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Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, November 1, 1949

Let Henry Kaiser Do It

Henry J. Kaiser continues to be the "white haired boy"
in getting taxpayers' money from the federal government
under the Truman administration as he was under the
Roosevelt regime when he seemed to have a back-door en-
trance, when denied the front door, and got what he was
after. Two weeks or so ago he got a \$34,400,000 loan from
the Reconstruction Finance corporation to finance next
year's auto production for the Kaiser-Frazier corporation.
Last week he applied for an additional \$15,000,000 for the
same purpose, and got it making a total of \$44,400,000 to
keep the enterprise afloat.

This \$44,400,000 is only a small portion of the federal
loans made to Kaiser enterprises. So far he has got \$192-
400,000 credit from the government. Of this the RFC also
has a loan of \$88,000,000 on the Fontana steel plant.

Other government agencies made the other loans. They
include a \$15,000,000 war assets administration mortgage
on the Kaiser blast furnace plant; a \$30,000,000 loan on the
Permanente aluminum plant and its aluminum stockpile
which the government is buying, and a \$15,000,000 WAA
mortgage on the Willow Run auto plant and equipment
operated by Kaiser-Frazier.

As defined by an RFC commissioner, a Detroit banker,
these Kaiser debts represent undertakings to put war-built
plants to peace time use, and are backed by collateral and
liens on property. The object of the loans is to create new
production and payrolls. Incidentally probably to provide
competition against monopoly, at least in the aluminum
field for RFC loans include \$39,250,000 to the Reynolds
Metals corporation.

These RFC loans are defended as the only kind that can
be made under its charter, which stipulates loans must be
made only to concerns which cannot be obtained elsewhere,
and banks cannot tie-up themselves with slow loans. The
RFC can extend credit for 8 or 10 years and banks cannot
take the risk, and in 17 years of operation RFC losses have
been little more than those of commercial banks.

Other big RFC loans include the McLouth Steel corpora-
tion, Detroit, \$10,500,000; Carthage Hydrocol, \$18,500-
000; Ketchikan Pulp and Paper company, \$16,000,000;
Pictasweet Foods, Inc., \$8,000,000, but none are on the big
scale of Kaiser's. These loans are the direct result of high
taxation that has shut off the flow of risk money.

But why in a time of deficit spending should the tax-
payers' money be used for building up government financed
enterprises with government not only furnishing the
plants but the capital, against the taxpaying industries?
And why should not the government, for the same reason it
is financing the big fellows, use a fraction of the money to
finance the utilization by small industries of the numerous
other idle war-built plants, like that of the Salem alumina
plant for making needed fertilizer?

As long as Kaiser can get federal money so handily, why
does not the Salem Chamber of Commerce try and induce
him to operate the Salem plant which can be made a very
profitable enterprise for both himself and the community?

An Oregon Freedom Train?

Last year the colorful Freedom Train visited Salem as
it did the other communities of the nation. The train
brought to the people the historic documents of freedom
and of great significance to the nation's progress. People
who never would have had a chance to visit Washington,
D.C., to see the documents in their usual resting places
were given track-side views.

Now New York state has come forward with its Free-
dom Train. In this special Empire state exhibition are 89
documents illustrating New York's contribution to the
growth and development of the basic liberties that com-
pose the American heritage.

Although New York may be a long distance from Ore-
gon, the list of documents on the train contains some in-
teresting recollections of history. Included are these:
Dutch grant of religious liberty to the English in New Am-
sterdam; the "Flushing Remonstrance" of 1659, protest-
ing persecution of the Quakers; the story of John Peter
Zenger's fight for freedom of the press; and New York
state's ratification of the constitution.

Perhaps one of these days the people of Oregon will put
together the documents of this state's impressive history.

The list could pretty well outline the achievements of
the state through the years. Perhaps an Oregon Freedom
Train might not result, but some kind of exhibit might
make the circuit of the state so the people in all sections
could have a better idea of what recorded events have been
significant in the building of Oregon.

