

The Oregon Statesman

"No Factor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851
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A "No Decision" Bout

Senator Flanders of New Hampshire seems to have inherited what used to be called the New England conscience, an original import of the Puritans. He has become so concerned over the menace of McCarthy that he not only raised his voice twice in condemnation of his Wisconsin colleague but has introduced a resolution to oust McCarthy as chairman of a Senate committee or subcommittee unless he clears himself on questions that have been raised respecting his financial integrity as member of the Senate. It is safe to say that the Senate will not touch the Flanders resolution; nor will it appoint a special committee which Joe says he would be willing to testify before. The Senate is trying feverishly to wash its hands of the present McCarthy-Army hearing, not to open a new one.

The end of this hearing is in sight. Nothing has been "proved" except that somebody is lying. McCarthy has shown himself a skilled fighter; where he has lost ground, as James Reston of the New York Times has pointedly said has been in "his manner and his manners." The radio and TV audience sees Joe as a contentious brawler, which in fact he is.

It looks very much that this match will wind up as a "no decision" go. The committee may bundle the testimony and refer it to the attorney general to study for possible presentation to a grand jury. But Mr. Brownell already has shelved the prior imputations of McCarthy's financial misconduct, and McCarthy has already thrown out the challenge that he faces a "stacked deck", in the office of the attorney general, in a plain effort to neutralize any action there.

It looks very much that McCarthy, like the brook, will go on and on. He's tough and durable. A shift in Senate control would deprive him of his chairmanship, but he will continue his exploitation of Communists-in-government as long as it yields political or financial profit to himself, and will continue to attract a very considerable following.

On Secrecy in Government

The press of the country has been pretty solidly hostile to McCarthy, but there is one point where it should check up on its opposition. That is, on concealment of information. The rule seems to be well established that the President can withhold information called for by Congress. That was done by George Washington and by other Presidents clear down to Dwight D. Eisenhower. But that authority may be subject to grave abuse. The press was highly critical of Truman's order giving executives power to classify documents and thus to keep them from public knowledge. Eisenhower has modified that order somewhat, but it still is tighter than many newspapermen think is necessary. And now, charges McCarthy, Harold Stassen has

directed employes in his Foreign Operations Administration to mark documents "For Official Use Only" thus sealing them from disclosure.

The danger is that the reaction against McCarthy's infiltration of Army and executive departments will be used to tighten requirements of secrecy, to the suppression of information to which Congress and the public are properly entitled. The authority of the Congress to conduct investigations of the executive branch is clear. The only reasonable basis for withholding documents or information from an authorized investigating committee is when it is in the national interest. That too is the test as far as giving information to the public is concerned. Some of the public business if made public might endanger the nation's security. A heavy burden of responsibility rests on the executive department in determining that security requires suppression of information; and many times, we are convinced, the decision to withhold has been capricious and arbitrary and unjustified.

McCarthy has abused his prerogative and his invitation to government employes to peddle him government secrets is a defiance of loyalty essential to the discipline of the administration. But that must not be allowed to excuse dropping a soundproof curtain between the executive branch and the legislative, or between the executive department and the public. We have not arrived at a point where all public business can be transacted in the open; but secrecy and seclusion must be combated for they are the source of much maladministration.

