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4— Salem, Oregon, Monday, November 13, 1950

"A LESSON IN LABOR POLITICS"

The Oregon Labor Press, official organ of the Central
Labor Council of Portland and vicinity, in its first issue
since the general election, takes much the same stand that
the Capital Journal has on organized labor entering politics
in an attempt to control elections. The following are ex-
cerpts from an editorial captioned, "A Lesson in Labor
Politics":

"The folly of labor losing its political identity by becoming
the tail to a political party again was demonstrated in Tues-
day's election, and was strikingly true in Oregon. Where labor
officially supported republican candidates the evidence points
toward the near-complete nullification of labor's political
strength by defeat of democratic candidates endorsed by labor.
The methods of the democratic organization, with the assistance
of union labor officials who openly ignored the labor endorse-
ments, had the result of inducing thousands of union members
to ignore most of the labor recommendations.

"The vote in Oregon Tuesday was another demonstration that
has been repeated time after time since labor first attempted
cohesive political action almost 125 years ago. It has occurred
a number of times in Oregon. Each recurrence has been—or
should have been—a lesson; but labor forgets it periodically.

"Labor can prevent its recurrence in the future by recogniz-
ing that it has sufficient political strength to constitute a bal-
ance of power, and then keeping that balance free from political
entanglements. A fluid voting strength of 25 percent can
decide most political contests, both on candidates and measures.
Support should be given strictly on the candidates themselves
with no regard to the party tickets on which candidates run.

"In Oregon this year we had the spectacle of union labor
officials, who also were officials of party organizations, attempt-
ing to swing the labor vote behind party candidates, without
regard to the desirability of the candidates.

"Any union member or any union has the democratic right to
determine his or its position on a candidate or a measure, but
they show immaturity—and often put political party fealty
above their labor loyalty—when they take action either on a
candidate or a measure without first informing themselves.

"The regrettable result of trying to bend everything toward
the end of supporting a party instead of supporting labor prin-
ciples was the defeat of a number of candidates, especially leg-
islative candidates. The eagerness of party henchmen, without
regard to labor's interest, lost election of a number of worthy
democratic candidates, for many union members expressed their
resentment by hitting back at the party ticket.

"Misguided labor union members may well recognize that
placing political party above their labor interests is neither
good unionism nor good politics."

STANDARD TIME RESTORED

The people of Oregon decisively voted for the establish-
ment of uniform standard time in Oregon at last Tues-
day's election. The unofficial vote on the ballot measure
was approximately 265,000 yes to 190,000 no, a majority
of 75,000. The vote in Marion county, yes 20,045, no 9836,
a majority of 10,209.

As a matter of fact, there never was a majority of Ore-
gon citizens in favor of "daylight" saving. It has been
thoroughly tried out in wartime when it was established
by the federal government as a war measure, more perhaps
for its psychological effect to make people realize that we
were at war, rather than any saving on electricity for
there was no saving in winter time.

Post war daylight time was even more obnoxious, for
the resulting confusion in some cities along with transpor-
tation systems remained on standard time, others on day-
light time.

Because of public dissatisfaction, the 1949 legislature
passed the Oregon standard time law. But the city of
Portland placed a referendum on it that held its effective-
ness up until the last election, when the people upheld it
by the above vote.

The Portland Oregonian, which has always championed
daylight time to please the city golfers and other playboys,
now raises a legal quibble against standard time. It
argues that the 1948 amendment to Portland's city charter
authorizes the city council to make daylight time official
time, may have precedence over the state standard time
law. Since when have city laws had precedence over state
laws?

There is no law preventing people from getting up an
hour earlier in summer, or opening and closing their busi-
ness houses an hour earlier if they want another hour of
daylight. No law is necessary for it. That is their privi-
lege. The mistake was in trying to force it on every
one else, especially the farmer to whom it was a serious
detrimant.

STRANGE TIMES, STRANGE ALLIES

The irony of post-war developments is typified by a
news dispatch out of Tokyo. In the Japanese capital Keyes
Beech, Chicago Daily News correspondent and a marine
in World War II, writes that Japan is quietly preparing
for war—under American leadership.