Boy Pianist, 6, Writes Music

Miami, Fla. (AP)—Miami has come up with a six-year-old
accomplished pianist who already is composing his own mu-
sic.

Jody Butte, who has been taking lessons for a year, is one
of several youngsters entered in the contest to select Greater
Miami's outstanding boy and girl for 1949.

Jody already has taken a fling at this business called show
business. He played one of his compositions, "The Train,"
over a Miami radio station.

Baby Is Hefty Weight Lifter

Burlington, Vt. (AP)—Little Paul Thomas Wrenn, aged 26
months, prefers the title "hard-rock" to names of endear-
ment. He went into training at the age of 18 months.

He can now lift a 22 1/2-pound weight up from the ground
over his head and hold it there for several minutes.

Much of his achievement can be credited to his grand-
father, Paul Simpson, 44, who is reputed to have outrun a
horse in a race from Burlington to Kinston, a distance of
about 140 miles.

Ought to Be Good Now

Cleveland, O. (AP)—Neal McLaughlin of Cleveland is going
to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to dig up a barrel of whiskey he
buried in a peat bog.

"By now, my whiskey should be aged," he said.
He buried it when traders were having trouble with the
government about trading with the Indians, fifty years ago.

BY BECK

A Dog's Life



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Jim Tells 'Em

BY DON UPJOHN

Jim McGilchrist, the widely known capital guide, who has
probably talked to more tourists than any other man in the state,
and had more things about Oregon to tell 'em than could be dreamed
up by the ordinary citizen, leaves no stone unturned to have the
visitors go back to their respective homes with a very respectful



Don Upjohn

feeling for the wonders of our
great state. As an instance, a
day or two ago a party of tour-
ists from California and Illi-
nois was being conducted
through the building and they
commented on the unusually
fine weather that they were
enjoying while here. "Is this
the normal thing at this time of
the year?" one of them asked Jim.
Without batting an eye the scion
of the McGilchrist clan opined
that this isn't exactly normal
for this time of the year. "As
a matter of fact," opined Jim,
"it's considerably colder than
normal right now, but otherwise
it's about the usual." For this
we vote him the medal as being
something or other for the week.

Our host of pigeon fancying
friends hereabout no doubt will
be sad to hear that Kaiser, the
world's most famous carrier
pigeon, is dead. According to the
dispatches he died last night at
the age of 32, which would have
been about equivalent to 160
years in terms of human life. He
was found by American dough-
boys in 1918 in a front line
trench in France, later brought
to America for breeding pur-
poses and lived to train his great-
grandchildren during
World War II and kept right on

siring new generations. He out-
lived seven wives and many of
his 75 squabs. We are glad to
furnish these facts for the in-
formation of the rabid pigeon
fanciers hereabouts who hear
talking occasionally among them-
selves and from their conversa-
tion each one of them has raised
the greatest carrier pigeon who
ever flew across a mountain.

Out at Four Corners members
of the business men's club there
have taken an oath not to shave
until Saturday morning so if
about Friday you happen to be
driving through this prosperous
suburb and see a lot of chaps
walking around who look like
bandits have no fear. They are
all tame and gentle. They are
just advertising the second an-
nual firemen's ball to be held at
the community hall there Satur-
day night. We understand they
will be shaved for the big event.

Unless there are a whale of
a lot of youngsters with cast-
iron stomachs in town there
should be a lot of juvenile tum-
maches today. From the con-
tents of some trick or treat
sacks we peeked into last even-
ing the outlook was dubious.
But the payoff was one little
chump whose sack was virtually
empty. When we commiserated
over his bad luck he didn't seem
worried. "I get as much as any-
body," he said "but just eat it
as fast as I get it."

Call the Roll on Polls

New York (AP)—Shades of last year's presidential election
upset!

