax rates. Mr. Truman is just belaboring his point when he keeps hammering on that tax cut. His own resistance to cuts in appropriations helps to maintain the high level of government spending which makes a deficit possible.

The voters need not take too seriously this interchange of blows at Washington. The quadrennial political bout is now on; and all statements and claims are colored by the political aims of those who issue them. One thing sure, republicans who denounced dificit financing under the late FDR will hardly be the ones to revive it knowingly. And Governor Dewey's administration in New York shows he has a sense of money values. There though taxes were cut surpluses have continued.

The death of Francis A. Garrecht, presiding justice of the ninth circuit court of appeals removes from the scene an able and honorable jurist, a native of Washington. It also creates a vacancy on this court, junior only to the U.S. supreme court. Since the death of Bert Haney, Oregon has had no member of the court. California had three, Washington two, Idaho and Nevada one each. President Truman presumably will make an appointment, but whether that would be confirmed by the next congress depends on the political complexion and attitude of that congress. It will not be surprising if some republicans do not polish their Dewey buttons in hope of attracting the lightning.

Americans smoked 345 billion cigarets in the year ending June 30 last. That represents a lot of value burned up that wasn't covered by insurance.

Dewey Quiet But Influence Still Apparent

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — The last wilted law-maker has left Washington, much in the manner of the last wilted lettuce leaf being scraped off an emptied blue-plate. The polls suggest that the special session has further damaged the congress without greatly assisting President Truman. But what has been really interesting about the whole episode is the light it has cast on the extremely probably future relationship between the congress and President Dewey.

Joseph Alsop

The fact is that Dewey's demure agricultural seclusion at Pawling, N.Y., has been considerably less complete than is generally supposed. Since his nomination, Dewey has been in constant touch, mainly by telephone, with key congressional Republicans.

Stewart Alsop

The first and most useful occasion of Dewey's intervention was when Rep. John Taber was dead set on holding appropriations for the European Co-operation administration in conference until hell froze over. Nothing could persuade Taber to approve anything more liberal than the wholly inadequate measure he had jammed through the house. Fortunately, Dewey had helped the redoubtable chairman of the house appropriations committee in a difficult primary. Dewey called Taber and pleaded with him for a generous compromise, basing his appeal on old friendship and political expediency. And these arguments won Taber's consent to the appropriation bill that was finally passed.

Intervenes on 2 Issues

This was, of course, at the conclusion of the regular session. Prior to the special session, Dewey rejected a suggestion by Sen. Robert A. Taft that he intervene with the house leadership against the real estate lobby, and in favor of the full Taft - Ellender - Wagner housing bill. He then decided to intervene on two other issues—the $65 million loan for construction of the United Nations headquarters in New York; and the proposal to modify the restrictions on entry of displaced persons into the United States, in order to remove the shocking, veiled racialism of the act passed at the regular session.

By great efforts, with the assistance of his astute political manager, Herbert Brownell, Dewey persuaded the house leadership to give way on the U.N. construction loan. But on the amendment of the displaced persons act to allow entry of Jewish D.P.'s he met the unyielding resistance of Sen. Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, a prime specimen of the reactionary, crypto-isolationist group of republicans in congress.

Pleas Unavailing

Dewey himself only called Revercomb after the senate leadership and Brownell had both done their best. His pleas were unavailing. As a result, the word is going round that the republican high command will let Senator Revercomb fend for himself at the polls in West Virginia, where the betting seems to be against his reelection. Special efforts will be made, instead, to help Senator Taft's crony, Rep. Brazilla Carroll Reece, to beat the able Estes Kefauver for the Tennessee senatorship with the aid of the Neanderthal Boss Ed Crump.

These incidents do not establish a pattern, but they do suggest a problem. The problem is simply, who is to be boss, Dewey or the congress?

Tough Problem Faced

This problem will come to a head immediately after the election, because of the retirement of Sen. Wallace White as senate majority leader. The chief candidates to replace White are Sen. Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, who has been actively canvassing for support, and Senator Taft, the real working leader of the senate republicans. Taft has so far been silent. Yet it now seems probable that the republican senate set-up will be revised, to give Taft the place of majority leader and Wherry the place of floor leader. Indeed, nothing but another Dewey intervention is likely to prevent this outcome.

Taft is one of the two or three ablest men in Washington. He disagrees fundamentally with Dewey on several questions, notably questions of foreign policy. He is as independent as a hog on ice, and he conceives that policy-making is the function of the congress. Dewey, on the other hand, strongly believes that policy-making is the function of the executive.

