

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Weekly, 25c; Monthly, \$1.00; One Year, \$12.00. By Mail in Oregon: Monthly, 75c; 6 Mos., \$4.00; One Year, \$8.00. U. S. Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; 6 Mos., \$6.00; Year, \$12.

Salem, Oregon, Thursday, September 21, 1950

WHAT IS A "LIBERAL"?

A reader of the Capital Journal requests the "proper definition of a political liberal and conservative." It is small wonder that the inquirer is confused, for political parties in most countries keep their original titles, appropriate at the time of origin, for the principles endorsed, but abandoned and reversed later.

In our own country the democratic party was founded to advocate freedom of the individual, decentralization of government, to perpetuate state, local rights, individual liberty, and oppose the principles it now advocates, then favored by their opponents, the Federalists.

Democratic "liberals" now favor centralization of power at Washington in the hands of an all powerful bureaucracy appointed by the president. To this they have added endorsement of the creeping paralysis of socialism and strange foreign ideologies that pave the way to totalitarian tyranny, the police state and the road to serfdom.

Webster gives the definition of political liberalism as:

"Not bound by authority, orthodox tenets, or established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative, often specifically having tendency toward democratic or republican as distinguished from monarchial or aristocratic forms—hence adopted as the designation of political parties, in some countries, notably England."

In England the designation of a liberal was first applied in the first quarter of the 19th century in derision to the more radical element in the Whig party, but soon supplanted Whig both as adjective and noun. About 1830 Conservative supplanted Tory, the earlier names being reserved for the Conservative minority in each party.

Webster defines Conservative in a political sense:

"Designating of or pertaining to or characteristic of, a political party, which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; opposed to change or innovation."

Liberalism as a term in politics originated to indicate the advocates of freedom in church and state, as anticlericalism in Spain, France and Italy. But liberalism always claimed the merit of working on constitutional lines or to secure a constitution as a guarantee of freedom.

Under one name or other liberalism appears in the politics of every modern state, but the name Liberal may be very far from having any right to the name. The name has been prominent only in politics of Germany, England and Canada.

The New Deal brought forth these definitions in congress. Of a liberal—"A liberal is one who believes in new laws and more job-holders, therefore in higher taxes and less liberty."

"A liberal is one who is willing to spend somebody else's money."
"A liberal is one who has both feet firmly planted in the air."

Every New Dealer, Fair Dealer, every communist and fellow traveler, every Progressive, every ex-Commonwealther blatantly proclaims himself or herself a "liberal" which has brought the term into obliquity.

Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson in his decision upholding the validity of the anti-communist oath required by the Taft-Hartley act said:

"The see-saw between freedom and power makes up most of the history of governments, which as Bryce points out, on a long view consists of repeating a painful cycle from anarchy to tyranny and back again."

The objectives of many of those posing as "liberals" in the name of security would undermine our freedoms, open the way to oppression and destruction of democracy, with the concealed purpose of establishing eventually the police state of totalitarian tyranny.

OREGON FOURTH IN SCHOOL SUPPORT

Oregon, along with Texas and North Carolina, stands fourth in the nation in the percentage of personal income of its citizens spent in support of public schools.

In a survey conducted jointly by the United States department of education, the University of California school of education and the Council of State Governments, it is shown only in New Mexico, Utah and Arizona are higher contributions made for operation of public schools.

This revelation comes as the voters are asked to approve an additional \$30 for every "census school child" to be added to the \$50 assessment now made under the basic school law approved by the voters in 1946.

When the people voted the \$50 per-census-child levy it, was estimated by its sponsors that the first levy would be only \$13,000,000 a year. It was almost \$3,000,000 higher that first year.

Under the 1950-51 tax levy the basic school levy will yield \$18,424,750 and according to estimates made by the state department of education the \$50 tax will produce \$19,400,000 annually in the following two years.

If the proposed \$30 increase to the basic school levy prevails the basic school levy will provide \$30,800,000 and become progressively greater as the huge increase in school registration, predicted by all school administrators, becomes an actuality in the next three and four years.

Funds for the basic school levy are coming from surplus state income tax funds with the result that the property owners have actually been unaware of the added school contributions.

