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Salem, Oregon, Saturday, October 21, 1950

BALDOCK GETS BARTLETT AWARD

Robert H. Baldock, chief engineer of the Oregon highway commission for many years, has been awarded the George R. Bartlett award for 1950 and will receive the plaque at the annual national convention of highway officials in December at Miami, Florida.

The Bartlett award was established in 1931 by a group of friends of Bartlett with the purpose of perpetuating the spirit of friendship and helpfulness which he brought into his work in the highway field.

Bartlett was county commissioner for Wayne county, Michigan where the first concrete highway in the United States was laid during his administration. Later he was president for many years of the Portland Cement association with offices in Chicago. The award is in the form of a plaque on which the picture of the man honored is placed.

The award is conferred annually upon an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to highway progress, the recipient being selected by a board of award composed of one representative of the following organizations: The American Association of State Highway Officials, the American Road Builders' association, the Highway Research board of the National Research council.

There is no honor in the entire highway field higher than the Bartlett Award. To be selected by the heads of the three national organizations for this award among hundreds of able and serious workers—administrators, engineers, and research investigators—is an honor that is given only for conspicuous ability and achievement.

A prophet is not without honor save in his own country says the old adage and most everybody in Salem and Oregon who really knows nothing of highway engineering and its problems think he knows more than Mr. Baldock who has made highways a life long study and attained national distinction in solving them.

The Baldock plan for Salem traffic has been savagely criticized consequently by many who know nothing of the subject and are too myopic to understand or profit by expert opinion.

Oregon and Salem are fortunate in having as distinguished an engineer in charge of their highway problems and Salem fortunate in having him a resident of the city with an interest in its welfare surpassing that of any expert that could be hired. His excellent long range traffic plan for the city is commended by every highway engineer in the country.

Yet the state board of control, the state capitol commission and the mayor, spokesman for the city council, none of them engineers, think they know more than the state's chief engineering authority and voted to change the Salem traffic plan by substituting Winter street for Summer as the one way south bound artery, at an additional cost of \$50,000.

These state and city alleged experts gave as their reasons that Summer street must be preserved for visitors to "leisurely drive and view the state buildings, despite the fact that nine tenths of the traffic is local. They also stated that the use of Summer street in the one way plan would only result in confusion. According to engineers, use of Winter street will in the long run only cause congestion in the future and a less efficient operation of the one way traffic plan.

We think the people of Salem are entitled to the privilege of accepting the highway commission's approved traffic plan, especially as the commission must pay the costs, and is apt to balk on spending \$50,000 more proposed by those who know nothing on the subject.

Mr. Baldock is a graduate of the University of Colorado college of engineers, worked with various mid-west construction firms before coming to Oregon in 1908 as engineer with the Port of Astoria for seven years. Since 1915 he has been with the state highway department as district engineer, assistant chief and chief engineer.

Mr. Baldock, nationally known as a maintenance engineer, is called by other states on technical problems. He was selected by the Public Roads administration as U.S. representative to the third Pan-American Highway Congress at Santiago, Chile in 1939. He is past president and a member of the executive committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, a member of the National Committee on Highway Design and chairman on economics, of its research board.

STASSEN'S TURN-DOWN

It was no surprise that Moscow heaped scorn on Harold Stassen's bid for a talk with Stalin over the years—if any—toward peace. There had been so much speculation that the Kremlin was leading up to a big "peace offensive" that there was an outside chance Stalin would go for an offer to by-pass the state department and talk "peace."

But the bitter attack on Stassen's bid for a conference by the official newspaper of the communist party in Moscow certainly dashed any hopes that Stalin would have time for that. Stassen was called silly, crude, ridiculous and several other things for even requesting the conference. Stassen had suggested a face-to-face meeting of Americans and Russians in an effort to "stop the drift toward war." He also urged Stalin to change Russia's present policy and "move toward world peace and freedom for mankind."

This turn-down should dispel any doubts in the minds of hopefuls that Russia might be dissuaded at this time from her goal of world conquest. It is true that Stassen's bid was from a private citizen although certainly one prominent in the affairs of one of the major political parties of the United States.

Stassen had had an "audience" before with Stalin several years ago. At that "audience" Stalin had said the important thing was whether Russia and the United States desired coexistence. If "one side" does not want cooperation, said Stalin, "the result will be conflict, war." That was the same as saying that if America did not like the terms of the Soviet Union, we would be lacking in a desire to cooperate.

