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4— Salem, Oregon, Thursday, March 13, 1952

TWO PARKING LOTS

A question has been raised about the city's investment
in an off-street parking lot in the Hollywood business
section of town. Before some rash conclusions are made,
Salem should look at the background which prompted the
acquiring of that parking lot and the benefits of the over-
all program.

Consideration of the present circumstances must go
back to 1949. It was in January of that year that the
state highway department proposed an extensive four-
point program to improve the traffic problem in Salem
and to make provision for the future traffic load in the
city. The resulting program was called the Baldock plan
after Sam Baldock, state highway engineer and Salem
resident who supervised drawing up of the plan.

By that program, the state of Oregon, through the
highway department, would spend about \$7.5 millions in
Salem and the immediate area to build an additional
bridge across the Willamette river, put in a one-way traf-
fic grid for the city, construct a by-pass east of town,
and provide an entrance into the city for a new North
Santiam highway.

While the state would spend these millions to help
traffic in and about Salem, the city was asked to give its
consent that certain measures be taken within the city
limits to permit the four-point program to be made pos-
sible. As to cost, the city was required only to provide
an off-street parking area in the Hollywood district. This
was to offset the loss of parking space along the curb
on the west side of Fairgrounds road between Tile road
and Highland avenue with widening of that main thor-
oughfare.

A spot check has shown that, since one lot was opened
December 11, not many cars have used it, after the
city paid to have the lot put in shape to handle
about 30 cars for parking. Another lot, with space for
35 cars, is more frequently used. The two lots together
make up for the curb space lost on Fairgrounds road.

But these lots should not be judged by their immediate
use now. They have been provided as part of a long-range
plan to ease the traffic problem throughout the city. In
time, Salem will be glad it was prompted to make pro-
vision at this time for off-street parking. There is a con-
stant gain in traffic each year, so arrangements had to be
made now to provide for the growing area. Furthermore,
the lots in the north end of town are merely part of the
over-all program that has certainly improved the traffic
problem in Salem. And the benefits of the program to
all parts of the community will become increasingly evi-
dent as time goes on.

IKE'S REACTION

On the front page of the Capital Journal yesterday was
a small headline summing up General Eisenhower's re-
action to the political explosion in New Hampshire. To the
strong vote of confidence in him as the choice for the
republican presidential nomination, Ike was appreciative.
His folksy comment was, "By golly, I'm proud." He was
proud so many voters thought he ought to be president.

What a change from the usual studied comment of
politicians!
It was the same type of reaction the five-star general
who commands all the West's forces in Europe gave to
news of the dismissal last year of his fellow five-star
general, Douglas MacArthur, by Harry Truman. At that
time, Ike said: "Well, I'll be darned." The picture of
Eisenhower rubbing the chin of a face that expressed
surprise made the front pages of newspapers all over the
country at the time.

It is this quality of folksiness that has made the people
of the United States feel that the uniform and medals
on Ike don't hide the common touch he has. He is not
the Brass Hat type of military leader. There is not the
austerity of General MacArthur about Ike. Nor is there
the demagoguery of a ranting politician.

Ike's grin and his Kansas neighborliness, coupled with
devotion to his country, should not be discounted by
his opponents in the presidential race. Those qualities
appeal to the average American.

Highway Skeleton Haunts New Route

Stuebenville, O. (AP)—The ghostly skeleton who dances on
route 40 may have moved to route 7.

A nervous truck driver, Louis B. Martel of Pawtucket,
R. I., stopped in Yorkville, O., Wednesday night to tell his
story to Police Chief Roger Lollini.

Martel was driving north on route 7, which follows the
Ohio river. Near a small airport, he saw an automobile
approaching. It veered toward him and its lights went out.
Then a figure jumped from the car. Glowing in the
lights of the truck was a skeleton, topped by some sort
of mark in the shape of a skull and crossbones.

The skeleton danced.

Martel departed.

The account was very much like the five stories that truck-
ers have told State highway patrolmen along the east-west
National highway, route 40, in recent weeks. That was in
western Ohio. Route 40's phantom wore a skeleton suit too,
with the bones outlined in luminous paint.

One officer of the patrol has speculated that the mysterious
motorist may be mentally ill, or have a macabre sense of
humor.

Probably Thought Place Booby-Trapped

Peoria, Ill. (AP)—Things just didn't go right for the burglar
who smashed a window to gain entry to the Rosetter Motor
Co.

