

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Aw"
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Justice—At Least—for Indians

The United States' early dealings with the original owners of this country, the Indians, is one part of our history of which no American can be too proud. Oregon shares in this blot on our national record but now it seems that justice, of a sort, will triumph—albeit belatedly.

The U.S. court of claims has ruled that the government must pay for the land taken from the Indians by the pioneers. If congress appropriates the more than \$16,500,000 the Indians claim, the Great White Father will finally be able to discharge a 100-year-old debt.

It was a century ago that Governor Joseph Lane was welcomed to Oregon by the chiefs of many tribes, who came to him willing to sell their-possessory rights to the land. At that time the government could have obtained title peacefully before the immigration trains started rolling in. But Lane had no authority and no funds.

As Indian Superintendent Joel Palmer explained:

"Settlers have taken and now occupy within their reserve all the lands susceptible of cultivation, without regard to the occupancy of the Indians, who in several instances have been driven from their huts, their fences thrown down and property destroyed. . . (The Indians') very weakness and ignorance is one of the reasons why we should liberally provide for them. No one will for a moment pretend that the amount proposed to be paid them is any consideration, comparatively speaking, for their country."

The Indians realized this, too. Said Peupé-mox-mox:

"Suppose you show me goods; shall I run up and take them? Goods and the earth are not equal. Goods are for using on the earth. I do not know where they have given lands for goods. . . Show me charity. I should be very much ashamed if the Americans did anything wrong . . ."

The chief had reason to be ashamed for the Americans, for they showed him no charity. Instead, congress neglected even to ratify the treaties the Indians had made in good faith. In return for their freedom and their lands, the Indians got nothing. They were killed off to quiet title to their lands and those who lived were locked up in concentration camps called reservations.

Some protested, as did Chief John:

"This is my country. I was in it when these large trees were small, nor higher than my head. My heart is sick with fighting but I want to live in my own country. I will not lay down my arms and go with you on the reserve. I will fight."

And they did. There were many skirmishes, many wars. Historian Charles Carey said "it came to be the practice to shoot an Indian on sight." And later Joseph Lane wrote to The Statesman:

"The Indians have been completely whipped in every fight. . . Never has an Indian country been invaded with better success than in the times. . . I had a conversation with a considerable number of Indians, who gave me a terrible account of the invasion of their country by our people,—that they were now afraid to lay down

to sleep, for fear the white people would be upon them before they could awake—that they were tired of war and wanted peace."

When the Indians were too few, too sick, too undernourished, and hounded from place to place, they got peace—in the reservations. By 1857 the population of the Siletz reservation on the coast numbered in the thousands and included the (Chec-coos) Chetcos, Coos, Too-too-ta-tays, Coquilles, Tillamooks and certain Willamette valley tribes. Their unhappy lot—rotten food, inefficient administration—improved over the years and today their descendants are not badly off. It probably won't be long before the Indians are assimilated into the rest of the population. The payment of that 16 million dollars will hasten the day.

Vandenberg Losing His Grip?

Senator Vandenberg's support, according to a press association story from Washington yesterday, of the Taft-Hoover stand on China and Formosa comes as a surprise to many observers. A deep rift over foreign policy between Taft and Vandenberg had been foreseen. Does this latest development mean that Vandenberg is conceding party leadership to Taft in international policy as well as domestic?

Taft, up for re-election this November, has gained stature as a result of his seemingly successful stumping tour of Ohio last fall. Labor is opposed to him but republicans have been looking to him for party leadership on internal issues. Taft is chairman of the GOP policy committee and whatever he says is pretty influential on the old GOP hands. Lately, Taft has more and more spoken out on foreign affairs as well as on such matters as housing, health and education. His outlook on U. S. participation in world events is conservative and in this he has been joined by the even more conservative Senator Wherry from Nebraska. Wherry, republican floor leader, is down on the administration's so-called bipartisan foreign policy.

Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, of course, is partly responsible for that bi- or nonpartisan foreign policy. His approach to international problems has been enlightened and sensible in most instances. His attempts to get republicans to accept the administration's word on foreign affairs have received the support of such GOPers as Senator Lodge from Massachusetts and Senator Morse from Oregon. But Taft has always been the reluctant elephant.

In as recent and respected a publication as the January 6 U.S. News and World Report an open break between Taft and Vandenberg is predicted. The China-Formosa issue provided the opportunity for both sides to make their case—the Taft faction to oppose Truman and demand U.S. aid to Chiang and Formosa, the Vandenberg faction to point out the pointlessness of aiding a lost cause.

Now Vandenberg has come out against the administration plan to write off China and Formosa as losses. Sick, aging, in pain after a recent lung operation, evidently Vandenberg is giving up the fight. If so, the republican party and the nation are losing an important voice in the higher councils.

The skipper of the U.S. freighter Flying Arrow sounds like a character out of a salty old adventure tale. Sail on, says he; full speed ahead and never mind the mines in the port of Shanghai. His crew is not so eager to get their heads blown off and the state department has taken an interest in their plight. But in the hard tradition of the sea, the captain's word is law—and if it's mutiny, ye're wantin' I'll hang ye from the highest yardarm, Mister Christian!

Super-Bomb Project Being Studied

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The case for launching another Manhattan District Project, in order to build a "super-bomb," seems at first hearing like a Walpurgis night dream of total destruction. Yet this case is being heard in a very different atmosphere, at this moment, by important personalities on the highest governmental level.

The worst nightmares have a way of coming true, nowadays. The essential arguments must therefore be set down.

In brief, it is theoretically feasible to build a hydrogen bomb with something like 1,000 times the force of the uranium-plutonium bomb that fell on Hiroshima. It may cost anywhere from \$2 to \$4 billions, to build such a bomb in the shortest possible space.

The real issue in debate is bitter commentary on the state of the world: whether such bombs can be surely delivered to their proper targets. To be blunt about it, the vital centers of the Soviet Union are the obvious potential targets, whether for the hydrogen bomb of the future, or for our existing stockpile of uranium-plutonium bombs. Great distances, uncertain topography and other factors will always make it extremely difficult to hit targets in Russia with reasonable accuracy. And the chief attraction of the hydrogen bomb is that it will reduce the premium on accuracy in any bombing attack.

This is simply because such a

bomb should theoretically devastate an area of from sixty to 100 square miles, in one instantly detonated blast. It would transform what would be a wide miss, even with a uranium-plutonium bomb, into a direct hit consuming a whole city. Even for conventional bombing, this is crucially important. Furthermore, its importance may later be increased very greatly, by the development of long-range guided missiles.

Provided a pilotless aircraft is the type selected, it has been possible to build the airframe of a long-range missile at any time since the war. The most talked-about design is a stripped-down, pilotless jet bomber capable of several thousand miles of flight, at just sub-sonic speeds and at very high altitudes. How to guide such a missile has always been the question.

In the last year, however, the basic obstacle to long range missile guidance has been successfully surmounted. As was reported in this space a "non-pressurizable" gyroscope has been designed at M.I.T. This almost miraculous instrument is simply a gyroscope whose accuracy is not disturbed by friction. Because it is dependably stable, it provides the long-sought "brain" for missile guidance systems.

The new gyroscope can, for example, form the basis of a mechanism that will control a missile during thousands of miles of flight by automatic celestial navigation. Equally, it can be married to the radar target locator that will send the missile home in the last stage of its long course. And while these, or other, guidance methods can hardly achieve pinpoint hits, they should bring the missiles quite near enough to their targets, if the war heads are hydrogen bombs.

Already, therefore, fleets of inter-continental guided missiles, carrying hydrogen bombs, are expected in certain authoritative quarters to be the strategic attack force of the future. With all due allowance for inevitable disappointments, some such de-

velopment is certainly feasible in theory. Those who expect theory to be translated into practice are the advocates of an immediate, special effort to build a hydrogen bomb.