The roasting that Stassen got yesterday for suggesting another conference meant that Stalin still wasn't interested unless and until the United States was willing to "cooperate" with Russia.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



INSPIRED BY THE GIFT OF A TOY BOW AND ARROW AND A PICTURE BY DAN SMITH

THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Miracle Cure for World's Ills Found in Best Selling Book

By REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT, Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

We read eagerly of the discovery of some "miracle drug," which, it is hoped, will control another dread disease. But a physician's prescription is usually, if not always, advisable before using it, to guard against doing one's self more harm than good. A part of the physician's prescription is found as directions on the bottle.

However good the medicine may be, its value may be nullified, or even made harmful by a disregard of the physician's advice.



Rev. George H. Swift

A confused and bewildered world has long been, and still is, desperately casting about for a miracle cure for its ills. That cure has already been found. The whole thing has been well written up, and the directions for use given in the book listed as the world's best seller. Any book store has it. The Great Physician who gave His discovery to the world, gratis, is Jesus Christ, and the condensed directions on the bottle are found in His famous "Sermon on the Mount" recorded for us in the Gospel according

to Saint Matthew. Regardless of this, the world has left the Christian miracle bottle in the medicine chest while experimenting with other drugs.

The world has been trying to bring order out of chaos for untold centuries by bloodshed. It has never done more than bring temporary relief. We are now trying to settle the problems of the world by policing and feeding nearly half the human race. In trying to bring peace to a troubled world, we should be ever mindful of the fact that the Great Physician has made the diagnosis and has written the prescription.

We can have all that Christianity has to offer—abundant life and peace, but the directions on the bottle must be heeded, and the medicine taken. Until the world does this there will be wars and rumors of wars.

Future Politician Looms

Seattle, Oct. 21 (AP)—Some politicians could take a lesson in "fence-ridding" from one fifth grade Seattle pupil.

When asked in a city-wide survey by the University of Washington's department of pedodontics why he did or did not like the dentist, the youngster wrote:

"What I dislike about the dentist: I don't know that I dislike the dentist.

"What I like about the dentist: I don't know that I like the dentist."

KRISS-KROSS

Non-Suited Males Present Problem for Gal Swimmer

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

What was the number one obstacle to be overcome by Phyllis Eagy during her mile-a-day swim in the YMCA pool the last couple of weeks? ... it wasn't shortage of breath ... it wasn't those end-of-the-pool turns after each lap ... nor was it tiring arms or legs ... believe it or not, prime obstruction in her mile-a-day pace was men ...



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

... unattired members of the male sex ... now, wait a minute ... let me explain ... according to tradition at any indoor swim pool for men, gentlemen prefer not to wear bathing suits other than the ones Mother Nature provides for them ... Salem YMCA is no exception ... times for women to swim at 'Y' are scheduled only three nights a week ... so Phyllis, in order to continue with her mile-a-day clip, had to wait around the YMCA lobby many nights until the last unclad male vacated the swimming pool ... then she'd be able to get in the pool for a nocturnal mile ... sometimes starting as late as 10 p.m. ... she completed the last mile of her 10-mile stint last night ... and she wishes to heaven that someone would pass a law requiring men to wear bathing suits.

The Freedom Follies of '50, which closes a three-night stand at Salem high school auditorium with an 8:30 performance tonight, is the sanest, smoothest, silentest show, backstage, that we've ever heard of ... rehearsals and performances for such shows are usually a columnist's delight ... he can stick around for a few rehearsals, bang around backstage during show nights, and stumble onto a world of material ... actors have costume catastrophes just before going on stage ... orchestra loses music ... curtains won't come down ... leading man's wife has baby during middle of first act ... etc., etc. ... but the following is good Saturday reading, for you'll have all weekend to figure it out: In Britain, peanuts are known as underground groundnuts ... and peanut butter is ground groundnuts ... this is a simple fact ... anyone who's ever been in Britain knows that ... but apparently it's not simple fact to the British government. A government order reads: "If the nuts (unground) (other than groundnuts) order, the expression 'nuts' shall have reference to such nuts, other than groundnuts, as would, but for this amending order, not qualify as nuts (unground) (other than groundnuts) by reason of their not being nuts (unground)." Editor's note: Aw, nuts!

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Real Heroes in War Drawing Least Pay and Fewer Medals

By DREW PEARSON

En Route to Washington—Under the current army pay system, the real heroes in the Korean war are drawing the pay. They don't even get a fair share of the glory when the publicity and medals are doled out.

These unsung heroes are the infantrymen, who form the army's battering ram, but who are not paid as much as the technical men and pencil pushers behind the lines.



Drew Pearson

It used to be that infantrymen could collect \$10 extra each month for combat work. If they wore the combat infantryman's badge, it was good for a \$10 monthly bonus. However, even this has been taken away from them in Korea, despite the fact that combat airmen and submarine men still draw \$20 to \$75 per month extra for "hazardous duty."

