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4— Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, December 28, 1949

Will the Capitol Zone Be Protected?

Will Salem have the finest group of state capitol build-
ings in the nation or will the capitol group be but a bunch
of buildings in one particular location?

That question can and must be answered in the next 18
months. The answer will come from both the state of Ore-
gon and the city of Salem.

As for the state itself, the capitol planning group has
offered the basic outlines of a plan that could result in
the finest group of state buildings in the country. It
would result in governmental structures as beautiful in
layout as in Washington, D.C.

Mayor Elfstrom of Salem has questioned the layout as
suggested by the capitol planning group. His objections
fall into four categories: First, traffic; second, property
purchasing; third, area involved; and fourth, "fringe"
zoning.

Elfstrom's first objection has merit. The capitol zone,
which has been proposed to extend north in the next 50 to
75 years to D street, could offer a block to east-west traffic
in a city already traffic-happy. But that traffic problem
need not call for the abandonment of the capitol group
plan. Ways to work traffic freely through the capitol
zone should not be too difficult to devise.

As for the second concern, property purchasing, the
Capital Journal raised this point last week. Property own-
ers in the proposed zone are entitled to have assurance
from the state that their property will be purchased on a
scheduled basis at a fair price. In fact, such a program
of property buying could be worked out on a block by
block program, with the lots being rented back to the
present owners at a reasonable figure. So, considering point
two raised by Mayor Elfstrom, the problem of property
purchase should not be baffling enough to overcome. Thus
it should not act as a hindrance to development of the zone
to D street.

Elfstrom's third point, area involved, is the point on
which either Oregon will have the greatest capitol group
or just an average layout of buildings.

If the zone is extended two blocks wide north from the
present capitol building to D street, Oregon will have a
governmental layout that will be the marvel of all.

If the zone is stopped at Center street and then spread
in all directions around the growing group of buildings,
the state will not get its money's worth in beauty or effec-
tiveness. The buildings in the course of time would be
dumped here and there. Blocks of such structures would
be more detrimental to business development since the
spread-out area would be so deep in depth as not to be
penetrated by ordinary persons going their daily ways.

A two-block wide group of buildings, open as they would
be in layout, need not be a barrier to east-west movement
if traffic is permitted to pass through in some reasonable
manner. If the buildings are permitted to expand north-
ward, as proposed, the people of the state will be proud of
the development. If the buildings are permitted to be
built here and there, no one will care much what results.

The fourth point raised by Elfstrom, that of the
"fringe" area, is the most controversial without real reason.
The effort and energy spent in discussing the
"fringe" zoning should be spent in protecting the area in-
volved, mentioned in point three above. Elfstrom has
proposed that the "fringe" area, that area which surrounds
the capitol group, be changed to permit properties to be
beautified and devoted to uses not objectionable to the
capitol vista. If the area involved is to be sprawled all
over, there is hardly any point in bothering with this
"fringe" zoning. If the capitol zone is to be protected and
expanded northward, then Elfstrom's proposal sounds reason-
able. However, passing on applications would have to be
done by both the state and city planning commissions.

Elfstrom's objections should not block extension of the
proposed capitol zone. However, the points he raises
should be cleared up in a reasonable time by the state so as
to assure proper development of future buildings. The
urgency of a decision is pointed by the application for a
seven-story apartment house in the heart of the proposed
zone.

The Stork Ends Suspense

For nearly a year now the yellow press, the Hearst
papers and the tabloids have been exploding frequently in
headlines over the "romance" of 31-year-old Rita Hayworth,
the "glamorous red-headed movie star" and Prince Aly
Khan, the playboy Indian prince, son of the fabulously
wealthy Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the Ismaili Moham-
medan religious sect.

For months the film actress and the prince traveled
about Europe together with voluminous daily newspaper
reports cabled to the press of the world. Rita secured a
divorce from Orson Welles in 1948, but her prince did not get
his divorce until last spring, and the couple were married
last May 27 on the French Riviera in a fanfare of publicity.
Shortly after there were daily reports that the stork was
hovering over Rita, but it was December 28 before the
stork delivered almost a Christmas baby—but not born in a
manger.

What a commercialized build-up for Rita's next movie—
if she decides to return to the stage! Packed houses all
over the world are insured to the best advertised actress of
the time. It is hoped that the flood of publicity will ebb,
but there is little chance of it. So be prepared for the
worst.

