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4—Salem, Oregon, Friday, October 13, 1950

NORBLAD SPEAKS IN SALEM

Several years ago Walter Norblad, congressman from this district, visited Korea with other members of the House armed services committee. Briefed extensively on the "situation" there at that time, he came away convinced of one "inescapable" conclusion: If the United States pulled its military forces out of Korea below the 38th parallel, the North Koreans would march in. Events starting last June 25 proved Norblad to be correct.

The first district congressman yesterday made a short verbal accounting of those events of recent months. But his remarks at the Lions club luncheon were not so much of the "I-told-you-so" variety, but more of the significance of the Korean crisis to the average American in the months and years to come.

In his characteristic blunt statement of fact, Norblad predicted years of heavy tax payments for all-out preparedness. He labeled any talk of tax cutting as unsound because the world threat of Soviet aggression demanded a steady rearming of the United States.

He also called for an excise profits tax so that the tax burden of armament would be levied on all. He was one of those who asked that congress stay in session long enough to pass such an excise tax, but his fellow congressmen apparently were in too much of a hurry to get home. He stated his backing for a pay-as-you-go tax plan.

Some question had been raised since the political campaign started about his vote in January on Korea. He voted at that time against economic aid to Korea if such economic aid were not supplemented with arms aid. But Secretary of State Acheson only a week before had said that Korea was not in the nation's defense plans. Yet, as Norblad has pointed out, United States intelligence kept telling Washington, D. C., that the North Koreans intended to attack. A revised Far East assistance measure was passed by congress in February.

Walter Norblad was one of those republicans who broke with the inner circle of his party over the appointment of General Marshall as secretary of defense. Norblad favored Marshall for the job left vacant by Louis Johnson. As Norblad told Drew Pearson, the columnist, in September, "Marshall has the military experience, the background and the knowledge which our country can so well use now."

Norblad's grasp of the world situation, his attention to and interest in aiding Salem and other communities in his congressional district, and his growing position in the house make him valuable as a congressman.

Walter Norblad should be returned to congress in the election next month.

REGULATING RAINFALL

At the closing session of the meeting of the National Academy of Science just concluded at Schenectady, N. Y., Dr. Irving Langmuir, consultant for the armed forces' project "Cirrus," described the effects on the weather across the country of recent rain-making experiments in New Mexico.

Langmuir said that a little silver-iodine smoke was sent into the clouds weekly over a ten months period and it set off a chain of events that included a drought in the southwest last spring. There was a sort of chain reaction to cloud seeding and areas a thousand miles away experienced a rainfall cycle. Heavy rain fell week after week in a given locality the same day of the week.

Langmuir said the project caused so much rain in the Ohio valley last winter that the rainmakers cut down on their cloud-seeding in order to prevent floods. As for the drought in the southwest, the scientist said it was more than counter-balanced by a summer of record rain ideal for crops. The U. S. weather bureau attributed these various conditions to nature.

What happened, according to Langmuir's explanation, is that wind carried the silver-iodine smoke from New Mexico to the Mississippi valley, where the clouds had the moisture and the coolness necessary for the smoke to produce rainstorms. These storms churned up winds, and further rain resulted. However, a drought hit the southwest in the spring because the rain-making process caused heat that affected the winds. Dry winds from the northwest blew more steadily into the southwest than they normally do.

Rain-making experiments conducted by New York City because of municipal water shortage, were followed by so much rain that farmers complained their crops were greatly damaged and efforts are under way to have the courts enjoin a repetition of cloud-seeding.

Similar court proceedings are pending in southern Oregon because of crop damage, especially to seed growers. In the latter case the fruit growers had employed the cloud-seeders to break up and prevent hail damage.

Experiments have not been extensive enough to actually determine whether nature or silver-iodine produced the results. Meanwhile it has raised the question as to who owns the air when experiments to regulate rainfall may cause greater damage than benefit, in the long run.

NOT SO ROSY IN UTOPIA

All is not so rosy as painted in that Utopia of socialism that Great Britain is drifting into under the laborite government with its program of nationalization of industry, finance, transportation, communication, and socialized medicine and other welfare work.