Five years ago Keyes Beech was one of those marines
aboard a transport in the Pacific bound for Japan when
news of the surrender ceremony aboard the U. S. battle-
ship Missouri was received. The marines continued on
to Japan as occupation troops.

Today those same forces of Nippon are being shaped
into a national police reserve, which actually is the nu-
cleus of a new Jap army. Seventy-five thousand Japanese
reservists are in training. Better than half of them are
veterans of the past war.

Beech and the other American veterans of the Pacific
campaign never dreamed in the days of World War II that
the sweep of world developments would turn the bitter-
fighting Japanese from enemy to potential ally in five
years. The fact that such a turn of events could come
about is a strange commentary on the global crisis of to-
day.

Over in Europe the same switch from enemy to pos-
sible ally is taking place, also, in the western zone of
Germany. Many of the American soldiers on occupation
duty there are finding themselves in the same position
that Correspondent Beech is in Tokyo, only with the Ger-
mans as the losers who now look to the west.

This unusual twist of fate, where the victor and van-
quished find a common bond in so short a time, calls for
careful analysis. The Japanese could hardly be called on
as allied forces to join United Nations troops in an area
where the Japanese once ruthlessly ruled. Nor could the
Germans be called on to move in war into a zone formerly
ruled by them.

The state department, which has bungled foreign policy
so badly since the middle 'forties, can't afford to bungle
this new handling of former enemy troops likely to be
made allies by Russia's determination to rule the world.

BY H. T. WEBSTER The Timid Soul



KRISS-KROSS

Often a Best Man But Never a Bridegroom

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

"Often a bridesmaid but never a bride." . . . masculine gender
to that old saying would be "Often a best man but never a bride-
groom." . . . Saturday I served as best man . . . to brother Don
and all day friends asked me when I was going to fill the
role of bridegroom . . . shucks, that's easy . . . it'll be the day I
cease being a bachelor . . .



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

ground to feel uncomfortable, and the movement of things on
the ground below gives you a
sensation of being up in the
air . . . at higher elevations
say, 100 feet . . . you are
far enough off the ground that
you observe no movement below
you just see the object you're
working on . . . and you have
no sensation of being up in the
air, unless you violate the card-
inal rule of steeplejacks and look
down.

Badly-damaged autos have
been placed at curbs in various
places around Salem . . . pur-
pose is to remind people of a
safety campaign now underway
but those safety reminders
are the worst menace to safety
on our streets today . . . mo-
torists drive along, spot the
wrecked car at the curb, crane
their necks to see what it's all
about . . . paying little attention
to their driving . . . at least two
minor accidents have occurred
on Center street, near the Cap-
itol shopping center, as a result
of drivers' staring at the safety
reminders.

Planning on using these few
days of sunshine to perform last-
minute repairs on your house or
barn roof? . . . if you're strictly
an amateur at doing things off
the ground, the worst height at
which to work, from the stand-
point of making you dizzy, is
about 40 feet . . . at that height,
explains a veteran steeplejack
you are far enough off the

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Is Shooting of Traitors Too Harsh in Wartime?

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

The other day AP Correspondent Bill Shinn, a Korean, reported
the mass execution by the South Korean army of 20 people con-
victed of collaborating with the enemy.

It was a graphic and moving story about the shooting of 16
men and four women as they crouched in their common grave.



DeWitt MacKenzie

Arthur Frederick, editor of the Daily Hampshire
Gazette, of Northampton, Mass., writes
me that some of his readers have
registered strong objections
against such punishment. They think im-
prisonment is more suitable for a nation like
America, or South Korea, to in-
flict.

Mr. Frederick asks for my
view.

Well, I'm going to start by
saying that I don't believe in
capital punishment in peace-
time. Furthermore I don't be-
lieve in war, excepting for de-
fense.

However, until human nature
has been molded into the spirit
of the Sermon on the Mount,
we shall have wars.

They mean wholesale killing,
and the exigencies of such con-
flict always have been held to
demand the death penalty for
traitors and spies. Collaboration
with the enemy may bring dis-
aster to the criminal's home
army.