And another glamorous Hollywood actress is sharing the
spotlight of romance. Ingrid Bergman's romance with an
Italian producer has been featured for the past six months,
despite the fact that her husband has refused a divorce,
and the stork is said to be hovering over the stage beauty.
Whether true or not, record attendance is assured the new
movie.

Meantime almost daily the elopement and marriage of
many times divorced Hollywood actors and actresses are
announced—which speaks louder than words of the movie
moral code, for marriage has ceased to be a holy sacrament
but simply another adventure in romance to be cashed in
on.

BY BECK
Such Is Life



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Fleeting Fame

By DON UPJOHN

Fame is surely a transient thing, glory but a bubble and in
these days of headlines a chap is a big guy one minute and for-
gotten the next. Of course, foregoing divagations express no new
philosophy but never have we seen it more completely exem-
plified than the past few days. On purpose we've kept an ear open
yesterday and today listening for some refer-
ence to the name of the chap
which was on everybody's lips
no longer ago than last Satur-
day and not once have we heard
it mentioned. And this could
not have happened to a nicer
guy. The forgotten man we re-
fer to this time, of course, is
none other than old Santa him-
self. And when one thinks that
it was such a few days ago he
unburdened himself for the ben-
efit of mankind. We suggest next
year he go on a strike and give
nothing to anybody. That way
he'll get himself talked about
for the rest of the year. Maybe
somebody should get up a ben-
efit for old Santa, a boxing show
or basketball tournament or
something. It's a darned shame
the way they've done him before
he's hardly had time to get back
home.



Don Upjohn

There'd be a loud rap at the
door and when the occupants
took a look around, there would
be the tree but the donor had
slipped away into the darkness.
But somebody caught the old
Christmas sprite at it this year.
It turned out to be Sam Board-
man, head of the state park ser-
vice. We always figured Sam
was concealing something behind
that placed countenance but did
not know it had anything to do
with deeds done after dark.

So it's a little girl for Rita
and Aly. We can't help but wish
her well but can't envy her
much.

The postoffice department
plans to issue two new com-
memorative stamps during the
next month, one in honor of the
nation's bankers, the other as a
memorial tribute to the late
Samuel Gompers which, of
course, is intended as a testi-
monial to labor. Unquestionably
Samuel Gompers was the great-
est figure in the history of the
movement for organized labor
and built the groundwork for
the structure which has reared
itself so high in the affairs of
politics and economical affairs
generally. There can't be much
complaint about the selection of
Gompers for this honor. It is
to be hoped, however, that it
doesn't lead sooner or later to
the appearance of John L. Lewis
and his eyebrows on some fu-
ture commemorative.

Caught in the Act

Incidentally we received a
note from a lady out D street
way telling of the quiet labors
of an unknown Santa for the
past 16 years or so. Folks around
about have been receiving mys-
terious Christmas trees left up
against their doors by somebody
who slipped around in the mid-
dle of the night and left 'em.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

U. S. Assistance, Influence
Cut Out of Czech Teachings

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

Before Christmas the communist controlled official radio of
Czechoslovakia urged mothers to buy their children yuletide
books which "emphasize the class conflict," the life stories of
Lenin and Stalin being highly recommended.
This epitomizes the most amazing mass educational drive of his-
tory.

It is an offensive being wag-
ed not only in
Czechoslovakia
but in Russia
and in all her
satellites. It
includes all classes
of the popula-
tion, but is
centered large-
ly in the young,
on the basis that
if you catch them early, and
don't let them hear anything but
the Red viewpoint, they will be
faithful followers.

This development is in line
with a statement made nearly a
year ago by the United States of-
fice of education in Washington.
This accused Russia of using her
vast school system to poison
children's minds against the out-
side world.
The statement also said Rus-
sia was building a "perfectly
fantastic loyalty to Stalin and
the communist party" in the
young.

Since that time the Soviet
educational drive has been in-
tensified and coordinated. The
system employed is reminiscent
of that used by Hitler in build-
ing up his powerful youth move-
ment, but it is far more scien-
tific and efficiently worked.
But to get back to Czechoslo-
vakia, which was one of the most
independent and liberty loving
of Europe's small countries;
early in the drive in that coun-
try the communists emphasized
the Slavic debt, that is, what the
country owed to Russia and to
Stalin.

The portrait of Stalin appear-
ed in school rooms along with
those of President Benes, Thomas
Masaryk (father of his coun-
try) and the crucifix.
With the death of Benes, his
pictures began to disappear.
There was no rush about this
cutting of ties. It was done
methodically.

