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Salem, Oregon, Saturday, July 2, 1949

A Solomon Comes to Judgment?

The democratic party of Oregon, which seems now to
consist of Monroe Sweetland and Nancy Honeyman Rob-
inson, democratic national committeeman and commit-
tee-woman respectively, has endorsed Gus J. Solomon for the
proposed third Oregon federal judgeship which congress
is considering. And this endorsement is considered, at
least by the endorsees, as equivalent to the appointment
if the increase is ordered by congressional action.

The new democratic leader, Boss Sweetland, says that
Solomon nosed out four other candidates. The endorse-
ment was contained in joint letters from Sweetland and
Robinson to President Truman and Senator J. Howard Mc-
Grath, chairman of the democratic national committee.
He also was indorsed in separate letters by Nicholas
Granet, Multnomah county democratic central committee
chairman.

Other candidates for the judgeship vetoed by the Big
Two, were Circuit Judge Earl C. Latourette, Oregon City;
Henry L. Hess, La Grande, U.S. attorney for Oregon;
Chief Justice Hall S. Lusk of the state supreme court, and
W. L. Josslyn, Portland attorney and chairman of the
democratic state central committee.

And whom it may be asked is Mr. Solomon that
he should be thus singled out for the highest judicial
honor, against all other democrats in the judiciary or practicing
law? Most life long Oregon democrats never heard
of him either at bar or bench. His name does not appear
in either the national nor the Oregon "Who's Who?"

Sweetland says that Solomon is a 41-year-old attorney
and active democrat and states in The Oregonian the
reason for his endorsement:

"Mrs. Robinson and I indorsed Mr. Solomon because more
than any other attorney of standing, he represents the principles
and spirit of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.
As a federal judge we have confidence that he would give effect
to those principles.

"We have the greatest respect for U.S. Attorney Hess and
Judge Latourette. After consulting with democrats through-
out the state, it was concluded that inasmuch as both federal
judges (James Alger Fee and Claude McCulloch) are from the
eastern Oregon district, prior consideration should go to some-
one from western Oregon. Hess is from the eastern Oregon
district."

"The unwritten policy which prefers the appointment
of men under 60 years of age to district court positions,"
is Sweetland's alibi for purging the other candidates from
consideration. He further states the highlight of Solo-
mon's qualification was that he served as treasurer of the
Draft Roosevelt Committee of Oregon in 1940 and
was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national con-
vention in 1944. And the most important, becoming treas-
urer of the Oregon Re-elect Truman Committee prior to
the 1948 convention. Sweetland failed to add that Solomon
is an attorney for the PUD's both in Washington and Oregon
and was a leader in the defunct Oregon Commonwealth
Federation.

Since when were such partisan political activities the
highest qualifications for appointment to the federal
bench? And why should the fact that Solomon "rep-
resents the principles and spirit" of the New and Fair Deals
be a main consideration for a judge supposed to represent
all the people and administer equality before the law with
justice to all?

The brave new democratic leadership in Oregon is cer-
tainly leading the party to the Sweetland of decadence,
if not to the promised land.

A Bureau Holds the Decision

If Salam intends to keep a United Air Lines connection
here, the city will have to fight to do it.

The question of whether West Coast Airlines, a feeder
service, replaces United at McNary field may develop into
a question of how much Salem wants the Mainliner ser-
vice. The Civil Aeronautics board will have the final say.

United's assistant to the president of the company
indicates that the transcontinental line will cooperate in
supplying facts and figures which the board will need to
arrive at a decision. This guarded statement fails to in-
dicate one way or another how hard United Air Lines will
work to hold its service here. It is disappointing that
United didn't come out with a response that indicated a
determination to maintain a link in Salem with the trans-
continental Mainliner service.

That leaves the fighting to be done by the city itself.

It should be repeated that there is no apparent objection
to West Coast Airlines establishing an operations base
here. There is a definite objection, however, to having
the United connection cut.