Future Trouble Likely

Obviously, unless Dewey consents to go along with Taft (or unless the republicans lose the senate, which is barely possible) there is the raw material here for future trouble. Nor does it seem likely that this trouble will be averted by importing to Washington Dewey's system of meeting with the legislative leaders in Albany for long hours every Sunday evening. Dewey has already told Taft and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg that he would do this. But national problems are very different from state problems. If knowledge of the facts and constant persuasion could have converted men like Senator Taft to different views, they would have been converted long ago.

The truth is that Dewey's choice in dealing with congress is already becoming clearly apparent, months before his election. Either he can begin his administration with an act of leadership, insisting on a presidential legislative program that will establish the power of the presidency. In this case he will meet resistance at once but will have his way in the long run. Or he can begin by giving way to the views of the congressional leaders, almost all of whom are more prejudiced than Senator Taft. In this case the congressional leaders will continue to have their way nine times out of ten. And no one knows which alternative Dewey will choose.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT — By Lichty

"I got it from a recipe column, dear! . . . It's called: 'Tuesdays problem solved' . . ."

The Safety Valve

Says Stassen and Morse Eat Crow

To the Editor:

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey must be a larger figure than most of us ex-Republicans, or Hoover Democrats if you prefer, realize. I come to this conclusion after reading in your paper that Harold E. Stassen will stump the country for Dewey in an effort to sway his friends and bring them to the Dewey camp. I WAS a friend of Stassen and was prepared to return to the fold of the GOP had he been nominated.

Now comes Senator Wayne B. Morse with a kow-towing to the Empire governor and for the first time since he became an outstanding solon has slid into the easy-way-out talk of the average legislator who wants to stay in office. In your issue of Tuesday, Aug. 10 Senator Morse is quoted as saying: "The Democrats are to blame for the failure of congress to pass any civil rights legislation in the special session." Also he is quoted as saying: "It was a physical impossibility to pass the legislation because of the limitation of time during the special session. We could not break the well-organized filibuster conducted by the southern Democrats because of the time element."

Is it possible that Senator Morse believes voters are so naive as to believe the Republicans were sincere in advancing civil rights legislation ahead of the honest-to-goodness business of getting at high prices? Does he, Senator Morse, a man who has always spoken frankly, believe voters will believe that the senator believes even what he is saying? And why was there a limited time for the work at hand? Don't we pay the legislators by the year?

With Stassen and Morse eating crow you can depend upon it the GOP won't get back a baker's dozen of disaffected voters who quit the party after Hoover. And the editor, I know, knows that I told him once if the GOP tried to ditch Morse in Oregon for speaking out frankly that I and many others would register as Republicans again just to see that he got a fair deal and remained in the upper house. Since he and Stassen are taking orders that leaves the GOP still where it was 16 years ago, an old-guard-controlled party like the one which Roosevelt slaughtered four times.

And one more thing for Stassen. I think he got the dirtiest and most ungrateful deal from Oregon Republicans that it was possible for them to put out. Up until he came into Oregon and told the Republican voters what great stuff they were the Old Guard in the east had treated this state like a dirty shirt. Even penalized the state several delegates because the state had dared vote against the Old Guard in favor of Roosevelt. But Stassen gave the party new hope. Then the same old guard, which had been kicking this state's Republican party around, sent out Mr. Dewey with plenty of eastern cash. The cash of Dewey overcame the fine friendship which Stassen had made with a country boy's smile and a load of real sincerity. What a commentary. And at last they have sand-bagged Stassen into oblivion.

Anyone reading The Statesman knows it is edited by a Republican and favors that party, but happily readers also are aware when the editor gets a smell of something from the leaders which does not pleasure his olfactory nerve.

S. Boyd Hilton

Recalls Church at Oregon City

To the Editor:

Reading about the centennial celebration being held in Oregon City moves me to tell you that 67 years ago my father, James Matthews, was appointed to the pastorate of the Methodist church in that city. At that time it was the original edifice. Every board, joist, sill, rafter etc. was sawed and exactly fitted in some mill in New York, sent around Cape Horn in sailing ship — and set up in place at Oregon City—the first Protestant church west of the Rocky Mts. There was a dear little parsonage close by the church, well furnished and comfortable.

I am wondering, if among the many celebrants at Oregon City there are any who remember my father as pastor, or my handsome teen-age brother, as Sunday School superintendent and chorister—who years later became the professor of mathematics at Willamette university.

As I remember, there were five prosperous, well attended churches in the town, and, now listen, dear teachers, one school, about a mile out of town—and four (4) teachers. The lowest grades were taught by little Miss Anderson—she had 80 children; the next above grades numbered 70+; the upper grammar pupils numbered 60+, and the Seminary pupils 40+. The principal's salary the highest I had ever heard of was $100 per month!