The Rockefeller foundation has given Columbia university
\$7,000 to investigate the reliability of public opinion polls.
The university bureau of applied social research will con-

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Life and Death Drama
Caught in Color by Television

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Watching a surgeon rescue a dying woman from
the tentacles of cancer is an unforgettable sight.
I had this experience over the week-end along with a number
of newsmen and 1,000 doctors invited to the demonstration by
the American Cancer Society.



Hal Boyle

It was done by
television, using a color
process developed
by the Colum-
bia broad-
casting system.
And it proved
whatever the
immediate com-
mercial future
of color televi-
sion may be—
that this form
of video already
is of value in
teaching surgical
techniques.

The viewing screens were set
up in the Billmore hotel. The
television camera itself was 25
blocks away, trained on an op-
erating table in Memorial hospi-
tal.

"This is in no sense a cure,"
explained Dr. Brunschwig. "Her
case is hopeless. Radiation has
failed. She is in pain, and this
operation will relieve that."

He spoke through a micro-
phone attached to his throat.
The camera showed only his
hands and the patient's abdomen
as he swiftly made his incision.

Opening the body cavity, he
discovered the malignant tumor
had spread through most of the
woman's lower organs. The tis-
sues stood out in clear relief un-
der color television. But when-
ever the camera switched back
to black-and-white, they came
almost indistinguishable.

Quickly, cutting here, putting
clamps there, he freed the ma-
lignant mass. Its size drew a
gasp from the audience. To re-
move it, the surgeon had to take
out the cervix, bladder, and part
of the colon and intestine.

"Now we have taken out all
the tumorous tissue visible to
the naked eye," said Dr. Brun-
schwig. His inference was clear
—there were other malignant
areas impossible to reach with
the knife. The blue-black can-
cer spots on the excised organs
showed clearly on the screen.

"There is some question as to
whether radical operations of
this nature are worthwhile," the
surgeon said, calmly, as he sew-
ed up the severed blood vessels.

"But we learned something
from them. And some patients
have lived more than two years
—are still alive—after such op-
erations."

"The patient is relieved of
pain and restored to usefulness
—for a time at least. In any case
we don't philosophize about it
too much. We do for each in-
dividual what we can."

And the picture faded from
the screen as the surgeon went
about the routine task of sewing
up his patient.

Later that day I sat before
another TV set and watched Notre
Dame sink the navy at football,
40 to 0. It's an eerie thing—tel-
evision, catching a life and
death drama in the morning,
football in the afternoon.

All through the game I kept
thinking of the unknown lady
in the hospital, who can't live
very long but at least won't hurt
for a while.

I wonder what she will do
with the time she has left?

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Navy Has Been Building to
Let-Down for Past 50 Years

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—To understand why Secretary of the Navy Mat-
thews had to discipline Adm. Louis Denfeld—whom this column
has consistently praised—you have to understand what has gone
on in the navy for a long period of time.

Over the 50-year period beginning with Teddy Roosevelt, the

admirals have
led almost a
charmed life.
They had be-
hind them the
personal glam-
our and publi-
cized support
of those two
dynamic
presidents—
Teddy and FDR
—plus the se-
cret but pow-
erful support
of Bethlehem
Steel, U.S. Steel,
Westinghouse
Electric and
other big cor-
porations whose
business flour-
ished from
building battleships.



Drew Pearson

The only two presidents who
bucked the navy in that period
—Coolidge and Hoover—faced
an admirals' revolt not unlike
that of today, aided and abetted
by the big steel and ship-build-
ing companies.

Greatest heyday of the ad-
mirals came under Franklin Roo-
sevelt. They have never got over
this, and Secretary Matthews is
now reaping the consequences.

FDR appointed as his sec-
retary of the navy Claude Swan-
son, a delightful and aging ex-
 Senator from Virginia who knew
little about the navy. Swanson
died in office after letting
Roosevelt and the admirals run
the show. His successor was
Charles Edison, son of the late
great inventor, Thomas A. Edi-
son.