Police investigated Monday and said evidence indicated the
burglar crawled through a window and stepped into a pan of
crankcase oil.

Then, the cops decided, he slipped and fell into the pan
and set off a fire extinguisher which, presumably, sprayed
him with foam.

No money was missing.

Hungry Squirrels Give Trouble

Rockyford, Colo. (AP)—Work crews of the Mountain States
Telephone and Telegraph company here were busy today
nailing chunks of salt to the telephone poles.

Officials hope the squirrels in this area will prefer the
block salt to the minerals in the telephone cables, and will
quit gnawing away at the company's equipment.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

The Unseen Audience



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Sex Criminal Is Most Hated
And Most Difficult to Treat

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—The sex crim-
inal is the most hated member
of society.

But how can you deal with
him? Heavy legal penalties do
not deter him. And in any case,
if he explodes in violence,
punishing him won't remove
the horrifying experience from
his victim's memory—or re-
store her to life, where he has
killed in lust.

William T. Whalen, retired
New York city chief of detec-
tives, believes the answer is
this:

"Anyone involved in any type
of sexual crime, no matter how
minor, should be given a psy-
chiatric examination—or 'bug-
ged,' as we call it. He should
then be forced to take the in-
stitutional or clinical care he
needs.

"Most of them aren't ordinary
criminals. They have sick
minds."

Thirty-three years of dealing
with sex criminals has con-
vinced the veteran ex-cop that
present system for handling
them are hopeless, because little
it done to prevent them from
developing from minor offend-
ers into major offenders.

The public has little realiza-
tion how widespread minor sex
offenses are. The two com-
monest forms are window-peep-
ing and the molestation of women
in crowded buses and subways.

"We have more police calls
about peepers than anything
else," Whalen said.

"As to subway molesters,
there are thousands of cases
the police never hear about.
Women are partly to blame. If
someone annoys them, all they
have to do is slap him in the
face with their handbag. There
are plenty of men about to
come to their help."

Many people regard peepers
and molesters as detestables but
comparatively harmless thrill-
seekers.

Whalen recently served
as technical advisor for "The Snip-
per," a Columbia Picture film
marking one of the first efforts
by Hollywood to deal with the
problem on a sociological basis.

It tells the story of a per-
verted youth who kills several
women with a carbine but who,
before going berserk, tries vainly
to bring his deteriorating
mental condition to the atten-
tion of a young hospital in-
terner, too busy to deal with
him.

"Compulsory psychiatric ex-
aminations may show which of-
fenders are potentially danger-
ous and need to be put away—
and which can be put back on
the right track," said Whalen.

"As it is now we have no
real barometer to see what can
be done with these people."

His advice to women who are
suddenly confronted by a vi-
olent sex criminal is this:

"Scream. A woman's best de-
fense is a scream. As a rule,
they are easily frightened off,
and 99 times out of 100 they'll
run."

He's Going to Let Wife Do Shopping

Denver, Colo. (AP)—A 55-year-old husband looked up from
his hospital bed today and said—"From now on my wife does
the grocery shopping."

The husband, Willard Geer, was shot through the neck
when he interrupted a \$2,500 holdup of a grocery store.

"I've been trying to tell her for years," Geer said. "But the
shooting clinched it. From now on, Mildred—my wife—does
the grocery buying."

Geer was shot when he walked into the Safeway store
here. When one of the four stickup men told him this is a
"holdup," Geer said "I laughed and said 'oh yeah?'"

The gunman shot him.

Late Wednesday night, police captured the three men and
a blonde woman who admitted the robbery and shooting.

Husband's Drinking Costume

Santa Monica, Calif. (AP)—Millionaire turfman Lindsey C.
Howard was so serious about his drinking he sometimes
dressed for it—in a metal horned helmet and a chain armor
coat—according to evidence introduced at his wife's divorce
trial.

The evidence was in the form of photographs showing
Howard in the costume of the Vikings, a drinking society
whose motto is "A Viking can always drink one more."

Mrs. Judith Barrett Howard charges extreme cruelty and
excessive drinking in her complaint. She asks \$10,000 month-
ly alimony and child support and a share of community
property.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Predicted Pinch of Civilian
Goods Fails to Materialize

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Last week the
most interesting economic de-
velopment since June 1950 took
place.