The opponents of such an effort, on the other hand, are sharply critical of these lurid visions of the future. They do not attack the underlying theory, although they note in passing that our present, chaotic research and development program is unlikely to achieve the sort of result outlined above. Their criticisms rest, rather, on their belief that in air warfare, the defense is now being developed even more rapidly than the offense.

Within the past fourteen months, American strategic air capabilities have already been materially reduced, by the appearance of an excellent Soviet jet fighter and the beginning of a Soviet air warning net. Piloted and pilotless aircraft alike are already threatened by the prototype of an effective anti-aircraft guided missile. The whole present theory of bombing could be upset by already discussed devices to jam radar target locators. If progress with these defensive weapons really out-distances progress with the weapons of offense, even a stockpile of hydrogen bombs will be largely a frozen asset.

A committee of the government's highest scientific advisors has therefore been wisely chosen, to study the current desirability of a great hydrogen project, just as President Conant and Dr. Vannevar Bush studied this question immediately after the war. On what falls within their province, the findings of the scientists should be final. Unfortunately, however, not even the greatest scientists can resolve the other, far deeper and graver issues involved in this secret debate within the government. And these also must be examined, in a subsequent report.

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1950 GAME SHORTAGE



Hank Applies For Embassy Post in China

By Henry McLemore

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 4.—Whether or not the United States should recognize the Chinese Communist regime of Mao Tse-tung (who sounds like a bare-footed kicking Hawaiian) is a subject that has been discussed in the halls of the United States Capitol for many months.

But if congress does elect to look at China through red-colored glasses, I would like to apply, here and now, for the job of Ambassador to Peiping.

My qualifications are scant. I am the first one to admit that. Ambassadors usually are rich. Very few of them repair their own flats on the road, buy refrigerators on the installment plan, or suffer because they are not able to buy their wives fur coats.

I am not rich. My wife is lucky to get a cloth coat with a collar made of dubious fur. I always do my own vulcanizing, even when it's raining, and if it were not for the installment plan we'd still be living almost the same way that cavemen and cavewomen did.

Ambassadors usually have a habit of kicking in \$25,000 or so to the war chest of the party whose head names them as ambassadors. I have never given so much as a penny to either the Democratic or Republican war chest. Indeed, if I had \$25,000 I wouldn't care who was president. I'd be living in style on some little island, which politics reached only by occasional steamer.

I have no kneetricks, and I don't have a blue-ribbon sweater, all standard equipment for an ambassador.

But I do have one qualification for Peiping, seat of Mao Tse-tung's government. I have a great love for Peiping. In many ways it is to me the loveliest city in the world. To me it comes close to offering more than any other city on earth.

I'd like to spend two, three, or four years there. No matter who is in charge, a man would have to be without almost any sensitivity to come away without benefit.

It is a town of a culture so old that it settles about you like a cloak. A week in Peiping is better than four years in a university. A week there teaches one who wants to listen that only a few things are steadfast—the hills, the ocean, the plains, and old, old cities. Men come and go with each day, but certain things are eternal.

Yes, Mr. Truman, name me to Peiping when and if the time comes to select an ambassador. You may not be doing Peiping a favor, but you'll be doing me one.

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BUSY GUY

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., (INS) Having trouble making hours meet? If so, consider the dexterity required of Col. Robert H. Nanz, 62, vice president of Schenley Industries, Inc., who, in addition to running distilling plants employing some 4,000 in Indiana and South Dakota, is an active member of 36 business, civic, church and charity organizations.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



... And if you want help with your tax returns, you'll have to stop insisting that you gotta live ...

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

In fact administration friends have been conceding that the Taft-Hartley repeal will not be accomplished at this session, that the national health insurance program (socialized medicine) will not be adopted, nor the Brannan plan for agriculture. The November elections will be in a measure a referendum on these bills and on the Truman policies.

