

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; One Year, \$12.00.

4—Salem, Oregon, Friday, July 13, 1951

ANOTHER 'NOBLE EXPERIMENT'

Nationalization of industries by the socialist labor party of Britain has not proven very successful for none of them have been operated at a profit and the taxpayer pays the bill.

British nationalization should not be confused with Russian nationalization, or the Iranian variety. In Britain the government takes over the various industries and operates them, buying up the private companies and paying them off in bonds or securities and runs them as one big monopoly. In Russia they are confiscated and the owners liquidated.

Iran is attempting the same tactics in the "nationalization" of British oil plants by seizure, but instead of private companies to rob it has a powerful nation. The seizure is more in the form of blackmail for higher ransom to finance a bankrupt nation.

When the labor party of Britain came into power in 1943, it called for nationalization of the nation's half a dozen largest industries and public utilities. Those nationalized included coal mines, transportation, including railroads and long distance trucking, docks, barge canals, the Bank of England, the electric, gas and civil aviation companies and is now nationalizing the steel industry. Long since medicine and hospitalization were nationalized.

As late as a year ago the labor government planned to take over the cement, insurance, sugar and chemical companies, but British people seem to be fed up on public ownership as shown by election returns. Whether the public ownership omelet can be unscrambled is something else again.

The report of the British transport commission for the year 1950 at least partially explains public pessimism of the British on nationalization. The report says:

"The commission lost \$39,480,000 running the state-owned railways, docks, long distance trucking lines and barge canals in 1950, and expects to go further in the red this year. In three years it has lost a total of \$110,880,000. The first six months of this year "will necessarily show heavy losses" because of delays in putting into effect recently won increased charges. "These delays involved a loss of £11,000,000 (\$30,800,000) of railway and dock revenues."

It is the same story in most of the other nationalized enterprises. Efficiency in the government owned industries has not risen any faster than the gains shown by private management. The story might have been different had the government found the money to invest in new equipment on the scale it thought it would. Under private enterprise the money probably would have been raised, as it always had been.

There is only one employer, the government, and the workers find that if they want a raise, the unions have to accept what the government will give them for they can't fight the government as they can a private employer. Nationalization is merely a forerunner of the police state of totalitarianism.

NO REASON FOR TEARS

There need not be a flow of tears shed by some old leathernecks on hearing that the Marines in August will have to use the draft. The Oregonian in Portland is wrong in lamenting this morning this "scraping of the barrel" by the Marine Corps for "the first time in history."

Like all branches of the armed services in World War II, the Marines stopped taking their men by voluntary enlistment in February, 1943, and drew their men from the draft pool. The demand for manpower was so great in those days that the only way all the armed forces could get what they needed was by massing the manpower resources.

The Oregonian is correct in characterizing the Marines as a "select corps." It is to the credit of the leathernecks that they upheld that rating despite the fact they did draw on the draft pool. To illustrate what a good job they did with the "run-of-the-mill" draftees, even The Oregonian was not aware that the Marines had taken draftees for their ranks for more than two years in World War II.

The Oregonian is wrong, too, in inferring that there is something wrong with a "draftee." The record of the draftees in this war and in the others in the nation's history is one not to be belittled.

The reason, apparently, the Marines will have to abandon their traditional recruiting program is the doubling of the size of the corps if legislation in congress passes, as it seems likely to do. If President Truman doesn't veto the legislation, the Marines would increase their ranks from 194,000 to 400,000 officers and men. Furthermore, the Marines must release within the next few months a third of the current strength. When the Korean war started a little over a year ago, the corps counted 74,000 officers and men on active duty.

There is no reason to expect the swelling of the ranks of the corps to affect adversely the title of "United States Marine." The tradition, training, personnel and policies of the corps have established an esprit de corps that is likely not to change.

HOW MUTUAL AID WORKED

The Eola fire of Tuesday was a good example of what can be done with the mutual aid agreements of the cities and communities of this part of the Willamette valley. Used during the roaring fire of that night were the agreements established in Marion county.

Salem, Keizer and Four Corners sent fire equipment. Keizer asked Salem to give that community protection while the truck was over fighting the blaze in Eola. So Salem, of course, stood by for Keizer. Woodburn informed Salem it was ready to help, and so was told to stand by.

The intercommunication system, which is also a form of mutual aid, reaches several Marion county points and Dallas and Falls City in Polk county. Points not having radio equipment on vehicles are reached by phone. On the fire scene the other night, Chief Roble kept in constant touch with the trucks and pumps by radio.

The comment of one observer places the credit for the mutual aid program: "We wouldn't have had any of this if it hadn't been for City Manager Franzen. He's very modern in his outlook, and if money is available he will give the city the best there is."

BY BECK

Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Man Who Made Aesop Famous Goes for Laughs

By HAL BOYLE

New Rochelle, N. Y., (AP)—Laughter is an industry today, and cartooning is a big business.