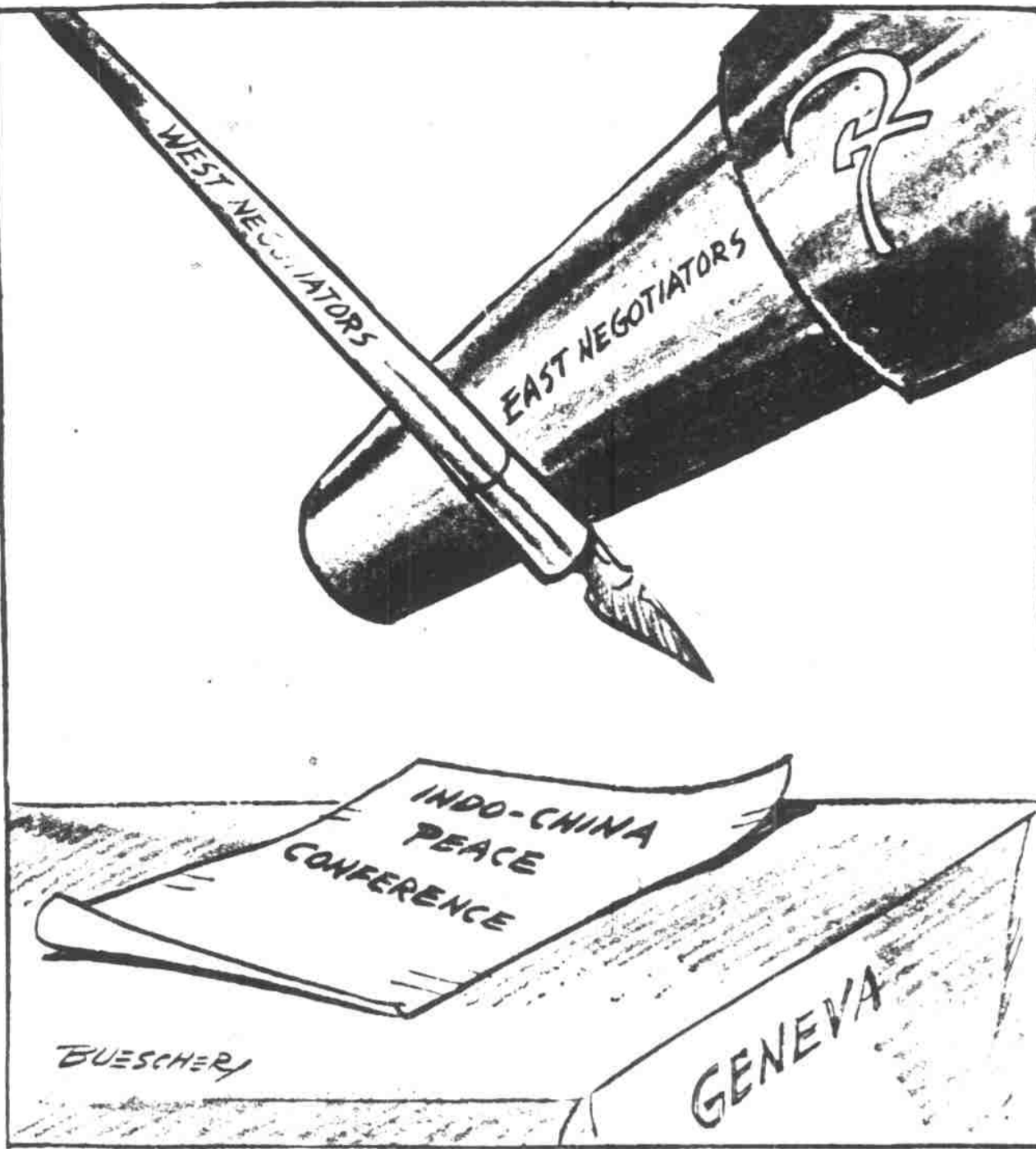
Death of An Adams

Another of the famed Adams family has died, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Herbert Hoover. His grandfather was Charles Francis Adams who served as U. S. minister to Great Britain in the Lincoln administration and succeeded in keeping that country from entering the Civil War on the side of the South. He was the great grandson of John Quincy Adams, sixth President, and great great grandson of John Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, the first Vice President and second President of the United States. Others of the Adams clan who attained distinction were Brooks Adams, lawyer and historian, and Henry Adams, lecturer, historian and philosopher, who were great uncles of the one now deceased at the age of 87.

The Adams family ranks among the elite of American families in the best meaning of the adjective. Men of high intelligence and of stern rectitude, they served their country for the full century and three quarters of its existence. The one now deceased was a financier in private life, board chairman of the State Street Trust Co. of Boston and was for 20 years treasurer of Harvard University with responsibility in the management of its vast endowment. None of the Adamses was "popular", both John and John Quincy failing of reelection to the presidency. Henry Adams had a brilliant intellect, bright—and hard—like a diamond. His frustration in life seems to be reflected in his philosophy—see his Education of Henry Adams. But all of the Adams tribe seemed to inherit from John and Abigail Adams an almost Calvinistic sense of duty. The nation has profited abundantly from their labors.

