Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

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Published every afternoon except Sunday at 444 Chemeketa St., Salem. Phones: Business, Newsroom, Want-Ads, 2-2406; Society Editor, 2-2409.

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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; Year, $12.

4— Salem, Oregon, Monday, April 21, 1952

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND DEMOCRACY

At the recent conventionu of the American Association of School Administrators held at Boston, President Conant of Harvard, a private institution, is quoted as attacking private and parochial schools as "harmful to our democracy." and referred to the "American principle of a single school system for all."

Along similar lines were the addresses of other educators. The president of the association called a dual system of public and private schools "divisive." Dr. Worth McClure, executive secretary, feared the destruction of "the unity now found in our democracy" by private schools.

Dr. Edgar Fuller of Washington, D.C., a nationally known educator, went so far as to lay to private education a segregation based on "fundamental beliefs," which he called more damaging than the forced racial segregation as found in the south. Yet the rights to fundamental beliefs are basic to our national life and brought our forefathers here to find freedom and preserve their "fundamental beliefs," and the idea that all children should be brought up and educated alike prevails only in communist Russia, where tryanny destroys freedom in a single public school system for all.

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Americans have always stood for education for all, regardless of economic status. Parents send their children to schools for education and many have found a sounder education is often provided by the private schools even though more costly. This is proven by the records of the universities of new students. Public school graduates are found often deficiently grounded in essentials, especially the preliminary three Rs. They half learn substandard subject matter and grow up ignorant by old standards.

It is the duty of all parents to provide the best possible education for children, wherever found, which will develop the individual's capacity and inherent abilities fully and teach him to reason and think, not on the cult of levelling all to mediocrity.

Private education pioneered in the past and still pioneers and has a bright future for the great universities with thousands of students cannot be as efficient as the smaller ones, if well managed. There will always be room and necessity for the private school and college.

Private schools were all that we had in the U.S. until well along in the 19th century and the exclusive source of learning and the religion they taught a stabilizing influence as it still is. Moreover, the cost of public schools has become the largest item of local taxation and if all private schools were closed and their pupils sent to public schools it would immensely increase taxation already burdensome.

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Many of these educators favor federal aid for schools, which would eventually mean government dictation of education and standardization along political lines and theories and the eventual demoralization, systemitation and regimentation of the schools for theories of the politicians in power—which at the present time tend to socialism instead of democracy. And the nazi and fascist schools as well as the communist schools have proven it would be fatal to a real education.

The private and parochial schools and colleges have a useful service to perform and have usually performed it well. While these educators favoring their destruction loudly shout for "academic freedom," even to shield subversives, and balk on loyalty oaths, they seem to be doing their best to destroy it by curtailing inherent individual rights of parents over their children.

ARMY TRYING OUT THE MULE

The army is reported to be conducting tests at Fort Benning, Ga., to prove that the army mule is still as useful in some phases of military tactics as jet bombers and bullet-proof vests in others.

The army mule has been tried out in nearly every war the nation has engaged in and proved worthwhile. They played a major role in the Indian wars as well as the Civil and were a most reliable transport. Even in the first World war the mule was on the job in Europe.

Army mules have been brought to the huge training center from Camp Carson, Colo., where the army runs its only two full sized animal units for transport. The purpose is to determine just how much of an infantry's equipment can be carried on the backs of mules.

Everything from typewriters to mortars are being loaded on specially-designed saddles and hauled around over the Georgia countryside while observers keep careful check on the results.

A mule is capable of carrying about 300 pounds on a 100-pound leather and iron saddle. One phase of the tests is to determine if present standard pack accessories are capable of packing the new infantry equipment.

The mule can go many places that even the jeep can't, in mountains, through swamps, etc. It far outclasses the horse, surer footed, is tougher, and enjoys comparative immunity from disease.

While the mule, like the ass, is obsinate in disposition, they display wonderful cagacity. They have been used in military operations since recorded history began and may find a new place in the mechanized warfare of today.

Starlet Must Save 15 Per Cent

Hollywood, Calif. (U.P.)—Pert movie starlet Joyce Holden must try to get along without 15 per cent of her $225 weekly paycheck— for the time being, at least.

Superior Judge Frank G. Swain approved the 20-year-old actress' new movie contract Tuesday but turned a deaf ear to pleas to stop saving 15 per cent of her earnings. The court ordered her to save the money when her first contract was approved.

Miss Holden cited mounting bills and the high cost of living and said her expenses left her only $20 a week spending money.

Swain shook his head.

"I must insist that you cut down on your expenses," he said.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

The Timid Soul

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Boyle Returns from Attack of Gout But There's No Sympathy

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Are you a sespag?

Would you like to be a sespag?

Oh, come on, now. Be a sespag. Please.

You'll really stand out from the crowd, once you're a sespag. What is a sespag? Well—don't laugh—a sespag is a member of the Society for the Extension of Sympathy to People Afflicted with Gout.