Until last week, government
officials in charge of military
procurement had been warn-
ing that the second quarter of
1952 would be the tightest of
all. This was the period when
industry would really feel the
pinch of scarce civilian goods,
would be drastically curtailed
on the manufacture of radios, TV
sets, refrigerators, autos and
buildings. This was the warn-
ing that came from the office
of Defense Mobilizer Charles E.
Wilson and subordinates of Sec-
retary of Defense Bob Lovett.

In just 17 days, however, the
second quarter of 1952 begins.
Yet, as it approaches, materials,
instead of being tight, suddenly
have loosened up.

Instead of cutting down on
autos, government chiefs last
week called in the motor mo-
guls and handed them more
materials. Instead of cutting
down on building construction,
the builders were given more
steel.

Meanwhile, aluminum was
available for storm doors, farm
gates, civilian window sashes.
There were plenty of radio and
TV sets on hand. Other civilian
goods seemed plentiful.

In other words, the dire pre-
diction of Washington military
and production chiefs was all
wet.

GUNS OR BUTTER

Behind this has been one of
the most important inner ad-
ministration debates in all the
government. It has been kept
so quiet that few people have
known about it but it gets to
the bottom of both the nation's
security and the nation's eco-
nomic prosperity.

In brief, it's the debate over
which to produce—guns or
butter. The same debate raged
under Roosevelt prior to Pearl
Harbor, but was solved in part
by a stronger president, in part
by the Japanese attack on Dec.
7, 1941.

Today the debate is between
the joint chiefs of staff who
favor guns; and certain pro-
duction men with long associa-
tion in private business, led by
Secretary of Defense Lovett and
Defense Mobilizer Wilson, who
want both guns and butter.

The above, of course, is an
oversimplification of the issue.
The case is neither black or
white. It is gray, with some-
thing to be said on both sides.
The leaders of both schools are
sincere, patriotic men. Further-
more, the military have helped
to defeat themselves by being
slow on production.

However, the results are in-
escapable, and can be sum-
marized as follows:

1. The U. S. arms program
has bogged down. We are
way behind Russia in air-
planes, and have fallen far
below the military equipment
promises we made in Europe.
This is one reason for the eco-
nomic and political crisis in
Europe today.

2. Because the arms pro-
gram is so far behind, most
defense material—with the
exception of copper—is now
surplus. Actually the alumi-
num companies, to use the
words of one executive,
"have aluminum running out
of our ears." This is the rea-

son why automobile and con-
struction companies suddenly
have had unexpected materi-
als dumped into their amazed
laps.

DON'T STRAIN ECONOMY

The full story goes back to
the days right after the Ko-
rean invasion when the new
arms program was thrown to-
gether. At that time the "let's-
not-strain-the-economy" advis-
ers urged that rearmament be
spaced out over a longer period
of time, that it rushed too sud-
denly it would throw civilian
economy out of gear. We should
mobilize gradually, they urged,
rather than in a sudden spurt
which would leave civilian in-
dustry starved for materials.

In brief, civilian leaders said:
"If we take things gradually,
we can have both guns and but-
ter."

Though the joint chiefs of
staff didn't like it, their chief,
Secretary of Defense George
Marshall, himself a general,
concurred with this idea and it
was adopted.

Later, last fall, the situation
was reviewed again. By this
time it was apparent that the
communists were sending a su-
perior jet fighter force to Ko-
rea, and reports from behind
the iron curtain indicated that
the over-all Russian air strength
was ahead of ours.

Because of this, Gen. Hoyt
Vandenberg, air chief of staff,
argued inside the joint chiefs
of staff that the air force must
have 143 air groups, and the
joint chiefs supported him.

SLOW WAR PRODUCTION

In the final showdown, how-
ever, Mobilizer Wilson urged a
slower build-up, and when the
matter went to the White House,
President Truman backed him
up. Instead of building 143 air
groups by the end of 1953, they
will now be built by the end of
1954.

What happened regarding air-
planes also happened regarding
other military goods. The entire
program was stretched out. The
ultimate goals remained the
same, but the number of years
for fulfillment was prolonged.

This was partly the fault of
the military. Their own slow-
ness of production cut the
ground from under the joint
chiefs of staff. For, though the
joint chiefs continued to urge
quicker mobilization their own
military production men could
not decide on types of planes
and tanks, dickered back and
forth over blueprints and did
not spend the money they had.