In high schools and universi-
ties, there have been purges in
which anti-communist profes-
sors and students have been
tossed out. At the same time
there has been a rewriting of
school books. Old Christmas
stories and tales of national
heroes have been eliminated as
being bourgeois. In place of
these books there has been in-
troduced literature extolling the
worker.
American stories of western
pioneers, cowboys and Indians
had been popular in Czechoslo-
vakia. Now they are gone. His-
tory also has been rewritten to
play down any consequential
aid by the United States and
other western nations in the
war. The only aid came from
the Red army.
Thus Czechoslovak culture is
being rooted in Moscow. Even
the songs all glorify the Soviet
viewpoint and Stalin.
There's nothing parents can
do about this excepting try to
teach their children other things
secretly. Many parents are do-
ing this, and Christianity and
world history are being impar-
ted to the young.
This means, of course, that
there is strife between the par-
ents and the communist govern-
ment over the children. The
children are becoming members
of a class war to which the par-
ents don't belong, and so are,
in effect, being raised to be
the enemies of their parents. The
government's advantage is in-
creased by the fact that it con-
trols all wireless, all literature
and all motion pictures.
And what is going on in
Czechoslovakia is going on in all
the satellite countries. The es-
sential fact in this amazing de-
velopment is that education is
confined to one side of the story.
This highly efficient Soviet
project of educating the young-
sters isn't confined to Russia and
the satellites. The effort to
spread communism in other
countries is based in consider-
able degree on reaching the chil-
dren through teachers who have
been converted to communism.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
Pan American Expansion
Hurt by Marshall Plan

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Toward the end of the war, President Roosevelt
called in Juan Trippe, apple-cheeked president of Pan American
World Airways, and suggested that his airline start a chain of
hotels around the world.

Shortage of dollars was sure to be one of the great econom-
ic curses of the world after the war, FDR warn-
ed, and one way to spread dol-
lars abroad was through the
tourist trade. However, good
hotels were nec-
essary for the
tourists, which
was why Roose-
velt urged Pan
American Airways to go into
the hotel business.



Drew Pearson

As a result, Pan Am is build-
ing a chain of modern hotels—
or at least trying to build
them—in various parts of the
world. However, their biggest
handicap, believe it or not, is
the Marshall plan.

In Latin America, where the
Marshall plan does not operate,
the hotel program is going well.
But in Turkey, a country bless-
ed with a lot of Marshall plan
money, the ECA has actually
helped to stymie American en-
terprise.

What happened was that Pan
American, after lengthy negotia-
tions, worked out an agreement
with the Turkish government to
build and operate a hotel for
Turkey. The hotel was to be
financed with an export-import
bank loan at 4 per cent.

Just about this time, however,
an ECA expert came to Turkey
from Paris and recommended
that the hotel be built not by
American businessmen but by
Swiss or Belgians. (The ECA
expert once operated an Ameri-
can Express company office in
Switzerland where he clashed
with Pan American Airways).
Furthermore, he recommended
that ECA money be advanced
to the Swiss or Belgians to build
the hotel.

Since ECA money would
draw only 2 per cent interest,
naturally it looked a lot better
to the Turkish government than
export-import bank money at 4
per cent. So now the deal is
up in the air.

That is the way some ECA so-
called experts are undercutting
American business.

The American Legion's
Friendship Train of Toys to the
kids of Europe is really begin-
ning to roll.
If the veterans aren't care-
ful, they'll get so many toys that
Philadelphia's pier 38, from
which the toys are to be ship-
ped by CARE, will be swamped.

Not only the Legion but all
sorts of people all over the coun-
try are remembering that, while
food is better in Europe, toys
are scarce, and that it's Euro-
pe's children of today who are
either our friends or the sol-
diers of tomorrow.

In Virginia, for instance, dy-
namic Governor William Tuck
has issued a proclamation urg-
ing Virginians to get behind the
train of toys. "This program,"
said the governor, "is designed
to bring happiness to children,
is also planting seeds of faith,
trust, and good will in the fer-
tile young minds of Europe's chil-
dren."

The ministerial association of
Richmond wrote a letter to all
Protestant preachers asking them
to explain the toy program on
Christmas Sunday, while the
Catholic bishop of Richmond
and the rabbis of the city have
done the same. Richmond's po-
lice stations and firehouses are
serving as collection depots for
toys.