The powerful British Medical association is threatening to pull out 19,000 doctors out of the government's free medical treatment program unless their pay is raised.

The revolt was led by the British Medical guild, bargaining agency of the BMA, whose members long have been lukewarm to the government's cradle-to-grave socialized medicine scheme, "from womb to tomb." The guild said it would mail boycott forms to 19,000 general practitioners on November 1 and ordered local medical committees to meet in December to consider resignation from the program and return to private practice.

To be successful the boycott would need 80 percent of the general practitioners. The doctors claim that living costs have risen since 1938 for which year their fees were fixed and demand 70 percent more than the present scale.

At the annual labor party conference being held at Blackpool, England, a "shouting, foot-stamping demonstration by the rank and file rose in wrath against their cautious leaders and forced the latter for the first time to sign an election promise to hike Britain's housing program at least 50 percent."

BY BECK

Things to Worry About



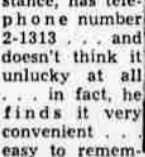
KRISS-KROSS

Today Is Friday the 13th . . . and All's Well

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr

Today is Friday the 13th . . . so-called superstitious day . . . for the daredevil, there are plenty of ladders to walk under . . . an abundance of black cats roaming around . . . and mirrows are fragile as ever.

The number 13 isn't considered unlucky to some people . . . Howard Duff, of route 9, box 58, fring, stance, has telephone number 2-1313 . . . and doesn't think it unlucky at all . . . in fact, he finds it very convenient . . . easy to remember.



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

Number 13 has proven unlucky, however, to another Oregon gent . . . Lew Wallace of Portland . . . his car bears license No. 13 . . . and Lew was defeated in the democratic gubernatorial primary election last May.

Other Oregon licenses with prominent 13s are 1313, held by H. G. Dexter of Portland, and 131313, held by Clark W. Rykard of Hillsboro.

Janice Diane Maden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Maden of 2450 South Cottage street, is celebrating her 13th birthday today.

At 1:13 p.m. today, it was 1313 Friday 13, according to the 24-hour time used by military forces.

Hotels still insist on omitting room numbers ending with 13. You can walk down the hall of any hotel, and you'll find the

rooms numbered something like this: 410, 411, 412, Maid's room, 414, 415, etc.

This is the second Friday the 13th of 1950 . . . first was last January 13 . . . next year there will be two more . . . April 13 and July 13.

Willamette university's senior bench, which mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has been found . . . huge concrete seal was discovered sometime last night on Candalaria Heights . . . bench now back on campus . . . in front of Baxter hall . . . seniors plan to see that it's back in its permanent (?) resting place for big day of WU homecoming tomorrow . . . campus Hawkshaws still haven't determined who swiped the settee . . . meanwhile, freshmen are getting the blame.

What with the University of Hawaii football team now in Salem for a few days, a certain ice cream store on Fairgrounds road had better change the spelling of a certain sign in the establishment, lest our visitors from the islands think we here on the mainland can't spell the name of their homeland . . . sign, posted among ice cream flavors, reads "Hawaian Delight."

OPEN FORUM

West's Tax Returns Being Checked

To the Editor: I am advised, through a Washington, D. C., "grapevine," that, as a result of recent disclosures through my "Epistles to the Oregonians" of Monroe Sweetland's past socialist connections, my income tax returns—as far back as 1943—were being looked into with a hope of finding evidence of fraud.

Well, they can check and check until hell freezes over and it will not cause me a sleepless night—nor make Sweetland a democrat.

OSWALD WEST.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Clean-Up Mission of 25th Executed as Military Classic

By STAN SWINTON

Tokyo (AP)—The U. S. 25th division break-through in southeastern Korea two weeks ago is beginning to be recognized as a military classic.

Its lightning sweep from near Mason, on the deep southern coast, to the Yellow sea at Kusan was overshadowed at the time by the victory at Seoul and the linkup of the allied northern and southern beachheads.