With Jimmy Roosevelt leading his opponent about five to one, the question arises whether his widely publicized marital troubles proved a liability or an asset.

THE PERSUADERS



Literary Guidepost

ELIZABETH AND THE PRINCE OF SPAIN, by Margaret Irwin (Harcourt, Brace; \$3.50)

Gloomy and morose Charles V's gloomy and morose son Philip has been wed, and lost his wife. And now he must lose his mistress, too, because reason of state send him to England to take a second wife, Mary.

He's a young man, under 30, and she's much his senior, a good woman in her way though they call her "Bloody Mary," but a fearful woman. She is afraid of losing her throne; which Wyatt has already shaken; of losing her virile husband; and mostly, she fears her redhead, madcap, half sister Elizabeth.

Elizabeth knows fear, too, a stark terror that breaks suddenly into her happy, sometimes ecstatic experiences. She risks much, indeed all, in let-

ting Robin Dudley kiss her, and yet no matter what she does, she risks all. In her dangerous day a man or woman could hang or burn for a sheep or a lamb, for a Catholic or a Protestant, for a law or the lack of a law, for having a child or not having one. Philip takes Elizabeth's side, and feels for her all the passion Mary cannot stir in him.
The story continues Miss Irwin's colorful saga of the good Queen Bess and carries it, pertinently to that queen's coronation. Occasional bits of history, necessary I am sure, slow the novel's brisk pace, but never stop it. Here are hazardous and hot embraces, the chilling breath of mortal danger, the tempest and tensions that go with fierce drama. Miss Irwin evokes the times—the loaded table at which Charles dines, or the hard, etched Spanish landscape compared to the blur and mist of England.

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

June 13, 1944

Gov. Snell announced the appointment of Maurice C. Hudson, Portland attorney, as state corporation commissioner to succeed the late Lloyd R. Smith. Hudson is a native of Oregon and a graduate of the University of Oregon Law School.

The crowning of Oregon Chin-Up Club president Beth Sellwood, Salem, as "Queen of Courage" highlighted the third annual meeting of this group at the Chemeketa IOOF hall.

Glen H. Taylor, former cowboy radio entertainer, lodged into a lead over incumbent D. Worth Clark in a race for the democratic senatorial nomination in Idaho's primary election.

25 Years Ago

June 13, 1929

Complimenting Miss Ruth Corey on her approaching wedding, Mrs. Walter Kirk entertained with a tea at her South High Street home. Miss Corey will be married to Gordon Wilson of Oregon City July 6.

Officials of the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company, interviewed in Portland by Fred Williams, Salem City Attorney, announced that cinder arresters of an approved type would be put in use within 60 days.

Statistical studies of the cost of prohibition enforcement, prepared by Commissioner Doran, place the total government expenditure in the nine years since adoption of the eighteenth amendment at \$141,178,485.

40 Years Ago

June 13, 1914

Covering the 52 miles between Salem and Portland in better than 10 miles an hour, the relay team representing the Salem YMCA won over the team from the Portland association.

Adlai Stevenson, vice president of the United States through the second Cleveland administration, died at the age of 78.

The precinct committee of the Republican party, 40 strong, elected officers for the fall election campaign. N. D. Elliott of Salem was elected secretary.

Theater Group To Present 'Blithe Spirit'

The Pentacle Theatre, a Salem area community project, will present Noel Coward's comedy "Blithe Spirit" next Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 8:15.

The play will be given in a converted barn at the Stanley Waters home just east of Oak Knoll golf course on Dallas Road. Seating capacity was reported to be about 100 persons.

The production will mark the introduction of central staging in this area. Central staging, the theater group explained, means the audience surrounds the players.

The Pentacle Theatre, which is open to public membership and participation, plans to present two additional plays this summer. Tickets for performances this weekend are \$1.

Train Takes Guard Units To Ft. Lewis

Men from Salem's National Guard Companies B and D left by troop train early Saturday morning for Ft. Lewis, Wash., where they will undergo two weeks summer training.