What this congress must face up to are the hard facts of finance. Pressures for reduction in excise taxes are strong, as the president himself recognizes. But revenues must be maintained in large volume for at best spending will be on a big scale. Returning senators and congressmen will bring back the definite impression that the people are concerned over continuing deficits in peacetime. They must do their best to cut down that deficit for the next fiscal year, by reducing expenditures and by avoiding tax cuts that would duce treasury income, though it certainly is time the heavy wartime excise taxes are lightened.

Initially the senate is due to take up repeal of the oleo tax and civil rights bills. These may tie up that body for a considerable period of time. Dairy interests maintain strong lobbies and will insist on preserving yellow as the butter color if the oleo tax is to come off. And southern senators will filibuster on bills like the fair employment practice requirement.

In effect congress takes up just where it left off when it adjourned in the fall: the same bills before it, the same lineup of fair dealers and opposing republicans and southern democrats, and about the same attitude on the part of the public.

One thing is evident, that legislation can be considered in less of an atmosphere of crisis than for a decade. Foreign affairs are less absorbing of the attention of congress. The China situation will occasion much debate, but probably little action. Congress should have time and take time for serious consideration of our domestic problems of which public finance is most important.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Us boys have found that there isn't but one left."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "incognito"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Moveable, admissible, expendable, coercible.
4. What does the word "austerly" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with gr that means "impressive of imposing"?

- ANSWERS
1. Say, "We boys have found that there is but one left." 2. Accent second syllable, not the third. 3. Admissible. 4. Severely; rigidly; sternly. "The doctrine was austerly logical."
 5. Grandiose.

Grand Jury Indicts Maragon On Four Charges of Perjury

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP) Jaunty John Maragon, who used to associate with people in the White house, was indicted Tuesday on four charges of lying about his financial and business affairs.

A federal grand jury accused him of committing perjury at a senate investigation last summer. Maragon said here he has no comment to make on the indictment at this time.

Should a trial jury convict the gabby little Greek-American on all four counts, he could be jailed for as long as 40 years. The punishment for perjury is two to 10 years on each count.

For one thing, Maragon denied to senators that he ever made any money by representing private companies in business deals with the government. The indictment flatly labeled the denial "false."

The senators were investigating five-percenters, men who try to line up government contracts for businessmen for a fee of perhaps five per cent.

Maragon will have a chance to

plead guilty or not guilty to the perjury charges when he is arraigned. Assistant U. S. Attorney Charles B. Murray said that probably will be Friday. Murray said as a guess that Maragon might be tried in the spring, perhaps by March.

Specifically, the grand jury charged Maragon with falsely telling the senate investigators last July 18 that:

1. In 1945 and 1946 he had only one bank account, here in Washington.
2. From 1945 to the middle of 1949, he "did not negotiate any government business" and got no money for any work connected with the government.
3. He had "discontinued his employment" with the Albert Verley Perfume company of Chicago and wasn't employed by anybody else when he took a state department job and went on a mission to Greece.
4. He borrowed \$5,000 from his mother-in-law last spring.

Witness Claims He Saw Harry Bridges Attend Three Closed Communist Party Meetings

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—(AP) A new government witness testified today he saw Harry Bridges at three "closed" communist party meetings, and again at communist party headquarters in San Francisco.

Bridges, head of the CIO Longshoremen's union, is on trial for perjury, accused of falsely swearing he was not a communist at his 1945 naturalization hearing, and had never been a communist.

The witness was Lawrence Ross, 46, who said he was a paid functionary of the communist party from 1932 to 1937. He testified he has been a newspaperman since around 1925, and presently is managing editor of a trade paper in Memphis, Tenn.

Ross said he saw Bridges in communist party headquarters here in the early fall of 1938. He remembered it well, he stated, because "I had a feeling almost amounting to shocked surprise, that Harry Bridges was present."