But some tough tankers say probably no other operation in Korea brought so much terrain and strategic advantage at such a small cost in lives.

The Masan front bristled with communist positions when Maj. Gen. William B. Kean outguessed wily Red commanders down south.

Obviously Chinju was the first objective. But Kean threw his first punch to the south instead. Infantry clawed a hole in the Red lines at Chingdong.

Then Kean formed "task force Torman," led by young Capt. Charles Torman of Keene, N.H. Torman's tank infantry team made a classic end run, southwest to Kosong, northwest to Sachon and then due north to Chinju. It swept to the southern outskirts of Chinju just as a co-ordinated attack moved over the hills into town from the east.

Boxed in from two sides, the Reds pulled back and ruined Chinju was captured with only a handful of casualties.

Kean had a new task force ready to lash out from Chinju under command of Lt. Col. W. G. Dolvin of Greensboro, Ga., who had taught infantrymen tank warfare at Fort Benning. Dolvin in the next three days and four nights proved he could make blackboard solutions work on the battlefield.

The retreating Reds had posi-

tions prepared. They thought the blown bridge at Chinju would delay American armor and give tired communist foot soldiers time to reorganize.

Dolvin fooled them. His tanks dragged the motorized American infantry vehicles across the river with towlines.

The column had to fight almost all the time.

At the obscure village of Hajo, an enemy regiment was firing from earthen and log dugouts. The column called in air support and hit the Reds with 16 planes, 4.2-inch mortars and 105-mm. artillery. Then the infantry charged uphill, crumpled before enemy fire, boldly moved up again and took the position.

The tanks roared ahead. By then the column was so deep in the communist rear victory was sure.

It traveled 138 miles in three days and four nights.

General Kean sent out a third column—led by Lt. Col. John T. Corley who had won fame as the first division's "fighting Irishman from Brooklyn" in Africa and western Europe.

Corley and his column of Negro infantrymen followed Dolvin's path to Umyong and then punched in a left hook through Namwon and over to the coast. On the way it liberated 91 American prisoners of war.

Kean's basic tactics were simple—a left, a right, a right and then a left.

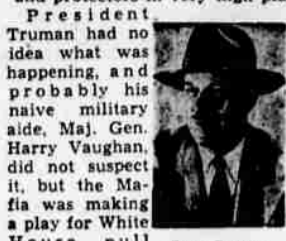
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Personal and Political Risk for Kefauver in Probe of Mafia

(Ed. Note—This is another of Drew Pearson's columns which for the first time in history calls the roll of the Mafia, secret crime organization which controls the underworld in the United States.)

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Senator Kefauver's determination to investigate the Mafia requires a lot more courage than appears on the surface. Not only is it dangerous from the point of view of personal safety, but it is dangerous politically. For the Mafia has friends and protectors in very high places.



Drew Pearson

President Truman had no idea what was happening, and probably his naive military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, did not suspect it, but the Mafia was making a play for White House pull through the late William Helis, close friend and partner of Frankie Costello. The senate expenditures committee was in the throes of unearthing real dynamite in regard to this during the Maragon-Vaughan investigation, when Senator Hoye considerably hushed the hearings up.

How the Mafia pulls wires in high places is illustrated by Sylvester Carolla, New Orleans hatchet man for Louisiana's Mafia chief, Marcello, who helps operate Costello's gambling joints in and around New Orleans. Carolla's son, Anthony, is married to Marcello's niece, Maria Zaniatta, who came to the United States from Italy on a visitor's permit in 1947, but strangely has been allowed to remain here ever since. Obviously she could not have done so without political pull.

Carolla was convicted in 1921 for bootlegging, and spent a year and a day in Atlanta; was sentenced again in 1931 to 24 months for violating the narcotics laws; and in 1933 was sentenced to 8 to 15 years at hard labor for attempted murder. However, the Mafia has pull. And, one year after the attempted murder, Carolla was given a full pardon by the governor of Louisiana.