But as far as I can see, we were as happy in those days as we are now, with our high wages and prices. Here's Happy birthday to Oregon City and a greeting to any one who remembers the minister's little daughter,

Emma Matthews Whealdon,
Salem Heights.

Road Building Moving Ahead Of Schedule

Work on state highway department contracts, including both maintenance and new construction, is progressing more rapidly than originally anticipated under the postwar program, members of the state highway commission reported Monday following their return from an inspection tour of western Oregon roads.

The three-day tour took the commissioners over the Oregon Coast highway as far south as Newport, east to Salem, and then over the North and South Santiam highways. Particular mention was made of the reconstructed Oregon coast highway north of Newport. This improvement has eliminated a number of dangerous curves and grades and has speeded up traffic in that area, the commissioners said.

The South Santiam highway was found in fair condition while the North Santiam highway is undergoing reconstruction operations in the Detroit district. The commissioners urged travelers to use the South in preference to the North highway whenever possible.

A previous tour covered many eastern Oregon highways. Another tour is scheduled for later in the year.

Body of Ex-Salem Man Returned for Service at Pasco

The body of Joseph Kelly Matteson, former Salem man killed in action on Leyte Oct. 23, 1944, will arrive at San Francisco soon aboard an army transport and will be sent to Pasco, Wash., for services and final interment.

Matteson, son of Kelly Matteson of Salem and Mrs. Lane Bradley of Kennewick, Wash., was born in Salem, July 31, 1918. In 1922 the family moved to White Bluff, Wash., where young Matteson graduated from grade and high schools.

Matteson was inducted into the army at Los Angeles Aug. 6, 1941, and went overseas in 1942. He served in the infantry as a private first class in battles at Attu, the Marshall Islands and at Leyte, where he was killed in the first invasion wave.

Survivors besides his parents are two sisters, Mrs. Alene Clarke of Kennewick and Mrs. Roy Sham of Pasco; a brother, Rodney Matteson of Salem; grandmother, Mrs. Ella Matteson of Elmonte, Calif.; an aunt, Maude Matteson of Salem, and three uncles, Claude Matteson of Salem and George and Dewey Matteson, both of Elmonte.

Chest X-Rays Reported Few

Chest X-rays of industrial workers by the mobile unit now in Salem are falling far below expectations, the Marion County Tuberculosis association said Monday.

Mrs. Lillian Zinn, association assistant in charge of the mobile unit's visit, said only 426 workers were x-rayed in the eight days on which the unit has operated. The small number, she explained, was due to a slowdown in canneries which had expected to hit their peak last week. Cool weather has curbed farm and cannery activity.

This week the mobile unit will be at California Packing company today and Wednesday and at Paulus Bros. cannery Thursday and Friday.

Court to Mull Surplus Suit

A conference of members of the state supreme court is expected later this week in connection with rehearing of the suit of Charles A. Sprague, former Oregon governor, who is seeking to prevent transfer of surplus state income tax revenues to the state's general fund.

Rearguments in the suit were heard by the court last week, following the original hearing of the suit, the court, by a 4 to 3 decision, held the surplus funds were transferrable to the general fund.

Gresham Bank Viewed

State Banking Superintendent A. A. Rogers spent Monday at Gresham investigating an application for establishment of a new bank there. It would be known as the Bank of Gresham. Rogers indicated he would make a decision on the application within a few weeks.

Public Records

MUNICIPAL COURT

Darrell R. Etzel, Stayton, violation of noise ordinance, posted $15 bail.

Deryl Leroy Shackman, Brooks route 1, violation of basic rule, posted $5 bail.

Thomas Edward Courtwright, Albany, excessive speed through an intersection, posted $5 bail.

Stanley Robert Ervin, Monmouth, four in front seat, posted $2.50 bail.

Johnny L. Hogue, Portland, violation of basic rule, posted $7.50 bail.

George D. Turnbull, 1365 N. 21st st., running red light, posted $2.50 bail.

Golda R. Woolman, Drain, violation of basic rule, posted $25 bail.

DISTRICT COURT

John William Castle, Mehama, driving while intoxicated, pleaded guilty, 30-day sentence to be suspended on payment of $250 fine and costs; committed in lieu of fine.

Donald Spencer Hughey, Oakridge, Ore., permitting an unlicensed person to drive vehicle, fined $5 and costs.

Albert Zander, Jefferson, driving vehicle without headlights, fined $5 and costs, committed in lieu of fine.