Two Denver Boys
Two boys from Denver, Colo.,
now in the cabinet, face one of
the oldest and most vigorous
feuds in the government.
It's over who is to control the
forest service—the agriculture
department or the interior de-
partment.

All during the Roosevelt ad-
ministration, this battle was
fought back and forth between
Secretary of the Interior Ickes
and Secretary of Agriculture
Wallace. It was the chief rea-
son for the bad blood between
them.
Ickes claimed that since his
interior department had control
of the national parks and the
public lands, it should also con-
trol the forests which are on
those lands. But Wallace claim-
ed that the forest service, for
years under agriculture, should
remain there. It did.

Now Charley Brannan, Secre-
tary of Agriculture, and Os-
car Chapman, new Secretary of
the Interior, face the same tug
of war. Both are old friends,
both from the same town, and
both helped each other up the
ladder of government.
Chapman helped Brannan get
his first job as assistant secre-
tary of agriculture. And later
when Brannan beat Chapman in-
to the cabinet, he, in turn, of-
fered to step aside if the presi-
dent had any objection to two
Denver men in his official fam-
ily.

Not only because of this old
friendship, but because both are
broad-gauged men, Chapman
and Brannan aren't likely to
get peeved at each other over
the forest service. Nevertheless,
the boys around them are al-
ready making faces.

Backstage With Bankers
Charming Johnny Hanes, one
of the nicest misfits to serve
under the New Deal, is now on
Wall Street where he fits in
better as a director of the Bank-
ers Trust company, Pan Ameri-
can Airways, and other big
corporations. In the confidential,
quiet of a Bankers Trust Direc-
tors' meeting recently, he
threatened to resign.
In fact, John got so terribly
wrought up that he demanded
an apology from Ralph Damon,
president of the Trans World
Airlines. Damon had stated that
Hanes had tried to exert finan-
cial pressure on TWA, through
the Bankers Trust, on behalf of
Pan American Airways, of which
Hanes is also a director.

Just why Hanes expected the
Bankers Trust to get an apology
out of TWA's Damon is hard to
understand. So far he hasn't
got it, and so far he hasn't re-
signed.

Italy's Al Capone
Premier De Gasperi has asked
the American embassy for ad-
vice on how to track down
Salvatore Giuliano, the Italian
Robin Hood who is terrorizing
Sicily. Giuliano and his ban-
dits have killed 100 Italian po-
licemen and kidnapped hundreds
of wealthy landowners. As a
result the communists are at-
tacking the government for fail-
ing to stop him.

Two American army officers
who have been advising the
Greek army on guerrilla war-
fare may be detached and sent
to Sicily to help the Italian po-
lice.

Smelly Divorce Case
Seattle (U.P.)—Mrs. Nikka Peterson asked the judge for a
divorce because she said she had to deodorize the house
every time her husband, John, came home. She got the di-
vorce.
Her husband is a halibut fisherman.

His Face Looked Familiar
Honolulu, Dec. 28 (U.P.)—Judge Clifton H. Tracy asked a man
charged with drunkenness: "Ever been up here before?"
"No, sir," replied the defendant.
"You sure?" asked the judge. "I remember your face."
"Yes, your honor. That is—I've been before you once
before. You married me."

TWO CORRESPONDENTS SAY:
Truman Probably Will Run
For Re-election in 1952
President Truman probably will run for re-election in 1952,
according to Joseph and Stewart Alsop, Washington correspon-
dents.
"The President is even now showing signs of incipient can-
didacy," the Alsops say in "Candidate Truman's Magic Brew,"
in this week's Saturday Evening
Post.
"Truman became wholly sure
of himself and wholly bold about
his future sometime last spring,
when . . . he decided he had
Congress where he wanted it
himself. . . . those closest
to him began to hint that the
President would probably seek
to succeed himself."
One straw pointing to Presi-
dent Truman's candidacy is his
score for "crackpot New Deal-
ers" according to the Post
authors. The President is now
firmly convinced that his Fair
Deal is a great improvement
over the New Deal which is a
real source of confidence to him,
they say.
The Fair Deal conjures up a
vision of a peacock in every pot,
according to the Alsops, and
President Truman's campaign
slogan would be "a 300-billion-
dollar country."
They add that "free enter-

BY CLARE BARNES, JR.
White Collar Zoo



"Anybody got some aspirin? I was out with a client all night."