Members of the state tax commission and the state budget director have estimated that with declining income tax returns, the present surplus will vanish by the end of 1952 and the state will be in the red to the tune of approximately \$34,000,000 based on present state income and expenditures.

Should the basic school addition be approved, together with the proposed soldier bonus, these officials declare this state deficit will be in excess of \$60,000,000.

Should this be the case, it is certain that a substantial portion of the basic school levy funds will be collected in taxes from the property owners of the state, thus adding to the already high school taxes paid in the school districts of the state.

Town Marshal Gets Gun

Riverton, Ill., Sept. 21 (AP)—Riverton's town marshal is going to get a gun, the town board has decided.

Marshal Pete Cardoni hasn't had a gun the last few years. But he told board members last night: "You can't tell what might happen these days."

The board agreed and voted to buy him a gun to protect this central Illinois community of 1,500 population.

BY BECK
The Tip Off

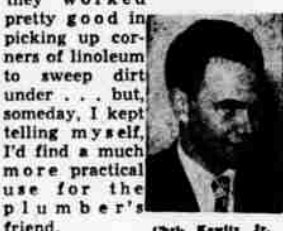


KRISS-KROSS

At Last . . . Another Use Found for Plumber's Friend

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

Finding other uses for common household items has always fascinated me . . . such as using light bulbs for darning socks, matches to hold shirt collars in place etc. . . I always thought there must be some good use for sanitary plungers besides unplugging sinks and toilets . . . a few years ago, I found that they worked



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

pretty good in picking up corners of linoleum to sweep dirt under . . . but, someday, I kept telling myself, I'd find a much more practical use for the plumber's friend.

Now, I've discovered it . . . a sanitary plunger works wonders in digging clams . . . in fact, you don't have to dig at all when you use a plunger . . . the secret is suction . . . method is amazingly simple . . . it's been tried and proven, too . . . a lady who lives beside the Alsea river, near the mouth of Drift creek, uses the method regularly . . . and it works beautifully.

Here's how lady catches clams . . . she attires herself in a pair of unbecoming shorts, loads a couple of kids and a plunger in her boat, and shoves off down the Alsea . . . when she comes to a good spot for clams, she grabs plunger in hand, crawls out of the boat and begins wading.

Upon reaching a hole in the

sand, she leans over (quite ungracefully) and, with her free hand, runs a finger down the hole . . . if she feels a clam therein, the plunger goes into action . . . she places the red rubber end of the plunger over the hole, then starts an up-and-down movement that would be the envy of any plumber . . . after a while, she reaches down the hole again with her free hand . . . noting the position of the clam . . . then back to work with the plunger.

Believe it or not, it actually works . . . plunger sucks the clam right to the top, and all the lady has to do is pick up her catch and toss it in the boat.

Wade Patterson, who October 1, assumes position of health educator for Marion county health dept., was on St. Helens high school coaching staff with ex-Willamette U. footballer Doug Olds in 1948 . . . Doug is now principal of Jefferson, Ore., high school . . . Elmer Schaake, former Willamette university basketball coach, is now at Burlingame, Calif., high school . . . Dick Wilkins, an end on this year's Bearcat football team, got his gridiron schooling from Schaake at Burlingame.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

One-Day Diary of Trip to Kimpo Is Just One Ditch After Another

(Editor's Note: AP war correspondent Bill Ross, pinching today for war correspondent-columnist Hal Boyle, was a marine combat correspondent in the second World War.)

By WILL ROSS

(Substituting for Hal Boyle)

Kimpo Airfield, Korea—(Delayed) (AP)—It often takes a lot of time to cover a very few miles in a war like this. This is a one-day diary of a trip to Kimpo airport from Inchon.

9 a.m.—With General MacArthur, members of his staff and other correspondents we have a look at six burned-out communist tanks.

While MacArthur chats with fellow officers, Marine Pfc. Frank Adams, Jr., Frederick, Mr., tells me of the fight.

9:20 a.m.—General MacArthur leaves for the rear. But I came down the road toward Kimpo with a marine infantry outfit. A sharp exchange of small arms fire clatters just ahead.