The state capital and second city of Oregon would be
given a setback if it were deprived of a main line air ser-
vice. Substitution of a feeder service only would be a slap
in the face to the city's development and position. Salem
deserves top service with a link to the nation-wide system
which United Air Lines has.

It is up to the city to impress United Air Lines manage-
ment with the expanding local aid service at McNary field
and the future for Salem. This should become a high
priority job for the Chamber of Commerce.

Then the Civil Aeronautics Board should be supplied
with all necessary data. Salem's case is a good one—well
worth fighting for.

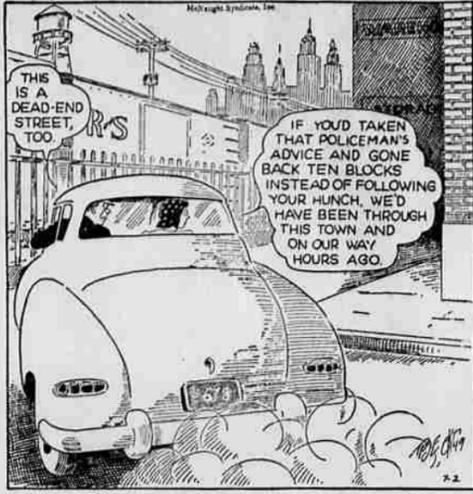
It is an interesting sidelight that the case should come
up at this time.

The life and death power of a federal governmental
body, such as the CAB, is all too clear in this matter. If
one projects the thought a little further, the similar
power and influence on local affairs of a Columbia Valley
Administration is plainly seen.

The present airline question is a reminder of how a fed-
eral bureau reaches into a community and makes a deci-
sion that might hinder development of that community.
All the city can do is to fight for its case and leave the
decision to the bureau.

BY BECK

Husbands



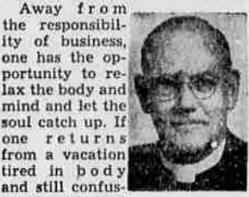
THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

We Must Not Forget God
When We Go Vacationing

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

I believe in vacations for everyone. One's best work cannot be
done without a period away from the usual places, and from
the familiar faces about the office or about one's work.



Rev. George H. Swift

Away from the responsibility of business, one has the op-
portunity to relax the body and mind and let the soul catch up. If
one returns from a vacation tired in body and still confused
in mind and still confused in spirit, he might as well have stayed on the job.

The great Prophet Elijah once enjoyed a vacation by a flow-
ing brook. This retreat by the mountain brook gave Elijah not
only renewed physical health, but it clarified his thinking, and
lifted his soul to communion with God, and enabled him to
plan carefully his future course.

Even this prophet of God, Eli-
jah, had to face reality just as we do. When our money runs
out, our vacation must end. Eli-
jah's vacation ended when the
brook on which he depended for
one of his greatest physical
needs dried up. He had to move
on to where there was water to
drink.

Our religious enthusiasm
should not blind us to the fact

that we do live in a material
world, and we must have sus-
tenance. No matter how secure
we may feel, or how sure our
future may seem to be, the brook
upon which we depend may dry
up, and unless we are prepared
spiritually for the jolt, it can be
a very bitter experience.

Our brook of material pros-
perity may dry up, or the brook
of health may fall, or a member
of the family may be taken a-
way! Without a strong spiritual
foundation upon which to stand
in times of adversity, the strain
may be almost too great to bear.

When our blessings—which
we have come to believe are
ours by right rather than by
God's special favor—are taken
away, we may cry out in an-
guish of soul, "Why has God
done this to me!" It requires a
strong faith and stalwart spirit
to say sincerely through tears,
"The Lord gave and the Lord
hath taken away, blessed be the
name of the Lord."

When we feel worn out in body
and mind we should remember
that we have a soul, too, which
may need strengthening and re-
freshing. We must not forget
God when we are vacationing.