Meanwhile, it's the infantrymen who feel the bite of enemy bullets, who slog through mud, sleep in foxholes and live on cold K rations, who have little chance to take a bath, see a movie, attend church, write letters, or sleep with their shoes off.

Nevertheless, in Korea, the average monthly pay of a man in an infantry rifle company is \$135, compared with \$226 for an air force combat crew man and \$172 for a submarine crew.

Highest-paid troops in the army are ordnance men, followed by signal corps, armored force, quartermaster, anti-aircraft, field artillery, engineers, medical and, last on the list, the infantry.

It's the same story with other awards. During World War II, infantrymen suffered 70 per cent of the casualties but got only 11.6 per cent of the medals. The air force was decorated with 76.2 per cent of the medals, while other branches got the remaining 12.2 per cent.

Now that the Korean war is nearly won, the army should give fair pay and recognition to the foot soldiers who did the slugging and the slogging.

NO AIRPLANES FOR MRS. VEEP

Vice president Alben Barkley and his charming bride see eye to eye on about everything except riding in airplanes.

Barkley takes to the air like a duck to water, can snooze peacefully even during a choppy flight. However, Mrs. Barkley is addicted to airsickness and flatly refuses to fly.

The Veep wanted his lady to accompany him when he took off on his current democratic barnstorming tour. But it was "no go" when he reported that he was flying. Instead, Mrs. B. entrained for the family hearth in Paducah, Ky.

"I have no desire to become an angel—not yet, anyway," she told a friend.

FARMERS' LOSS OF MINERAL RIGHTS

Many farmers still don't know it, but the government has sold the mineral rights out from under some of their farmlands without so much as notifying the owners. The federal farm mortgage corporation has given outside speculators the right to drill for oil or dig for uranium on hundreds of farms.

This has already started a one-man investigation by Delaware's GOP Senator John Williams, causing the government to reverse its policy and now give the farmer first crack at mineral rights on his own property.

However, many farmers, whose rights have already been sold, do not realize that they have only 50 per cent claim to the oil and uranium that may be lying under their fields. What's more they probably won't find out until the speculators show up on the farms to drill.

These farms were the ones that went bankrupt during the depression. In most cases, the government took over the mortgages and later resold the farms. However, it was usually written into the small print that the government retained 50 per cent of the mineral rights.

Later, when traces of oil were discovered near these farms, the government began selling the

Land Plane on Moving Truck

Cache, Okla., Oct. 21 (AP)—Two Fort Sill army lieutenants today held the dubious distinction of being probably the only fliers ever to land an airplane on a moving truck.

Lieutenants Will B. Castle and Richard E. Bywaters were shooting a practice landing with their light liaison plane on a normally deserted road in the Wichita mountains wildlife refuge yesterday and didn't see the flat-bed truck.

None of the truck's three occupants was hurt as the propeller pierced the steel-plated cab in several places.

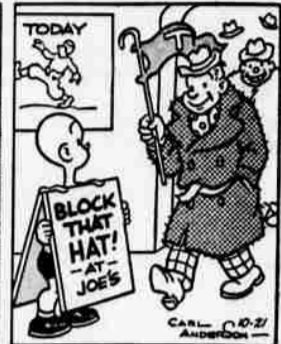
Modest 8-Year-Old Hero

Philadelphia, Oct. 21 (AP)—When George Hewlett showed up for his sixth grade classes with dripping clothing, his teacher asked "How come?"

George, who is 11 years old, explained that he had paused on his way to school to rescue eight-year-old Evelyn Earl when the little girl fell from a bridge into Pennypack creek. His teacher sent the school boy home for some dry clothes.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Drive Into Pyongyang Modern American Fighting at Its Best

By DON WHITEHEAD (Substituting for Hal Boyer)

Pyongyang, Korea (AP)—The U. S. tanks and infantry drive into this Red stronghold of North Korea is one of the great stories of modern American military tactics.

It has the dash and color of Gen. George S. Patton's drive on Palermo in Sicily and the smashing thrust across Europe by the American armies.

It is the sort of operation which the Americans understand and execute well. This was the way it happened.

Wednesday the U. S. First Cavalry divisions' Seventh regiment moved against the little village of Hukkyo which nestles in a line of ridges blocking the main approach to Pyongyang. There the enemy had made his stand.

All afternoon and all night the Seventh regiment fought at Hukkyo, repulsing two counterattacks during the night.

Then Thursday morning the Fifth regiment was shoved into the battle.

The Fifth moved across a river with tanks leading the way. This thrust broke through the thin crust of Red resistance. After that the column barreled down the road.

At times the tanks were racing 35 miles an hour and the Reds didn't have a chance to pull back and defend Pyongyang. They were overrun before they could retreat to prepared positions before the city.