Capt. George C. Westover of Wichita, Kas., stops to tell his battle plan for the day. His company is to swing left off the main road and move toward Kimpo. So I walk with him until I meet three other correspondents.

10:50 a.m.—We can see Kimpo airfield about four miles distant. The airstrip looks deserted and the administration buildings and hangars appear gutted and burned out.

11:27 a.m.—We are in a ditch. A communist—somewhere down the road sent us there when we opened up with small arms fire. Tanks and infantrymen move out to clean up the resistance pocket.

11:45 a.m.—A sergeant with a shoulder wound is brought to our ditch by a navy corpsman.

"Will you see that this man gets onto the first ambulance that passes!" the medic asks. We will.

Captain Westover came down the road in a running crouch.

"Sorry you got hit, Bill," he said to his sergeant. "Take care of yourself, son, and we will be seeing you again. Good luck!"

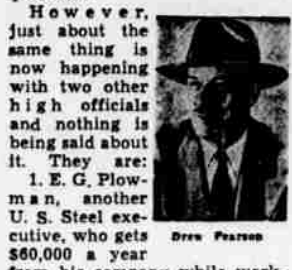
The ambulance came and the sergeant was taken aboard. The firing died down ahead and to our right. We moved on down the road.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Executives Working for U. S. Draw Lush Pay from Industry

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Congressional memories sometimes are very short. It was only last year that the senate refused to confirm Carl Igenfritz as chairman of the munitions board because he declined to give up his \$60,000 salary from the U. S. Steel corporation.



Drew Pearson

However, just about the same thing is now happening with two other high officials and nothing is being said about it. They are:

1. E. G. Plowman, another U. S. Steel executive, who gets \$60,000 a year from his company while working for Uncle Sam as director of the defense department's military traffic service.

2. William H. Harrison, who has just assumed charge of war controls in the commerce department while still drawing his salary from International Telephone and Telegraph.

The excuse given for permitting men to draw a salary from private industry while working for the government is that it is hard to get good men to serve the government without doing so. This is true in peacetime. But in wartime, when thousands of G. I.'s not only have to give up their jobs but their lives, it would seem that enough patriotic businessmen would be willing to work for a government stipend of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year.

JIMMY ROOSEVELT

Jimmy Roosevelt helped to place the insurance on two housing projects at an air force field at Victorville, Calif.

Air force officials state, however, that they had nothing to do with placing the insurance, and that the matter was left entirely in the hands of the private promoters.

There are two housing projects at the Victorville air base: 400 homes built by the Victor Valley Housing Corp., and 250 homes built by Mesa estates.

C. O. Moore is the owner of Mesa estates and also owns 40 per cent of the Victor Valley project. He, being a close friend of Roosevelt's, placed the insurance with the firm of Roosevelt and Sergeant, which in turn acted as the broker in placing the insurance on all 650 homes with various companies.

JOHNSON'S EXIT

Secretary of Defense Johnson took the news of his dismissal as if he had been struck by lightning. On the morning he was fired, he was cheerfully planning speeches for the American Bar association, American Federation of Labor and American Legion.

On the morning after he was fired, he put in a routine appearance at his staff conference. General McNarney opened the meeting by saying how shocked they all were at the new development.

But Johnson held up his hand and mumbled: "No no. Not now." Tears welled up in his eyes, and McNarney sat down.

Assistant Secretary of Defense McNeil also tried to say something appropriate. But again Johnson held up his hand. So everyone present stood up, announced there was nothing to report, and solemnly filed out of the room.

UNDER THE DOME

After Secretary Chapman finished wiping up the senate floor with Senator Schoeppl of Kansas, the interior secretary attended a cabinet meeting. As he entered the room, President Truman said: "Here comes Joe Louis. Sit down, Champ."

Republican leaders had planned to pick out every member of the Truman cabinet one by one and attack them in the senate. But Senator Schoeppl's smear of Secretary of the Interior Chapman has backfired so badly that the campaign will be abandoned.

Though President Truman told the press it is "customary" for the secretaries of the army, navy and air force to hand in their resignations when the secretary of defense leaves, these three have agreed to stick together and not resign—unless requested . . . Donald Dawson, an aide to President Truman, is being considered as head of the New York Stock Exchange . . .