Things Happen to Louis Sasek

Seattle, July 2 (AP)—Things seem to have a habit of happening
to Louis Sasek.

The 27-year-old ex-Bataan death marcher, who spent six
years in a Japanese prison camp, recently took a job with
a sewer construction outfit.

Mrs. Jill Erickson, a nurse and a neighbor, recounted:
"One day a ladder broke under him. Then they hit a gas
main and he was one of the men gassed. And he's only been
on the job a week or two."

Thursday he and his misfortunes were topped, literally,
when he was buried alive under an avalanche of dirt on a
sewer construction job.

Fast rescue work by fellow workmen and firemen saved
him.

SIPS FOR SUPPER

Surprise

By DON UPJOHN

Appointment of Rex Kimmell as circuit judge came as quite
a surprise to a lot of folk around here. Perhaps it was appropriate
to the holiday season as it exploded like a firecracker in the
ears of many.



Don Upjohn

In fact, it must have been that way in the edi-
torial rooms of the local morn-
ing paper which ran a headline
saying "Rex Kimmell appointed
circuit judge 25 added to Salem
fire force." But we doubt if it is that explosive.
Rex will bring a wealth of ex-
perience from legal interpreta-
tions in the attorney general's
office which should hold him
in good stead in the numerous
cases filed in circuit court here
involving state constitutional
questions and vital legislation
affecting state activities. In
fact this is the jurisdiction
which handles all such cases
and the governor may have had
such thought in mind, no doubt,
when he selected his appointee.
A number of high-class and
very able attorneys were men-
tioned as possible candidates for
the appointment. But one
could be selected. There is no
need to worry but what the new
judge will give an able account
of himself.

His Thumb on the Scales
Independence—Becoming a
grandfather must be quite a
strain. When Tom Smith, local
grocer, joyously told the news
heard.

There's a Reason for Everything

Port Orchard, Wash. (AP)—A Westpark housewife posted
25 bond in justice court here on charges of swimming in
the nude with three navy enlisted men.
She explained to an arresting deputy:
"The water was warm."

173 YEARS AGO MONDAY

Declaration of Independence
Proclaimed July 4, 1776

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary
for one people to dissolve the political bands which have
connected them with another, and to assume, among the
powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which
the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a
decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they
should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are
created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator
with certain unalienable rights; that among these are
life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure
these rights, governments are instituted among men, de-
riving their just powers from the consent of the governed;
that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive
of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to
abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its
foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers
in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect
their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate
that governments long established should not be changed
for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all expe-
rience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer,
while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by
abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But
when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing
invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them
under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty,
to throw off such government, and to provide new guards
for their future security. Such has been the patient suffer-
ance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which
constrains them to alter their former systems of govern-
ment. The history of the present king of Great Britain
is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having
in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny
over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to
a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and
necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate
and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation,
till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he
has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation
of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish
the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable
to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual,
uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public
records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance
with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing,
with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause
others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable
of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their
exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all
the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states;
for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of for-
eigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration
hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his
assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure
of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither
swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their sub-
stance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies,
without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of and
superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction
foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws;
giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for
any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of
these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended
offenses;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbor-
ing province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and
enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example
and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into
these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable
laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves
invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of
his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns,
and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mer-
cenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny,
already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely
paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the
head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the
high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the
executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves
by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has en-
deavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merci-
less Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an un-
distinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for
redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated peti-
tions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince,
whose character is thus marked by every act which may
define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British
brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of
attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable
jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the cir-
cumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have
appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we
have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred,
to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably inter-
rupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have
been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We
must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces
our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of
mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friend.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of
America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the
Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our in-
tentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good
people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that
these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free
and independent states; that they are absolved from all
alliance to the British crown, and that all political
connection between them and the state of Great Britain is,
and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and
independent states, they have full power to levy war, con-
clude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to
do all other acts and things which independent states
may of right do. And for the support of this declaration,
with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence,
we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes,
and our sacred honor.