Here is an example of the
demands war makes:

I was with the British army
on the Somme, in France, in
that terrible spring of 1918
when the Germans all but broke
through and ended World War
one. That was the time when
Field Marshal Haig, British com-
mander in chief, issued his dra-
matic order of the day, calling
for a fight to the death "with
our backs to the wall."

The Germans were coming
through so fast that British GHQ
at times didn't know where its
front lines were.

In the midst of that death and
confusion German soldiers, wear-
ing British uniforms, were in-

filtrating the shattered lines with
devastating results.

So the order went out that
any British soldier who got sep-
arated from his unit, and could
not explain instantly why he
wasn't with it, was to be shot
forthwith as a possible German.
British officers used their pis-
tols on many such individuals,
and undoubtedly more than a
few were British Tommies who
had the bad luck to get lost.

That was tough—but it was a
tough situation. The security of
the British army was at stake,
and that army was defending
its homeland and the homelands
of its allies.

Of course, that incident isn't
a parallel to the Korean affair.
I relate it to emphasize that
the demands of war are harsh.

The penalties exacted on war
criminals are more than pun-
ishment. They are calculated to
be deterrents to crimes by oth-
ers. To illustrate again:

Back in World War I some of
the farmers in Flanders used the
arms of their picturesque wind-
mills as semaphores to give mes-
sages to German warplanes over-
head. When a farmer was caught
at this game, he wasn't sent to
prison. He was stood up against
his windmill and shot.

That was a warning to others.

There is no use talking about
humanizing war. It can't be
done. War is a barbaric business
at best, and I'm afraid we must
admit that those who engage in
it have to employ extreme mea-
sures at times.

So far as concerns the Korean
executions in question, we know
that American troops wouldn't
have dealt with the situation in
such a manner. However, it
must be remembered that the
ways of the orient are not the
ways of the west.

But east or west, the penalty
for wartime treachery is death.

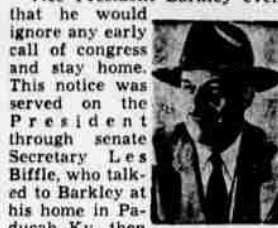
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Congressional Leaders Object To Early Recall of Congress

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Despite the slim democratic margin in the new
congress, a little personal friction cropped up between the Presi-
dent and his congressional leaders one day after election over
the question of calling congress back before Thanksgiving.

Vice President Barkley even went so far as to serve notice



Drew Pearson

that he would ignore any early
call of congress and stay home.
This notice was served on the
President through senate
Secretary Les Biddle, who talked
to Barkley at his home in Pa-
ducah, Ky., then to Truman on
the presidential yacht Williams-
burg.

Other senate leaders—major-
ity leader Scott Lucas of Illinois
and republican leader Ken
Wherry of Nebraska—also passed
word through Biddle that they
were dead set against an early
session. This could be the begin-
ning of a serious feud between the
president and congress.

The President, however, was
noncommittal. All he told Biddle
was that he wanted to talk the
matter over personally with the
leaders before making his de-
cision.

The message which Barkley
sent was that he needed a vaca-
tion and intended to take it, no
matter what Truman decided.
The vice president complained
that he was worn out from his
campaign tour, which included three
to five speeches daily and a
phenomenal wind up of 14
speeches on the day before elec-
tion.

Wherry, phoning Biddle from
his home in Pawnee City, Neb.,
also reported that he expected
to take a vacation. Another anxi-
ous call came from Sen. Dennis
Chavez, New Mexico democrat,
who said he was planning a trip
through Central America to in-
spect the Pan-American high-
way and didn't want congress
called back early.

Supreme Court Resignation?

President Truman and Chief
Justice Fred Vinson talked like
dutch uncles to restless Justice
William O. Douglas the other
day when he told them he wanted
to resign from the supreme
court.

Vinson, who feels keenly about
the court's prestige, and also has
a high regard for the sharp and
original mind of Douglas, said
severely, "I think it would be
improper for you to resign and
go into law for at least two
years."

Then, in a kindlier vein, the
owl-eyed Kentuckian added:
"Besides, Bill, the court really
needs your point of view. The
whole country would suffer if
you resigned."

When Justice Douglass went
to the White House, Mr. Truman
was tipped off in advance by the
Chief Justice that Douglas wanted
to resign. So the President
was ready for him.