Defense Attorney James MacInnis objected vigorously but the court permitted Ross to answer a prosecution question as to why he was surprised. It was, he said "because there had been so many precautions taken to conceal his identity" in connection with the communist party "that I was surprised to see him at communist party headquarters."

The headquarters session was a closed "communist meeting," he testified, at which Bridges "made a report of an hour—perhaps longer—about the situation on the waterfront and the advisability of preparing for a strike."

The other meetings at which he saw Bridges, he declared, also were "closed" communist gatherings.

Just before the noon recess he told of attending a national convention of the communist party. He said it opened June 24, 1938, in the Manhattan opera house, New York City. He said he was one of the California delegates.

F. Joseph Donohue, chief of government counsel, asked him who was nominated for membership on the communist central committee.

The reply was "I remember Bill Schneiderman, Comrade Rossi—who was Harry Bridges—possibly Walter Lambert, and possibly Anita Whitney."

"Were any elected?" Donohue asked.

"I remember Bill Schneiderman was elected and I remember Rossi was elected. I believe Anita Whitney was, but I can't be positive."

Other prosecution witnesses had testified that Bridges used "Rossi" as a party name.

Two other longshore union officials are on trial with Bridges, accused of conspiracy, because of appearing as his witnesses in the naturalization hearing. They are Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson.

Earlier today Ross declared he saw Bridges in a communist party meeting in Fresno.

Big Field for Cars Noted

PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—A great field of uncultivated new business awaits automobile dealers who are properly organized for intelligent selling. Bruce K. Steele, assistant general sales manager, Plymouth Motor corp., told Plymouth dealers here.

The dealers met in a preview meeting of the new Plymouth car, which will go on public display January 12. Steele estimated that there are 14,000,000 cars over 10 years old in service today, nearly three times as many as in 1941. The general increase in income has made it possible for many of these owners of old cars to buy a new model car for the first time in their lives, he stated.

DELINQUENT PARENTS
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (INS)—Juvenile Court Judge John F. Cook of Kansas City says neglect of children by parents is the main factor in juvenile delinquency. "The pitiful thing is that the juvenile court has no real power over parents," he adds.

Young GOPs Name Holmer To Committee

A. Freeman Holmer, professor of political science at Willamette university, Wednesday was appointed to head a Young Republican club committee studying proposed reappointment of the state legislature.

The appointment was announced by James Collins, national Young Republican committeeman. An open meeting to discuss the Young GOP reappointment proposal is scheduled Saturday at 9 p.m. in the Senator hotel.

Committee members include Margie Bullard and Philip Roth, both of Portland; James Rodman, jr., Eugene; Melvin Ireland, Molalla; Vern McCallen, Baker; Warren Cooley, Salem, and Charles Reynolds, La Grande.

Forestry Unit Offices Now in Main Building

Keep Oregon Green association and the rehabilitation division of the state forestry department, both of which lost their offices in a fire on the forestry grounds Sunday, are now occupying offices in the main forestry building.

It was not known Wednesday whether the burned building which housed the offices will be salvaged, said State Forester George Spaur.

Spaur said it was up to the state board of control to decide if the two-story, \$15,000 structure should be rebuilt or torn down. The board has asked Spaur for his recommendation in the matter and forestry engineers are investigating the wreckage this week.

Address of the two offices will now be at 2600 State st.

Economy Move Voted By Portland Council

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—(AP) The city council voted today to adopt all economies possible "without interfering with basic city services."

The resolution, an attempt to make expenses meet income, was criticized by Finance Commissioner Ormond E. Bean as being just "a gesture. . . I don't think it is going to save us any money."

Bean had wanted to cut the city budget 10 per cent, but that proposal was voted down.

QUICK THEIF
DENVER (INS)—Three Denver women called police almost at the same time recently to report they had been robbed. Investigating officers were baffled when none of the three was able to give a clear description of the burglar.

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