Two years later, in January, 1936, Carolla was slapped into Atlanta on a five-year sentence for a narcotics violation, and this time the federal government finally decided that he was not a useful citizen and ordered him deported. Whereupon Congressman James Morrison of Louisiana came to his rescue, introducing a series of private bills to keep him in this country. However, Carolla's record was too black even for political pull, and on April 30, 1947, he was deported from Boston by plane.

Two years later, he turned up in Mexico, operating out of Acapulco, having been ordered there by Lucky Luciano personally. And on July 4, 1950, Carolla was picked up in New Orleans, right back in his old stamping ground.

SECRET MAFIA ROLL CALL Here is the hitherto unpublished roll call on more of the Mafia leaders, the most powerful rulers of crime in the United States:

Frank Coppola, alias "Three-Fingered Frank"—Coppola was prominent in the New Orleans Mafia, then showed up in Kansas City, where he was linked with the late Charley Binaggio. In fact, Binaggio aided Coppola to resist deportation in 1930 but failed. Coppola was deported but came back again, in May, 1949 with Binaggio on his \$2,000 deportation bond.

Coppola set up headquarters in Tijuana, Mexico, and in 1949 Binaggio made an interesting trip to Mexico, stopping off to visit Coppola in Tijuana and Carolla in Acapulco. Once the Tijuana chief of police, Francisco Kraus, raided Coppola's headquarters in a Tijuana motel, and found him with Frank Bompensiero, a San Diego tavern owner and business associate of Jack Dragna, boss of the California Mafia.

TEXAS GAMBLING LORDS Sam Maceo of Galveston—Before 1920, Maceo was a humble Galveston barber. But he broke into the bootlegging racket, graduated to dope smuggling, then muscled into the gambling rackets, and now owns Galveston night clubs, bars and two hotels. Maceo is also a power in Texas politics. Born in Italy in 1894 his criminal record shows no convictions, only an acquittal on a New York narcotics rap Oct. 24, 1942.

Biaggio Angelica of Houston —Is Maceo's subordinate in the Mafia, has been linked with Maceo in narcotics smuggling, was sentenced to 10 years and fined \$2,000 on a narcotics rap at Houston, Oct. 20, 1938; was sentenced to another eight years imprisonment at Galveston Jan. 10, 1940, and still another two years at New York City Oct. 10, 1942, both on narcotics violations. Incidentally, the New York narcotics case was the

same one in which Maceo was mixed up.

MISSOURI MOBSTERS

Joe Di Giovanni, alias Joe Church, Kansas City—Is Mafia chief in the Kansas City area, coming there from Brooklyn. Di Giovanni has been the big boss over such better-known bosses as Joe De Luca and the late Charles Binaggio. Di Giovanni's front is the Di Giovanni wholesale liquor company, which incidentally has employed Paul Cantanzaro, a murder suspect, as night watchman. Di Giovanni's criminal history goes back to 1915 and includes arrests for everything from murder to rape, but he has never been convicted.

Joe De Luca, Kansas City —Is in charge of the narcotics branch of the Kansas City Mafia. He was arrested for bootlegging in Kansas City Dec. 17, 1930; sentenced to three years for dope smuggling, Kansas City, March 27, 1943; got out on parole after serving only one year, violated the parole by selling whisky across the Missouri state line, then got out on parole again after another month. Both paroles were arranged by ex-congressman Tuck Milligan.

Anthony Gizzo, Kansas City —A close pal of the slain Charley Binaggio, he was arrested with Binaggio as far back as Jan. 18, 1930, in Denver for carrying a concealed weapon. One of Gizzo's jobs was "sales agent" for the Duke Sales company, distributors of Canadian Ace beer, in which capacity he was supposed to persuade tavern keepers to buy Canadian Ace.