Edison knew the Navy
The new secretary had operat-
ed a big industrial firm, under-
stood construction technicalities,
and immediately got in the ad-
mirals' hair.

By this time, FDR had divert-
ed a good many hundreds of mil-
lions from public works admin-
istration funds to build war-
ships. And, although congress
howled, this was probably a
good thing—in view of impend-
ing war. Certainly it would
have been a good thing if the
admirals had not insisted on
building so many battleships but
had built a few more escort ves-
sels and anti-submarine craft.

This was where Secretary
Edison and the top navy brass
had their first big clash. Edison
went out to Pearl Harbor and
dared to criticize. He told the
admirals that duty at Pearl Har-
bor did not mean spending all
the time on the beach at Wai-
kiki, and that the first thing they
had to do was get their fuel-oil
tanks underground. He remind-
ed them that Pearl Harbor might
be attacked and these tanks
made beautiful targets.

Even more important, Edison
told the admirals to clear off the
superstructures of their battle-
ships. The next war, he said,
would be an air war; and battle-
ships would have to fire straight
up in the air, not broadside.
Therefore, they couldn't be in
the position of firing at their
own crow's nests. The super-
structures would have to come
down.

Top-Heavy Destroyer

About this time, Edison also
caught the admirals lousing up
the new destroyers built with
PWA funds. He found that out
of 28 new destroyers, 20 were
so top-heavy that extra weight
had to be added to the keels to
keep them from turning turtle
in the water. In addition, the
deck plates on three destroyers
buckled in only a "moderately
rolling sea." Furthermore, be-
cause the navy still insisted on
using rivets, millions of defect-
ive rivets had to be replaced.

Edison not only discovered
these facts but also learned that
three of the private shipyards
building the destroyers feared
the center of gravity was too
high and warned the admirals
in advance. They even offered
to submit the center-of-gravity
test to Gibbs and Cox, expert
ship-design agents. But the ad-
mirals refused.

Secretary Edison also discov-
ered that these errors were
chiefly due to the fact that the
chief of naval construction,
Adm. William G. Dubose, was
at loggerheads with Adm. Harold
G. Bowen, the chief of naval en-
gineering. So he shifted them
both.

Edison Eased Out

By this time the top brass who
had been running the navy de-
partment in the past were really
seething. And they took their
complaint to their best friend—
Franklin D. Roosevelt, who,
ever since he had been assistant
secretary of the navy, believed
the admirals could do no wrong.

So FDR called in Charley
Edison, told him the democratic
party needed a good man to run
for governor of New Jersey and
that he, Edison, was just the
man. Furthermore, Roosevelt
said he needed a republican in
the cabinet to further his bipar-
tisan war policy.

That was how Edison got out
of the admirals' hair to become
governor of New Jersey, and
how Frank Knox, former GOP
candidate for vice president, be-
came secretary of the navy.

Frank Knox Liked Admirals
Frank Knox was an easy-
going ex-newspaper publisher
who loved the navy, enjoyed
the polish and precision of
things nautical, but who also
was dead serious about his con-
tribution toward winning the
war.

At first Knox and the ad-
mirals got along beautifully. The
new secretary didn't know too
much about the navy, let the
admirals have free rein. But
gradually, as Knox began to
learn what it was all about, he
began to realize that it was
Franklin D. Roosevelt and the
admirals who really ran things.

Adm. Ernest King, then chief
of naval operations, did not
hesitate to go over Knox's head
to reverse his civilian chief.

Finally, Knox found that a
wing of the navy department
had been roped off, with a
marine sentry at the door from
which all civilians, including
himself, were barred. This was
where all war orders and naval
strategy were drafted.