"The biggest problem I have
is to get good people to come
into Washington," he told Dou-
glas. "It's pretty discouraging.
If you resigned, my job would be
a lot harder. We need you on
the court."

Note—Columbia University
has sounded out Douglas about
becoming General Eisenhower's
successor after January 1. Dou-
glas has also toyed with the idea
of going into private law prac-
tice on his own.

Russian Jets

Russian MIG-15 jets are play-
ing a deadly game of cat-and-
mouse across the Manchurian
border.

Knowing that Manchuria is
out-of-bounds for Americans,
Red pilots climb to dizzy alti-
tudes, carefully staying inside
Chinese territory—then pounce
upon unsuspecting American
patrols just across the border.
In the same dive, the Russian
jets swoop back to the safety of
Manchuria before American
pilots can give chase.

Under strict orders not to
cross the Manchurian boundary,
the Americans try to lure the
marauding jets into their gun-
sights, but seldom get more than
a few seconds crack at them.

Until recently, American pilots
were ordered not to fly within
30 miles of Manchuria. This was
reduced to three miles, as the
United Nations forces thrust
northward. However, the order
was rescinded entirely last week,
and our pilots are permitted to

chase enemy jets right up to the
border—though not one inch
across it.

Millionaire Senator

A stooped, gray-haired man
was slowly pushing his tray
along the counter of the senate
cafeteria. Carefully he stopped,
looked over all the dishes, then
selected one.

Behind him, a young, blonde
stenographer grew impatient,
purposely banged her tray
against his tray.

"Don't do that," a clerk whis-
pered loudly, "He's a senator."

The girl looked over the mild
little man and replied skepti-
cally: "He doesn't look like one."

Amused multimillionaire Sen.
Theodore Green of Rhode Island
turned and said: "And sometimes
I don't feel like one either."

Navy-Air Feud Cools

Just as another full-scale navy-
air force feud was about to pop
off, top admirals and generals
got together secretly the other
day and swore not to knife each
other any more.

The secret conference was
held between wise Adm. Forrest
Sherman, chief of naval opera-
tions, and astute Gen. Hoyt Van-
denburg, air force chief of staff,
though afterward their press
chiefs, Rear Adm. Robert Hickey
and Brig. Gen. Sory Smith, also
shook on it.

Specifically they agreed not to
criticize each other's weapons
nor to leak news stories under-
mining each other.

To enforce this and keep re-
bellious admirals in line, Adm-
iral Sherman sent a strong direc-
tive to all naval commands, re-
minding them bluntly that navy
policy is to cooperate with its
sister services. The air force also
passed the word through its
press branch to underlings down
the line.

However, the most encourag-
ing step was taken by Secretary
of the Navy Matthews and Ad-
miral Sherman, who also laid
down the law to Frank Hecht
president of the navy league.

This is the civilian propaganda
arm of the navy, which has been
secretly plotting a campaign
against the air force with a view
to stripping the air force of tactical
aviation and returning it to the
army. The navy league also
was mapping a campaign in con-
gress and the press to place the
marine corps commandant on the
joint chiefs of staff, thus
giving the navy an extra vote.

Hecht had already outlined
this plan of action to navy par-
ties at closed-door meetings
across the country. However, at
a private dinner with Matthews
and Sherman at the Carlton
Hotel last week, Hecht pledged
to work for unification and
goodwill instead.

TRUMAN'S HOPES

Before the election roof fell in,
President Truman had expecta-
tions of getting a big quota of
legislation through the special
session of congress.

One week before November 7,
Truman told house majority
chief John McCormack in a
phone call to Boston that he ex-
pected action on extension of
rent controls (which expire De-
cember 31), appropriations for
Korean rehabilitation and sup-
plemental defense, food for Tito,
another appropriation for Phi-
lippine reconstruction, Alaskan-
Hawaiian statehood and an ex-
cess-profits tax.

"But, Mr. President, there
isn't time," argued McCormack.
"If you want even to get started
on a big program like that you
ought to call back congress by
November 15 at the latest. If
you wait until November 27, the
Christmas holidays will be upon
us and we will get very little
done."