A top chuckle-smith in this field is Paul Terry, creator of Terrytoons, and a pioneer of the animated cartoon.

Some 40,000,000 moviegoers each week enjoy the antics of his famous characters—Mighty Mouse, Dinky the Duck, the two Terry Bears, and Heckle and Jeckle, the talking magpies.

At 64, Terry well may have made more people laugh more often than any man in history. But he himself has remained little known to the public. That suits him.

"Put your roots in the minds of as many people as you can," he said. "Minds are all that count. Anybody goes out for dollars alone is crazy."

Soon his big rambling studio here will put out the 1,000th Terrytoon. That leaves the cheerful, portly artist only one goal in life.

"To make 1,000 more. I never want to retire. If a fellow gets a time that he's going to retire—whether at 35, 55, or 65—he's through as of the time he mentally decides he's going to retire."

Back in 1915 Terry quit two jobs as a comic strip and newspaper artist to make his first film cartoon. It was called "Little Herman," and it took him two months working alone in his own living room to make the 1,000 separate drawings for the five-minute feature.

"Now our cartoons run seven minutes," he said. "They have 8,000 to 10,000 drawings, and it takes 85 people eight months to produce one for the screen."

The studio turns out 26 cartoons a year now, all in Technicolor. His staff also puts out several million comic books a year and is working on a television show.

"We haven't worked out the format yet," Terry said. "But I'm sure it will stick basically to children, cartoons and animals."

Terry won his first wide recognition with his series of Aesop fable cartoons in the days of silent films.

"I had to out-Aesop Aesop himself," he recalled. "Aesop told 220 fables originally. But I eventually put out 240 more—460 altogether. Sometimes I wonder if Aesop is waiting for me to give me plenty for what I did to his stories."

Each cartoon now costs up to \$50,000 to produce. Over the years Terry has ploughed his profits back into his studio, trying to improve the art of animation.

"There is no sense in accumulating money," he said. "Only people who are afraid try to accumulate money. I have more faith in the pictures I make than in dollars. The dollars I make are no good to me until I turn them into another picture."

Terry believes cartooning still has a fabulous future, and this is advice to the young kid learning to draw:

"There'll always be room for the top ones. But it'll always be tough for the ones who don't grow mentally. This trouble comes if they are too clever too young. They peter out and don't develop. Anyone can learn to draw, but to succeed—growth must be endless."

He recently put his own philosophy in a lyric, "The Miracle," set to music by his old friend, Phil Scheib, who has composed original scores for all the Terrytoons.

"Every day is a miracle to me," he said. "Life has been good. The

Talk About Water in the Cellar

Worcester, Mass., July 13. (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce got a call recently from a man who wanted to know where the town of Enfield is located. The man said he thought he owned property there.

Enfield is 15 feet under water. It was one of a few communities swept away when a reservoir was built more than 10 years ago.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Communist on Pearson Staff Lived to Learn Folly of Ways

By DREW PEARSON

Washington. — It's hard to write about a man who is dead and cannot defend himself. However, I should like to write about Andrew Older, listed recently by an FBI undercover agent as a member of the communist party.

Older worked for me for a brief period after the war and it

became my unpleasant duty to fire him. During the course of firing him, I got to know a little bit about what makes a communist tick.

If we are going to cure communism in the American body politic, then it's important that we know what turns a man into a communist and how he can be cured. Here is one case history in point.

Older worked for a group of conservative trade journals—a paint and varnish magazine, a bakery journal, a poultry monthly, together with the film and radio dailies and the Hollywood Reporter. During the tail end of the war when manpower was short, he also worked part-time for me, in addition to his other chores.

CANADIAN SPY RING

Andy was a nice boy, worked hard and I never dreamed at first he had any links with the communists. But as time passed and I wrote more and more critical stories about Russia I became suspicious. He frequently argued against the columns which criticized Russia.

I recall especially the column I wrote exposing the Russian spy ring in Canada. At that time—

DAZZLING AUTHORESS

In a way, this made things more difficult. If he had lied, it would have been easy to fire him. But when a man tells the truth you certainly owe it to him to listen to his story.

So we had a long talk, during which Older said he had joined the party early in 1940 largely through the influence of Ruth McKenny, author of "My Sister Eileen," and editor of the New Masses from 1937 to 1946, who later broke with communism. The counsel for the Senate Internal Security committee states that Miss McKenny broke with the party at the same time Browder had his difficulties.

Older's father was born in Russian Poland, and Andy had been ardently anxious for peace between the United States and Russia. He said, however, that he had had a few tough policies to swallow which had jarred him—one of them being the party line against preparedness at a time when Stalin and Hitler were allies in 1939, and later the sudden party switch to all-out preparedness.