At Ft. Lewis the Salem group joined nearly 6,000 other guardsmen from Oregon and Washington who comprise the 41st Infantry Division commanded by Maj. Gen. Harold G. Magoon.

Other units which left Saturday included those from Albany, Lebanon, Corvallis, Dallas, Silverton, Woodburn and Oregon City. Several Salem men also left with Headquarters and Headquarters Company of the 1st Battalion. Training period will close on June 26.

4 Salem Students To Get Medical Degrees Today

Four Salem students will receive doctor of medicine degrees from the University of Oregon Medical School in ceremonies in the school auditorium June 18.

They are Joseph V. Brazie, Robert M. Gilbert, John C. Roth, and Cole P. Stephens. The new doctors will begin serving their one-year internships in July at the following hospitals: Brazie, Minneapolis (Minn.) General Hospital; Gilbert, Edward W. Sparrow Hospital, Lansing, Mich.; Roth, University of Oregon Medical School Hospitals and Clinics, Portland; and Stephens, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Landloe Utah has chosen the sea gull as its state bird, recalling a flight of sea gulls in 1848 which saved state crops from a plague of crickets.

Cordon Winner, Morse Loser as O&C Bill Passes

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The final enactment by Congress of the controverted O&C lands settlement bill—an issue that has been before the lawmakers for more than 10 years—came this past week after both sides showed the full measure of their political resourcefulness.

The political winners, Sen. Ellsworth, who teamed up to sponsor identical bills giving the Forest Service permanent jurisdiction over the 462,731 acres that have been in dispute on a condition that the 18 O&C counties receive timber revenue from the lands according to the O&C act of 1937, which assures them a 75 per cent share, instead of national laws, which allow only 25 per cent.

The political losers, Sen. Wayne Morse and Portland Attorney A. W. Lafferty, who represented a minority point of view that the lands should be administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the agency that now handles the more than 2 million acres of no-controverted O&C timber.

The real winners, Oregon's O&C counties who probably later this year will receive a special dividend in the form of their individual shares in the timber receipts from the disputed acreage which has been impounded in the U. S. Treasury by agreement since 1942 pending settlement of the dispute between Forest Service and BLM.

The latest figures from the Forest Service show the fund contains \$7,582,067.34, of which the 18 counties would divide 75 per cent or \$5,686,565.50. Forest Service officials expect it to take some months to work out the procedure for actual disbursement of the funds.

Final passage by the House last week came with unexpected suddenness on Wednesday after it ran into difficulty on Monday. Here is what happened both on the floor and behind the scenes in the congressional cloakroom:

Ellsworth's bill which had been reported favorably by the House Interior Committee was among those bills listed on the "consent calendar"—the docket on which minor bills are frequently passed by unanimous consent of the House membership. This calendar is brought up for review every two weeks, and if no objection is raised to the individual bills as they are called in their turn they are passed by acclamation.

Monday was consent calendar day, but when the O&C bill was called, an objection was raised by Rep. Victor Wickersham (D-Okla.), who said he was making the objection "on behalf of two colleagues." He did not name them. This meant the House passed over Ellsworth's bill and went on to the one listed.

Wickersham explained to this reporter later that he had acted on behalf of two former congressmen, one of whom was Lafferty (who served in the House from 1911 to 1915). The other was Byron Scott, an ex-congressman from California from 1935-39, and now a practicing attorney here. Wickersham said Lafferty retained Scott to help fight his case for Clackamas County, whom Lafferty has represented as special counsel.

Lafferty meanwhile had been circulating to members of Congress a petition calling for a congressional investigation of the entire O&C affair, but particularly what he charged was "a conspiracy" between Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. and "various public officials and private citizens in Oregon" to give the Forest Service jurisdiction over the O&C lands. Lafferty claimed Weyerhaeuser had "an entente cordiale



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Indo-China Crisis Regarded as Vindication Of Gen. MacArthur and Dr. Oppenheimer

By JOSEPH and STEWART

ALSO
One of the things the Indo-China crisis is doing is to vindicate the judgment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The free world would not now be menaced with a catastrophe in Asia, if MacArthur had won his fight against the artificial limits on the Korean war.