The president promised to
"think it over" but was so irked
by the election returns that he
kept his congressional leaders in
suspense for several days about
his plans. When he finally con-
ferred with them by long dis-
tance telephone, the leaders re-
ported that the election had
doomed chances of action at the
special session on anything ex-
cept the defense appropriations
and a compromise rent control
bill—even in the event of an
early congress.

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BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



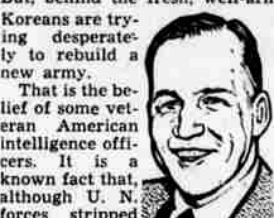
POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

UN Faces Test of Red Military Theory of Its Octopus Defense

By HAL BOYLE

With the U. S. Eighth Army in Korea (AP)—The United Nations
is running up against world communism in the first real test
of the Red military theory of "octopus defense."

The U. N. has defeated the North Korean foe in the field.
But, behind the fresh, well-armed Chinese, the shattered North



Hal Boyle

Koreans are trying desperately to rebuild a new army.

That is the be-
lief of some veteran American
intelligence officers. It is a
known fact that, although U. N.
forces stripped the North Korean
army of its muscle, the brain remained in-
tact.

A recent summary by General
MacArthur estimated the North
Koreans have only 60,000
soldiers left of an army of some
400,000. But among the captured
prisoners there was no enemy
general, not even a full colonel.

Here is what American intel-
ligence officers believe happened
as the North Korean army started
to crack in mid-September:

The enemy general staff with
drew north by plan beyond the
38th parallel. It issued orders to
high field officers to defend as
long as possible, then pull back.

The withdrawing forces were
told to reassemble at Sinuiju,
on the northwest end of the Korea-
Manchuria border, and at Kang-
gye, a town only a short distance
below the border in the north-
central part of the peninsula.

The North Korean general
staff apparently is doing its best
now to reorganize as large a
fighting force as it can. It is an
attempt to regain "face," as the
Soviet-inspired program never
to admit final defeat.

Stragglers from scenes of de-
feat in the south are being re-
assembled after they walk back,
uses with such relish. I believe
that if the gentleman was pri-
vileged to know them, he would
find that in the main they are a
group of men and women of
courage, good character and
working hard to better the
wages, hours and working con-
ditions for the people who elect
them to office, and who pay them
their salaries.

Incidentally, I think that their
Americanism will stand the test
very favorably if compared to
that of many of their very bitter
critics, and also that these peo-
ple, who have this responsibility,
are foremost in the fight against
communism and all other "isms",
except Americanism.

G. F. BURT
4295 Filbert St., Salem

(Editor's note: A labor czar or
boss is what the name implies. If
there is none in Salem, any ed-
itorial reference to labor czars or
bosses in general would not ap-
ply to this city. The representa-
tives mentioned in the editorial
were not county but U. S. con-
gressmen. One of the black eyes
the ballot box gave the national
labor czars and bosses was in
Ohio where those forces fought
desperately to defeat Senator
Taft. Certain state labor bosses
tried to defeat Governor McKay,
too. The political casualties of
the endorsement of labor bosses
were many in last week's elec-
tion, even in Oregon. The Capital
Journal opposes the dictates of
czars and bosses, be they labor
or otherwise.)

And if that massive power
should be committed to battle,
would the Soviet Union also
commit the weight of its own
growing industry and its own
200,000,000 people to that same
effort?

On these fulcrums the world
is teeter-tottering today. It is
wondering whether we are at
the opening of an undeclared third
world war—or whether the
Russians and Chinese are using
the threat of war as a bold bluff
to win a diplomatic victory.

American intelligence officers
tend to feel that, even if the
entry of Chinese into North
Korea turns out to be a bluff, it
still suggests a big muscular step
forward by communism toward
world rule by military means.

Incidentally, I think that their
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The fact that working men and
women have the audacity to or-
ganize for the purpose of getting
more out of the only commodity
they have to sell, namely their
labor, seems to be a source of
never-ending and ingrowing
peevishness to the worthy editor. Why
they are also Americans, and in
their humble way do as much
to sustain our country and our
government as the average news-
paperman.

As to