He said that he had been trying to get away from the party, hadn't attended meetings since 1944 and was fed up with high-handed communist tactics. However, he said that it was hard to get away when you were once a member because the comrades blackmailed you by threatening to expose your membership.

He said he gradually had come around to my point of view that Russia was the chief disrupter of the peace and that her tactics under the Kremlin were just as imperialistic as under the czar.

LIPPMANN HAD COMMUNIST SECRETARY

At first I thought I could wear Older completely away from communism and had some talks along this line with J. Edgar Hoover. I figured that if I could get Older to do a Budenz and take a militant stand against the party, he would become a highly useful citizen.

However, I also had heard that the communists had planted a secretary on Walter Lippmann and that it was standard communist practice to put men in key spots where they could influence public opinion. So, figuring there was no use making life difficult by sitting on a continual keg of dynamite, I let Older go.

I saw him occasionally after that and have reason to believe he threw his old associates overboard and straightened himself out politically. In fact, he became something of a small-scale capitalist, and in addition to his trade journals, operated a laundry.

And since he cannot be here to defend himself, I would like to say that Andy Older was one of those unfortunate youngsters who, through the influence of persuasive personalities, got off to a bad start, but who saw things in a far clearer light before he died.

"STOP EISENHOWER"

A full scale "stop Eisenhower" campaign is being cooked up backstage by the Chicago Tribune and backers of Senator Taft.

Taft himself probably doesn't know about it, but a rough smear job to discourage General Eisenhower from going after the GOP nomination for president is being conducted as part of the regular four-year warmup for picking a president.

Initial move was a Chicago Tribune syndicated story of July 7, which inferred that Eisenhower, as president of Columbia university, is friendly with communists. Similar stories are due to appear later.

Another and more kindly facet of the campaign, credit to Taft's unofficial campaign strategist, Sen. Owen Brewster, is to spread the story among delegates that the general is too busy organizing Europe's defenses to "play politics."

This is now being told republican grass-roots leaders by Taft organizers.

(Copyright 1951)

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



NEIGHBORLY TEXAN FIND:

Russ Could Use Some Back-Door Friendliness

By WILLIAM BARNARD

Tokyo, July 13 (AP)—These Russians could use a little back-porch friendliness.

Where I come from, the latch string is always out. But the Russians don't have any latch strings, and the one I talked to today hadn't even heard of Texas.

I live just a block from the Russian embassy so I dropped over for a neighborly visit. Well, the way they acted, you'd have thought I had come to snoop.

They have a big layout with a high concrete wall and ramparts. At the front gate, a young soldier, carrying a rifle, signaled for me to wait. He made a telephone call and then stood around inspecting me, curiously.

When I offered him a cigarette he said: "Impossible."

After three or four minutes of trying to chat with him, I gave up. He wouldn't talk.

Then a man about 30, with tousled, tawny hair strode out. He wore civilian shirt and trousers.

"What do you want?" he asked. "I live down the street and thought I'd come over and pay a social call."

"I do not think I understand," he said. "There's nothing hard to understand about it," I said. "I'm a neighbor of yours . . . I live right down there . . . and I'm just dropping in for a neighborly visit."

"What is your name?" I told him. And then asked: "What's yours?" "It is a Russian name," he said. "You would not be able to pronounce it and it is not important. What is the purpose of your visit here?"

"I just came over to meet you folks," I said. "You will wait here a minute," said he, and went back inside the building.

I offered the soldier a cigarette. "Impossible," again. Five minutes later the man in civvies came back and said: "You wish to see the embassy?" "That would be mighty fine," I said.

"Come with me." He led me into a vaulted reception room. "Wait here a few minutes," he said.

He left me alone with a magazine—in English—with Joe Stalin's picture on the cover.

Presently my guide came back and said:

"Who runs this embassy? Who is in charge?" "Yes, the name is well known," said he, cautiously. "Not in Texas," I said. "It has been published in the press."

"Well, what is his name?" "General Kislenko," the guide whispered.

A guard who had been watching from the doorway, beckoned to the guide.

The two disappeared inside. When the guide returned, he looked so plainly uncomfortable I decided it was time to leave.

As I went out through the gate, I offered my soldier friend another cigarette. "Impossible." But he smiled.

15% OFF

on all Coleman

FLOOR FURNACES

(This discount applies only to retail price of furnace)

A wonderful opportunity now—to buy clean, automatic, warm-floor heating for your home next winter at a big saving.

LIMITED TIME ONLY—COME IN TODAY!

Howard J. Smalley

Oil. Co.

1405 Broadway Ph. 3-5606

Shop in Air Conditioned Comfort

Straw Hats

Nationally Advertised Brands Formerly 5.00 to 8.50

1/2 PRICE

Shrock's

MENS WEAR

484 N. Capitol

Open Fridays and Mondays 'til 9 P.M.

Ph. 2-7074