About two months ago, Truman called Ex-Lovetsecretary of State Bob Under to the White House and asked him to become Acheson's deputy to the Atlantic Union conference. Lovett literally wept. His doctor had forbidden him to take a job for another year.

SEATING RED CHINA

British Foreign Minister Bevin has been nursing a plan to get communist China admitted to the United Nations through action by the general assembly.

Bevin has worked out his strategy with India's Premier Pandit Nehru. Both are convinced that, although Russia has been agitating for the Chinese communists to be admitted to

the U.N., actually, Russia is dead against Red China joining the world organization. According to British intelligence, Russia hopes that by keeping China out, she can remain as China's spokesman and appear to the Chinese people to be their one real friend.

Bevin and Nehru are also convinced that Mao Tse-Tung and the Kremlin are not getting along well. They hope Mao will become a Chinese "Tito."

Therefore, Bevin and Nehru plan to bring the question of seating the Chinese to a vote before the general assembly where the veto cannot be used. However, it will probably require a two-thirds vote to seat Red China and exclude the Nationalists. The British think they can muster the required votes to break the deadlock.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

General Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, took off to rest and work on his memoirs the other day. Immediately fireworks broke loose. First Secretary of Defense Johnson was fired, then the Marines landed at Inchon. Bradley scurried back to the Pentagon . . . Three military men have served as secretary of war. Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, an officer in the Revolutionary war, was the first secretary of war, while two Civil war generals—Grant and Sherman—also served as secretary.

The 953 lobbyists, paid \$7,000,000 a year to bring pressure on congress, are heading for home . . . More than a million tons of steel plate and pipe have gone underground in the last six weeks—part of it bootlegged into the Texas oil fields, where it sells \$50 a ton above the market price . . . Industrialist Willard Rockwell almost let the cat out of the bag when he introduced Senator Byrd of Virginia as presidential timber last week in Pittsburgh. Representatives of the National Tax association and National Association of Manufacturers have been urging Byrd privately to run for president, but Rockwell wasn't supposed to say anything about it.

Congressman Case of South Dakota has been paying for rain-making experiments out of his own pocket. Due to the heavy expense, he now wants to shift the cost to congress.

(Copyright 1950)

Vanity Brings Capture

Cincinnati, Sept. 21 (AP)—Maybe Edgar Fred Whiteaker, 35, shouldn't have stopped yesterday to look at his own picture. The picture was posted in the Federal building here and it carried the notation that Whiteaker was wanted for jail breaking. FBI agents, who had had the man under surveillance for some time, were there too, so they took him into custody.

A. E. Ostholhoff, agent in charge of the FBI here, said Whiteaker was charged with robbery of several supermarkets in Dallas, Tex., and Indiana.

Scotland's Clans to Have First Reunion Since 1745

By ROBERT MUSEL

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Festival of Britain officials stepped right in today where angels have feared to tread for centuries. The Scotland's clans have a nice, friendly get-together next year for the first time since 1745.

This is something like asking the Hatfields and the McCoy's to give up feudin' and fightin' in favor of a Sunday social, complete with pink lemonade—only it's worse. Much worse!

Some of the clans have hated the sight of each other's tartans for centuries. There are family massacres burned as deep as battles in Scottish history, and Scottish memories are long.

It still isn't quite safe to mention the North Inch of Perth in some baronial strongholds in the highlands — and that clan struggle took place in 1396.

But the festival of Britain—the labor government-sponsored national exposition for 1951 — has been looking for something that would dramatize the unity of the United Kingdom. The officials decided they had found what they wanted in their plan for a great gathering of the clans.

There hasn't been any real gathering of the clans — any bloodless one, that is — since 1745. The organizers believe thousands of Scotsmen in the U.S. and Canada would welcome the chance to come here and meet the chiefs of their clans.