Knox, a good sport, used to
complain half humorously to his
friends about the fact that he
couldn't walk into all parts of
the navy department. But he
never rowed publicly with ei-
ther the admirals or FDR. How-
ever, when, still in office, he
died, he knew he was no more
secretary of the navy in actual
fact than had been Claude
Swanson, who died in office be-
fore him.

(Editor's note—Another Drew
Pearson column on the battle
over civilian control of the navy
will follow soon.)

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BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

France Heads for Election
De Gaullists Hope to Win

By DeWitt MacKENZIE

France again has a cabinet after her longest political crisis in
half a century—three weeks—but the fundamentals which pro-
duced the crisis remain to harass the new government and make
its tenure of life a matter of doubt.

Another crisis is almost inevitable and this is likely to pre-
cipitate a general election.

This can be an epochal af-
fair, for in the background
stands the imposing six-foot-
two figure of General Charles
De Gaulle, who has been im-
pudently advocat-
ing a show-down. This famous war-



DeWitt MacKenzie

time leader of the Free French
believes the time has arrived
when his rightist party—"rally
of the French people" can win
control of parliament.

Then what?
There are many who charge
that De Gaulle aims at dictat-
orship—a claim which he em-
phatically denies. However, he
does project a new constitution
which would give the chief executive
greater powers. Naturally he
would be that chief executive.

The new cabinet has been
formed by the internationally
known Georges Bidault. He is
the 50-year-old leader of the
Popular Republican Movement,
better known as the "MRP." Bi-
dault was head of the wartime
resistance in France and was
provisional president premier
from June to December, 1946.
He also served a long time as
foreign minister.

Bidault's cabinet, like that of
his predecessors, is a coalition
affair built from the center par-
ties. There is in France a multi-
plicity of political parties, and
therein lies the weakness of Bi-
dault's cabinet.

It will take only a moderate
shifting of his support to throw
the advantage to the opposition.
That of course would be true of
any similar government.

Moreover, Bidault's program
is virtually the same as that of-
fered by Socialist Jules Moch
and Radical Socialist (conserva-
tive) Rene Mayer, both of whom
failed to form a government
prior to Bidault's attempt.

The new premier, like Moch
and Mayer, is pledged to provide
a cost-of-living bonus for the
lowest paid workers. It was a
dispute over the hot question of
wages which caused the down-
fall of the previous government.

Otherwise Bidault will launch
his ship under conditions almost
identical with his immediate
predecessor—Premier Queuille.

He will have the same haz-
ards, and those include all the
economic difficulties with which
Europe is struggling. One of
these is the increase in food
prices which brought the de-
mand for higher wages.

So, taking it all in all, while
Bidault is one of France's out-
standing statesmen and political
leaders, it will be no surprise if
his government proves to be an
ephemeral affair. In fact, it will
be surprising if it isn't.

OPEN FORUM

In Defense of Pearson's Dodger

To the Editor: Nearly twenty years ago Andy Burk defeated
a GOP long-timer for the office of sheriff in Marion county,
and the republicans have never forgiven him.

In the last election another presumptuous democrat, Mike
Elliott, did the same thing in Portland, and is now recalled for
the pretended reason that he
over-stated his qualifications in
his campaign (as though no re-
publican ever did that) . . .

The old GOPsters are very
sensitive. They just can't stand
it to see a democrat at the "hap-
py family" table.

And now this feeling has
reached the sacrosanct upper
circle where another democrat,
Walter Pearson, had the temer-
ity to get himself elected state
treasurer and therefore a mem-
ber of the state board of control.

During the summer he had
10,000 financial statements
printed showing where the
state's money goes, illustrated

A. M. CHURCH
1400 N. Sumner, Salem

Capital Journal Among 100 Papers

To the Editor: May I congratulate you on being one of the
100 best newspapers in the U. S. A. Therefore, one of the best
in the world. I think you are worthy, and the next 25 years
should see you with a circulation of 75,000.

DAVID J. FERGUSON, D.D.
Mill City