Back in 1950, from the false perspective of Washington, the arguments against MacArthur's views sounded convincing to many. Speaking personally, one of these reporters only discovered how farsighted Gen. MacArthur had been when he went to Asia last year to see things for himself.

MacArthur was in fact right, in three different ways and on three different levels. He was right, first, in proclaiming that there was "no substitute for victory."

Admiral Arthur Radford is now being venomously attacked for the same stand about the Indo-China crisis. But what is the substitute that is offered in Indo-China? Vlachoslav Molotov has told the world. The substitute is to be a smashing triumph for the Soviet empire and unmitigated, disastrous defeat for the West.

MacArthur was right, second in his view that the Korean war was a crucial test which it was necessary to win at all costs and risks. Indo-China is the proof.

Because Gen. MacArthur's policy was rejected, the Communists were able to fight our armies to a standstill in Korea. The truce there automatically transferred the strategic storm center of Asia from the rela-

tively manageable contest in Korea, to the extremely unmanageable contest in Indo-China. Because we did not win the first test, we seem to be about to lose the second, and many others after that. The danger in Indo-China is the direct result of the failure in Korea.

Third and finally, MacArthur was right in feeling, as he obviously did feel, that the time of the Chinese intervention in Korea was the right time for a showdown in the world struggle between the Soviet and free halves of the world.

In the simplest terms, the United States already possessed decisive air-atomic striking power, while Soviet air-atomic power was still virtually nil in 1950-51. The Communist enemy had then proven his aggressive intentions. Our one major weapon then had its fullest value. That value was already being impaired by the Soviet air-atomic buildup. Logic demanded a showdown without further delay.

Indo-China is again the proof. It is not generally known, but it is the chilling fact that Soviet air-atomic striking power has for the first time begun to influence American policy in the present crisis. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have not been influenced. That will no doubt come a year or two later. Then the Soviet air-atomic build-up will have gone much further. Then the peril of the United States will be total, which is not yet the case.

But among the opponents of action to save Indo-China, certain key planners have already been strongly influenced by the existing Soviet air-atomic threat. If we go into the Indo-China war, they have said, it cannot be limited. If it is not limited, the Soviet Union may come into the war. If the Soviet Union comes in, its atom bomb power may be used. And are we then to risk atomic bombs on the United States, they have asked, for the sake of this crisis in Asia?

The question is superficially persuasive, as long as you do ask the counter question. These are simple. What are we to do when the world power balance

has utterly collapsed because of the West's humiliating defeat in Indo-China, and when Soviet air-atomic striking power has grown twice or three times as dangerous, to us? Are we then to surrender everywhere?

These facts and questions prove another man right, too. Back in 1951-52, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer took the lead in advocating an adequate air defense for the United States.

The big-bomber generals of the Air Force regarded Oppenheimer's pleas for expenditure on air defense as almost as bad as a proposal to spend money on the Navy. They charged that his motive was secret and disloyal hostility to the Strategic Air Command. There is an echo of that "benefit" episode in the report of the Gordon Gray Board.

But Dr. Oppenheimer's real motive was quite different. He argued that a country with a strong offense and no defense was like a fighter with a glass jaw. He predicted that despite the power of SAC, American policy would be progressively paralyzed as the danger of Soviet air-atomic attack grew greater and greater. Without prejudice to SAC, he urged an adequate air defense as the only effective protection against this creeping paralysis.

The air defense problem was nonetheless criminally neglected. The American planners, asking their rhetorical question about Soviet atomic bombs, already show the creeping paralysis of policy that Dr. Oppenheimer foresaw. Although this is only a small first instalment of something far uglier, Dr. Oppenheimer has already been proven right in detail.

Gen. MacArthur and Dr. Oppenheimer are an oddly assorted pair. But they now jointly deserve a public apology from all those who opposed them. Or perhaps, instead, their highly placed opponents should now be classed as security risks, because of their "lack of enthusiasm" in situations where their errors have done infinitely more damage than Dr. Oppenheimer's "lack of enthusiasm" for the hydrogen bomb.

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(Continued from page one.)

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