Murel Elmer Cluck, 2173 N. Front st., driving vehicle with defective brakes, fined $10 and costs.

Wayne Wenton Lyons, Mill City, violation of basic rule, fined $10 and costs.

Bernard Cecil Barker, Salem, charged with driving while intoxicated and without driver's license; intoxication charge continued for plea until August 17, posted $350 bail; fined $10 and costs on license charge.

Lloyd Lane, Dallas, and Jack Struder, Dallas route 1, charged with larceny, continued for pleas until August 17, held in lieu of $100 bail each.

Don Smith, 2050 Hickory st., charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, continued for plea until August 23, held in lieu of $1,000 bail.

CIRCUIT COURT

Pearl Haugen vs Floyd Haugen: Order sets hearing on plaintiff's motion for divorce decree modification for September 7 at 9:30 a.m.

Mary B. Roberts vs Joseph Davis Roberts: Suit for divorce filed charging cruel and inhuman treatment. Plaintiff seeks restoration of maiden name. Married at Vancouver, Wash., June 16, 1946.

Dan Doherty vs Stamper's J & J Tire Co. and Charles R. Stamper: Order gives defendants 10 days in which to enter further plea.

Dorothea L. Pye vs Creighton M. Pye: Suit for divorce charges cruel and inhuman treatment.

Mildred Marie Romine vs Clell R. Romine: Defendant files answer seeking dismissal of plaintiff's suit and denying all allegations in suit.

Ella K. Juhleman vs Sam Muhleman: Order dismisses suit.

Charles Sisenvine, doing business as Northwestern Brokerage Co., vs Brooke & Brooke, Inc., R. C. Bevers and B. F. Worden: Defendants file answer to complaint admitting and denying.

S. W. and Minnie Champ vs Lancet and Ella Stewart: Order grants extension to August 26 to defendants for preparation of appeal transcript.

Thelma Lindstrom, guardian of Lottie M. Morrison estate, vs Viva H. Hogue: Defendant files motion seeking order to vacate the decree of partition.

PROBATE COURT

P. W. Owre estate: Order sets hearing on final account for September 20.

Daisy Eva Drederick estate: Order sets hearing on final account for September 20.

Andrew E. May guardianship: Order appoints Phillip J. May guardian and James H. Fournier, Walter Kruse and Matt Wagner as appraisers.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

Tom McCall, painter, and Ella Mae Franklin, domestic, both of 640 Chemeketa st., Salem.

Jesse Morris Jones, jr., 27, student, Hood River, and Alice Jewell Rose, 21, teacher, Salem route 2.

Waldo Hansen, 20, student, Carthage, Neb., and Alvina Meyer, 20, student, 790 Fairview ave., Salem.

James H. Lockwood, 23, student, and Mary Lou Lloyd, 21, cashier, both of Portland.

Vernon Lee Elliott, 20, U. S. navy, Shedd, and Marjorie Ellen Tucker, 18, clerk, 1760 McCoy st., Salem.

LeRoy C. Olstad, 29, carpenter, and Mary B. Wahl, 30, domestic, both of Spokane, Wash.

James Percy Goodwin, 28, farmer, and Velda Mae Steele, 18, domestic, both of Silverton.

Carl Donald Billings, 19, cannery worker, Salem route 3, and Lottie Ellen Ketchum, 20, waitress, Mulino route 1.

Gustave A Ostrin, ice cream manufacturer, 1535 State st., and Effie Wimer, clerk, 467½ N. 18th st., both of Salem.

Lyle T. Lindsay, 25, engineer, McMinnville, and Barbara Anne Hall, 19, domestic, Salem route 2.

Charley W. Gray, 21, truck driver, Lyons, and Katherine Chambers, 22, domestic, Stayton.

Dale Martin Bassett, 28, student, Lyons, and Ursula Bertha Witt, 20, student, Mill City.

LINN MARRIAGE LICENSE

ALBANY — Glen Van Epps, 22, and Doris Buckler, 18, both of Sweet Home, have been granted a marriage license by County Clerk R. M. Russell.

Salem Bid Lowest For Hospital Job

Viesko and Post, Salem contractors, Monday submitted to the state board of control the low bid of $171,688 for seven bathroom additions to Oregon state hospital here. Five bids were received.

Twenty-one hospital wards would be served by the additional bathrooms. Awarding of the contract will be considered today by the board of control.

No Work Fatalities Noted During Week

A total of 1,078 covered accidents and 21 claims for occupational disease benefits were reported to the state industrial accident commission here during the week ended last Saturday.

For the first time in several weeks no fatalities were reported.

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