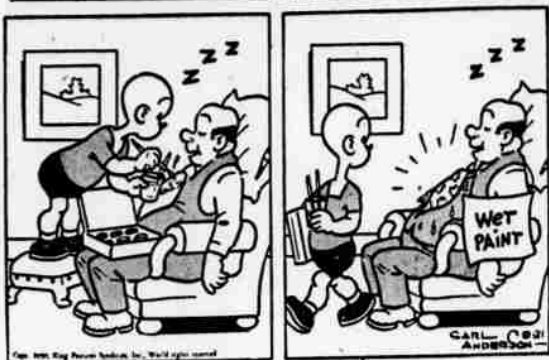
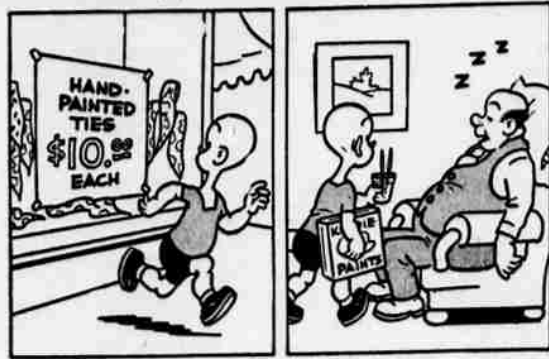
"Theatrical nonsense," snorted Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, when he heard about it.

He vowed his clan would have nothing to do with the enterprise. The war cry of the Camerons of Lochiel is "Sons of the hounds, come here and get flesh." That gives you an idea.

Sir Michael Bruce of Clan Bruce suggested someone should

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Big Three Make Separate Peace with West Germany

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

The decision of the Big Three powers—Britain, France and America—to end their protracted state of war with western Germany is a strategic move calculated to maintain peace and to strengthen the defenses of western Europe.

Its terms constitute a warning to Russia not to interfere with Western Germany. Indeed, the Big Three say bluntly that any attack on Berlin or West-Germany will be regarded as an attack on them as occupying powers.

This means, so far as present indications go, that the old Reich will remain divided upon its present lines indefinitely.

Russia's eastern zone of 46,000 square miles, with its population of 17,300,000, will continue as a communized satellite of Moscow. The western zone—96,300 square miles, with a population of 49,700,000—will function separately under its Bonn government, with the Big Three continuing occupation.

But will Germany remain divided permanently? I don't believe so. The Germans are a clanish folk and it's in the book that sometime in the distant future these two portions of the Fatherland will coalesce, by force or otherwise.

The Big Three decision not to end military occupation of the country serves a double purpose: It is a safeguard against Germany building up a war potential which would permit of further aggression. It is a protection for the unarmed and at present defenseless country.

As would be expected, the Big Three agreed that the recreation of a German army would be against the best interests of Europe and of Germany herself. Throughout a long discussion of this problem France remained firm in a refusal to agree to such rearmament of a Germany which three times within 100 years had attacked her.

However, Germany isn't to be left militarily impotent for defense purposes. She is to be allowed to create mobile police formations, and such forces can be very effective.

This would seem to be a shrewd move on the part of the Big Three. It not only strengthens the general defenses of Western Europe, but it may be expected to give a fillip to the morale of the Germans. They are a proud folk who would resent bitterly being utterly dependent on their conquerors for protection.

This same point about morale also applies to the allied decision that Western Germany shall be allowed to handle their own foreign relations, which thus far have been dealt with by the occupying powers.

One of the most important allied decisions is to foster the rebuilding of the German economy and integrate it with that of Western Europe. This means, among other things, that production in the great Ruhr steel center will be speeded up to bolster western military defenses.

The agreement with Germany takes the place of the peace treaty which should and could, have been signed long ago if the Western powers and Russia could have come to terms. Even now the Big Three foreign ministers have little hope of an early agreement with Moscow on a treaty.

Coincident with this German development comes indication that the Big Three are going to speed up the creation of a unified army for Western Europe. The British and French defense ministers are expected to rush to America this week for conferences.

Tipsy Bees Make Attack

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Thousands of bees carried out low-level attacks on targets—customs men, passengers and just bystanders—at London airport yesterday.

But there were no casualties. The bees were drunk. They had gathered for one on the house when a passenger dropped a bottle of cognac.

Bad Guys Always Get Caught

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Three youngsters who took 2,000 movie tickets from a theater office admit today that those "westerns" are dead right about one thing.

"The bad guys always get caught," one of the boys said after detectives had apprehended them.

The three, ranging in age from 10 to 12, got off with a lecture.