His Net Loss Was \$9
Montreal, Dec. 28 (U.P.)—Taxi driver William Frankford
chalked up a net loss of \$9 last night because he tried to identi-
fy from police picture files the gunman who stole \$6 from
him recently.
He didn't identify the robber. But the files showed he owed
\$3 for a two-months-old traffic violation. He paid up.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER
Hal's Christmas Started Out
Nice, 'Til Santa's Helpers Came

By HAL BOYLE

New York (U.P.)—"Have a nice Christmas?"
No thanks, I just had one. What I am looking for now is a bear
trap—to catch Santa Claus.
It's a long story. Sit down and I'll tell it to you.

My Christmas started out real nice. I got dozens of friendly
messages. Some of them were from well known people. The governor
of Michigan sent me a Christmas card. And so did Dorothy Lamour,
Roy Rogers, Mory Amsterdam, Comic Sid Caesar and Betty
Margaret Phelan, the red-haired warbler at the Waldorf.

Another fellow sent a scarf. Another fellow sent a bottle of
bourbon to help tide us over the
water shortage.
And, naturally, I got a neck-
tie. It came from a bachelor. It
was a delicate purple and decorated
with 15 naked ladies, seated,
with hands clasped over
their knees. I intend to offer the
whole tie to the museum of mod-
ern art, as I would feel a little

But the pleasantest part of my
Christmas was the goodwill ex-
pressed on cards sent by read-
ers. I thought it was kind of
them indeed to take time out
from their own busy day to send
a greeting to a guy they'd never
met except in a newspaper.

One old Irish lady in Denver
wrote: "May God bless you and
keep you in good health."
Well, I went home from work
last Friday feeling good about
everything.
"What do you most want
Santa Claus to bring you?"
Frances asked.
"I asked him to bring me a
couch for my brown study," I
said.

"It wouldn't amaze me if he
did, Rover boy," said my wife.
My "brown study" is a utility
bedroom that I have been trying
for three years to convert into
a workplace. In that time I have
furnished it with a rug, a desk,
a chair, some books and a type-
writer. But it needed a couch.
A couch is as essential to a col-
umnist as it is to a psychiatrist,
as all really deep thinking is
done horizontally.

Well, a few hours after I got
home there came a rap on the
door. Three perspiring expres-
sion men stood outside.
"Santa sent you a couch—we
are his little helpers," they said.
"Sign here. Where ya want it?"
They lugged in the pillows and
the mattress and the slide-out
understructure—and put them
in the brown study. Then, grun-
ting and groaning, all three
lifted the heavy couch frame.
They bore it through the living
room. But it stuck in the door
leading to the study.

"Easy does it—turn it
around," said the straw boss.
Seventeen tries later he said:
"It just won't go in. It's too
big for the doorway."
So they carted it back into
the living room, set it on its side,
and left saying:
"Sorry, Mac. Merry Christmas
to all."
And there the couch frame is
now—still on its side in the liv-
ing room. I have to climb over
it to sit in my reading chair. And
what we are going to do about it,
I don't know. Couches don't
shrink and doorways won't ex-
pand.
Santa Claus just forgot to
make a few measurements.
And you know what I'd like
to do? I'd like to go to his house
at the North Pole and wait until
he took Mrs. Claus out to the
movies. Then I'd like to put a
big horse in his bathtub and tie
it to the faucet with a sign say-
ing:
"Merry Christmas—bah!"

viewpoint of the professional or-
ganization politician, the useful-
ness of the New Deal—its
strength at the polls—mainly
derived from the benefits confer-
red on large voting groups.
"It was an obvious improve-
ment, therefore, to get rid of the
needlessly controversial ideas, to
banish the irritating intellectu-
als who produced the ideas, but
to continue the practice of con-
ferring important benefits on
such large blocs of voters as the
farmers, organized labor, the
users of cheap public power, and
so on. Such, in essence, is the
Fair Deal—a New Deal without
intellectual content."

"In the eyes of professional
organization politicians, the New
Deal had two grave defects,"
they explain.
"It was based upon ideas, and
it was quite largely staffed by
intellectuals. Few politicians
like intellectuals . . . and ideas
have the disagreeable faculty of
being just as controversial as
actions . . . the characteristic
of the Fair Deal is that these
New Deal defects have been
remedied, while all that was po-
litically useful has been retain-
ed."
"Speaking again from the