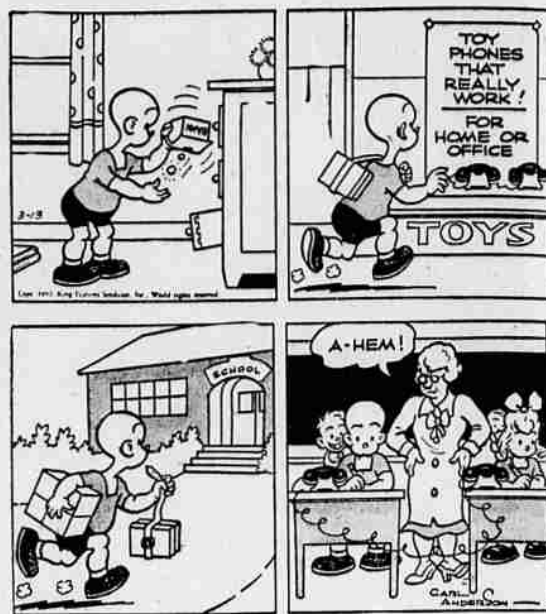
Arms production, when boss-
ed by the military, always has
been inefficient, and today \$39-
000,000,000 of last year's ap-
propriations remain unspent. In
other words, though the joint
chiefs of staff want quicker
mobilization, the generals and
admirals in charge of ordnance,
procurement and planing have
not been able to get into high
gear.

Thus the joint chiefs of staff
are pulled back by top civilians
on one hand and their own pro-
duction generals and admirals
on the other. That's why we've
sent only a trickle of weapons
abroad, and that's why the air
force is so far behind Russia's
today that we probably couldn't
afford to risk bombing China.

(Copyright 1952)

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



Three New Supreme Court
Justices Write 2/3 of Opinions

By PAUL W. HARVEY, JR.

The three newest members of
the Oregon Supreme Court are
writing two-thirds of the court's
opinion, even though they were
not appointed to the bench until
1950.

The trio—Justices Walter L.
Tooze, Earl C. Latourette and
Harold J. Warner—have written
70 of the 105 opinions that the
court has handed down since it
returned from summer vacation
last September.

The four veteran members
have written 35 opinions.

Justice Tooze, a circuit court
judge in Portland until he was
appointed to the supreme court
only 18 months ago, is the fresh-
man member of the court. But
he leads all the rest with 31
opinions he has turned out since
September.

In second place is Justice La-
tourette, who was a circuit judge
in Oregon City and who was ap-
pointed to the supreme court 26
months ago. He has written 21
opinions. Justice Warner, a for-
mer Portland lawyer who joined
the court 19 months ago, has
written 18.

Justice Arthur D. Hay, who
has been on the high bench since
1942, has written 12, compared
with nine for Justice Hall S.
Lusk, who was appointed 15
years ago.

With seven opinions each, are
Chief Justice James T. Brand
and Justice George Rossman.
Brand has been a justice for 11
years, while Rossman is dean
of the court with 25 years of
service.

'Jolly Roger' Flies Again

London (AP)—The skull and crossbones flew from Victoria
Tower of the Houses of Parliament today. Police suspected
student pranksters.



DOUBLE



S&H Green Stamps

FRIDAY ONLY

On All Cash Purchases

Capitol Drug Store

405 STATE ST. AT LIBERTY

The Shepherd

"THE LAST FORTY DAYS"

ZACCHEUS

"Climbed into a sycamore
tree to see him."
Luke 19:4

The Master passing by
could see . . . The skeptic
Zaccheus in a tree . . .
And with him that day
stopped and dined . . .
And for his benefit de-
fined . . . An honest stew-
ard and He observed . . .
Both God and Mammon
can't be served . . . Zac-
cheus changed and made
amends . . . And on re-
pentance much depends
. . . Can you like him The
Wrong forsake . . . And
give God tithes of what
you make?

JULIEN C. HYER

"A good cocktail wine Mr. Brown?
Petri Wine is just the thing!"



Probably Thought Place Booby-Trapped

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who smashed a window to gain entry to the Rosetter Motor
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SEARS SHOP FRIDAY
10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
VISIT OUR NEWLY OPENED GARDEN SHOP
In the Capitol Shopping Center
Phone 3-9191