Col. Marcel Crombez of Portland, Ore., Fifth regiment commander, said: "The Reds were shooting at us all the way but we kept going."

This hard-hitting column didn't halt for small pockets of Red troops. It just shot them up from the road and kept going ahead to let following units deal with them later.

And as a result most of the bypassed Reds decided to surrender rather than fight.

It was just three months ago that the First Cavalry division landed in Korea.

For the first two months the division was on the defensive.

Then came the breakthrough in mid-September and the surge north. The drive on Pyongyang climaxed the First Cavalry's record in the Korean war.

"I am only happy that I could live to see this day," said Brig. Gen. Frank Allen, Jr., of Cleveland, O., First Cavalry division assistant commander.

Pfc. Walter Kraeger of 327 Trimble Ave., Detroit, grinned: "The faster we move the better I like it."

The first two brothers to enter Pyongyang were the Tracy brothers of Cedarhurst, N. Y. Major N. C. Tracy is with the First Corps as an air liaison officer. His brother, Lt. Col. Edgar J. Tracy, is with the Fifth Cavalry regiment.

They rode into Pyongyang in the same vehicle. Major Tracy said: "Since his outfit was going in I wanted to be with him. We went into Kumchon together and I wanted to do the same thing here."

There is one veteran of World War I who is having himself an exciting time in this war. He is Maj. Gen. Frank E. Howe, retired, personal representative of President Truman.

Low has been observing this army in operation at divisional and regimental levels and not from the star-studded higher echelon.

He has been under fire frequently. He was with the battalion which first entered Pyongyang.

Somewhere in Pyongyang Colonel Crombez probably opened a bottle of champagne and drank a toast to the success of his regiment which first entered the city.

General Allen gave Crombez the bottle with orders that it not be opened until Crombez reached Pyongyang.

His Timing Was Too Good

Atlanta, Oct. 21 (AP)—The young man, William E. Smith, had waited a long time for his new house, but it was completed at last.

He moved in, took care of a few odds and ends and as his final chore drilled through the brick front of his home to install a letter box.

He finished just in time for the postman to leave the first letter at the new address.

It was a call to 1st Lieut. William E. Smith, a marine reserve pilot, to report at the end of the month for extended active duty.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

UN Plan to Halt Aggression Provides Weapons for Peace

By DeWITT MacKENZIE (AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

The United Nations' adoption of the plan to halt aggression anywhere and everywhere, by force if necessary, represents the most powerful organized peace move ever made.

It tacitly recognizes that until human nature is changed mankind is going to resort to war at times, and must be restrained.

In effect it acknowledges that there will be occasions when only force, or a display of force, can turn the trick.

This far-reaching project is given teeth by a provision requiring that U.N. members place specified units of their armed forces at the disposal of the peace organization to meet crises. It represents a perpetuation of the emergency measure under which the U. N. was able to send its own forces into Korea to end the aggression from the North.

True, the program still has to go through the formality of being passed by the general assembly. However, the big majority by which it was adopted in the assembly's political committee ensures its passage in the larger body.

It's just over 50 years ago that the world saw the first meeting of nations ever assembled to discuss ways and means of maintaining peace. That was in 1899 when 26 countries met at the Hague and adopted a "convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes."

This was followed in 1907 by the "Second Peace Conference" when 44 states—representing



DeWitt MacKenzie

virtually all the independent nations of the globe—reaffirmed the convention and added to it. The convention provided for mediation, arbitration, and international commissions of inquiry into situations likely to lead to war.

The next step, and it was a seven-league stride—was the creation of the League of Nations at the end of World War I. That did some good work, but it failed in the great emergencies because it lacked the courage (and the means) to take forceful action against aggressors.

In an effort to bolster the League, the Locarno Pact was forced in 1925, with the primary idea of preventing any further German-French upheavals. Then in 1928, because the League of Nations didn't completely abolish war, 59 of the 64 independent nations of the world signed the Paris Peace Pact for "renunciation of war."

These peace moves were followed by disarmament conferences. And of course much has been done in the interests of peace in the western hemisphere by the various Pan-American conferences.

Probably it has required all this patient and persistent spade work to prepare the way for the historic employment of sanctions by force to halt aggression. In any event, it has remained for the United Nations to make the first concerted application of such sanctions.

Now this daring but fortunately successful experiment is leading to the adoption of permanent measures that will provide the U. N. with the machinery to deal with aggression.

Perhaps it is too much to hope that this will prevent any further aggression. But it is the most powerful move in that direction yet made.

Certainly it will encourage small and weak nations to go ahead in working out their own destinies without fear of assault by great powers with evil designs.