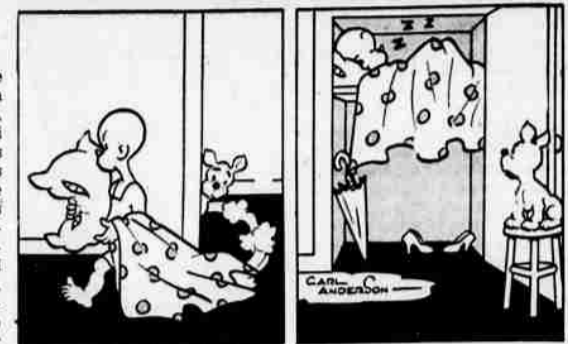
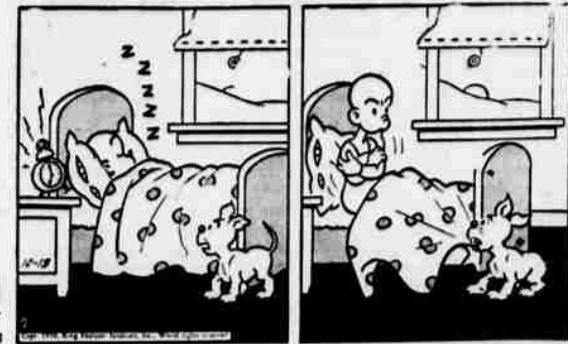
Gaetano Laocca, Kansas City —A top Mafia hatchet man with a reputation as a gangland enforcer. He has his fingers in various Kansas City gambling enterprises, including an interest in the Last Chance tavern on the Kansas-Missouri state line.

Tony Lopiparo, St. Louis —Chief of the St. Louis Mafia, but tied closely with the Kansas City crowd. Lopiparo slipped across the Mexican border to visit Frank Coppola and Sylvester Carolla, the New Orleans Mafia members who were kicked out of the country, then sent back to Mexico by Lucky Luciano. An associate of Lopiparo's, Thomas Buffa, testified for the state on a minor matter in connection with the De Luca trial. After Buffa returned to St. Louis, an attempt was made to kill him. He fled to California, where a shotgun blast ended his life in Lodi in 1946.

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BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Truman-MacArthur Meeting To Survey Communist Threat

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

The forthcoming conference between President Truman and General MacArthur in the far Pacific—the first meeting of these two famous personalities—is creating widespread speculation since its location and agenda haven't been made public.

However, guesses as to what will be discussed surely must include a review of the Korean situation as the communists make their last stand. And that subject naturally merge into a general survey of the increasing communist threat in the whole great theatre of southeast Asia.

We can, I believe, log down the hotly debated question of Formosa as certain to occupy an important place.

This big island, which now is the last stand of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist government, is likely to figure heavily in the crucial days to come. The Chinese communists, who now hold the continental China, have sworn to invade Formosa, and have only been deterred thus far by the presence of an American fleet which has orders to prevent any Red invasion.

The general's views on Formosa have differed sharply from those of the Washington administration in the not distant past. He has maintained that Formosa is vital to America's Far East defenses and must remain in non-communist hands.

It will be recalled that last August MacArthur cabled a statement to this effect to be read at the annual meeting of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago. Mr. Truman ordered him to withdraw the statement, on the basis that it confused the American position.

At the same time the President stated the official American policy. This was that the U. S. has no designs on Formosa; that we were guarding it to keep the war from spreading, and that its future as a former Japanese territory was a subject for international settlement.

Along with the Formosan question undoubtedly will come a survey of the position of communist China, which is playing an increasingly strong part in the Red upheaval. Red China has been lending strong support to the North Koreans in their aggression against the south, and she also is reaching in other directions, in cooperation with Moscow.

One of the hot spots of the moment is French Indochina. There the communist revolutionists, heavily supported by neighboring China, have been making great headway against the French.

MacArthur is expected by observers in Tokyo to emphasize that the only way such communist blows can be halted in Asia is through the maintenance of a powerful United Nations military force.

MAKE A NOTE... Dana's BOOTERY IS HAVING THEIR GRAND OPENING Friday, October 20 in the CAPITOL SHOPPING CENTER. Gifts Entertainment Radio Broadcast Direct From the Store. "Salem's Newest and Most Modern Family Shoe Store with Prices to fit YOUR Budget"