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



Send your "Odds" questions on any subject to "The Wizard
of Odds," care of the Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Johnson Quietly Trims
70-Group Air Force

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—A few months ago any move to scale down the
70-group air force would have brought howls of anguish from
congress and certain air force advocates.

But it is indicative of the improved harmony slowly settling
down over the three warring armed services, that Secretary of
Defense Johnson has quietly de-
creased a 48-group air force—and
it did not cause a ripple.

Johnson first
broke the news
to the joint
chiefs of staff,
in an off-the-
record session.

Briefly and
succinctly he ex-
plained that the
original 70-
group force had
been based on
using the B-50
and the B-29,

which were cheaper planes and
which the joint chiefs of staff
now had declared outmoded, in
favor of the B-36. But the B-36,
Johnson continued, is a much
more expensive plane, and to
build 70 air groups around it
would send the military budget
from \$14,780,000,000 up to \$17-
000,000,000.

Furthermore, Johnson said
that building two more B-36's
now would probably mean they
would be out-of-date two or
three years hence. Therefore, he
proposed spreading the build-
ing program over a longer per-
iod.

Finally, he pointed out that,
if war should come, production
could be speeded up in a rela-
tively short time.

Johnson's presentation was a
brief, to the point and positive.
He left no doubt in the minds of
the military men who listened
to him that he had made up his
mind.

Note—Later that day Johnson
made the same presentation to
a secret session of the senate
armed services committee. They
also accepted the plan without
argument. Some experts, inci-
dentally, figure the proposed 48
groups at 54 groups.

Note 1—Perhaps the solution
for FBI files is to have two sets:
(1) Strictly confidential and
containing unchecked data nev-
er to be made public. (2) A set
of evaluated files, containing
carefully checked data, known
to be true, which could be pro-
duced in court.

Note 2—On another point,
Hoover says: "Some of my
friends in congress think they
are flattering me by proposing
that the FBI be constituted as a
separate agency. I do not agree.
The FBI is an investigating a-
gency for the justice department,
which is the prosecuting agency.
The two must work together,
and thus cannot be divorced.

GETTING JOHNSON
Secretary of Defense Johnson
doesn't make a habit of giving
his private phone number to
ladies, but he made an exception
recently with Alice Johnson of
the Seattle Times.

Because Alice did a take-off
on the new defense chief at a
women's press party, he jokingly
gave her his private number at
the Pentagon building.

A few weeks later, Alice need-
ed to confirm a story in a hurry
and dialed the secret number.
The secretary of defense an-
swered personally.

"How the hell did you get the
number?" he thundered.

Miss Johnson reminded secre-
tary Johnson that he himself had
given it to her.

He laughed, apologized, and
told her to call him any time.

DIPLOMATIC POUCH
The British are hopping mad
at Chairman Lillenthal of the
atomic energy commission for
refusing to inform them of the
latest A-bomb information, since
they helped develop it. But Lil-
lenthal is keeping the most sen-
sational inventions close to his
chest for fear of leaks to the
Russians.

Pan American Airways plans
to cut the round-trip cost of a
plane flight to London from
\$750 to \$440 this fall following
its merger with American over-
seas airlines, bringing the cost
of over-the-ocean plane travel
to an all-time low.

Two years before the expose
of Maj. Gen. Benny Meyers in
(Copyright 1949)

Police Picked the Wrong Guy
Kansas City (AP)—Police have lost one of their favorite
speed-trap hideouts here—parkway shrubbery in a 20-mile-
an-hour zone.

They jumped out from behind it and stopped John War-
rington, park maintenance superintendent.

Warrington told them if they didn't stop hiding behind it
he was going to have the shrubbery cut down.

Yesterday it was uprooted. Park Superintendent J. V.
Lewis gave this explanation:
"A traffic hazard."