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Civilization has needed an organization of this kind for a long time. Every other disease in the medical textbooks has its true blue friends today—from halitosis to hernia, from acidosis to acute alcoholism.

But gout? Ha, he, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! Nobody takes gout seriously today except those who suffer from it. Madness and measles are respectable. But gout? "Oh, no, not really—gout? Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!"

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It is high time we had a national gout week so the buddies of this ailment can band together and get more public understanding. I feel this way because I have just spent five days flat on my back with a throbbing foot propped on a pillow.

When I returned to work, leaning with quiet drama on a new $5 cane, I naturally expected to be rewarded with a little milk of human kindness. When an office pal asked what was wrong with my foot, I mumbled bravely:

"Oh, nothing much. The doctor calls it rheumatoid arthritis."

"That's just a fancy word for gout," he said. "So you got the gout, eh? Ha, ha, ha. Boy, you must have been doing some high living. Ha, ha, ha."

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So he passed the word along, and the office became a den of laughing hyenas— "Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! He's got the gout. Wish I could afford it."

Well, there you are. Tell somebody you got the gout, and right away he jumps to the conclusion you've been swimming in port wine and pork roasts.

That is the trouble. People don't understand there are two kinds of gout—rich man's gout and poor man's gout. Rich man's gout is the old-fashioned kind, caused by luxurious living, and enjoyed—I should use such a word!—by British lords and 19th century American industrial tycoons.

This kind of gout is dying out. Poor man's gout is best described by the Encyclopedia Britannica as follows:

"Gout may also affect persons who observe the strictest temperance in living, and whose only excesses are in the direction of overwork, either physical, or intellectual."

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Naturally, you understand that what I had was the poor man's gout. Gout also hits plumbers and painters, as a result of lead poisoning.

What puzzles me is why it struck me. Too much temperance? Overwork? Or could it have been the aftermath of chewing too many lead pencils in grammar school?

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Gout strikes chiefly in the big toe, the heel, and instep, or the thumb. I'm a heel and instep man, myself. Personally, I have never met a thumb gout sufferer. It's probably a tough occupational problem with hitchhikers.

Many people don't realize how gout feels. It feels as if an invisible madman were trying to stuff a white hot anvil into your foot. You have an urgent desire to bite to death anybody who comes within three yards of you. If anybody in the same room even breathes heavily, you can feel it. A fly landing on your foot is like a knife thrust.

Never laugh at a man with the gout, podner, unless you want to make a lifelong enemy. But pat him on the back — gently, gently—and tell him you understand. He won't believe you, but he'll remember, and if ever you have to borrow money — well, you won't have to go to any bank to get it.

Tomatoes Grow Fast

Lenoir, N. C. (U.P.)—Darwin E. Beach could not explain this. Some tomato seeds he planted in a box at 1 p.m. Sunday apparently had sprouted and one sprout measured two inches by 7:30 a.m. Monday.

CHAKE A CLAW

Every Man Is President In Anteaters Association

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington (U.P.)—Step right up and shake the claw of the newest president of the Anteaters' association.

The association is an outfit whose members eat five luncheons a year at the Washington zoo. Appropriately, they eat nothing but wild game.

I guess I shouldn't brag too much over being the newest president because every member is a president.

Gordon Leech, host at the National Zoological Park restaurant, runs the show. It has more presidents than any other organization in the world. If politics crept into this thing we couldn't enjoy our food."

I am president No. 1335—and have a card to prove it.

The Anteaters, a strictly local outfit, got started eight years ago when somebody sent Dr. William M. Mann, the zoo's director, a whole slain buffalo.

Mann and his lovely mate decided to throw a party at the zoo restaurant. It was supposed to stop right there, but something known as notoriety crept in.

At my first luncheon, we "Anteaters" had roast half ringneck pheasant. This was preceded by cream of pheasant soup. There also was wild rice dressing. Rounding out the meal were buttered asparagus tips, currant jelly, sweet potato to "surprise" salad, fresh strawberry sundae, and coffee and wine.

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When I arrived at the zoo I hadn't seen Dr. Mann for a few weeks. I pumped his hand.

"What is your name again?" he asked.

I put on the touched look and reminded the good doctor that I had interviewed him at least a dozen times in the last few years.

"Let me tell you something," he said.

It seems that when he was at college learning all about animal life and trying to memorize the scientific names of everything that breathes he had a professor with a phenomenal memory.

"This professor had 1,400 students and he memorized the names of every one of them.

"That was the prof's first year at the school. The next year he became a little disturbed by his own practice. He told me that every time he remembered the name of a student he would forget the name of a fish or a grouse.

"That didn't seem to be right to me, either, so I started forgetting the names of people."

It must have worked. Dr. Mann can call every animal in his zoo by its scientific name—and its nickname as well.

Too Many Aces

Raleigh, N. C. (U.P.)—Detectives who flushed a poker party here but failed to catch the gamblers think they probably saved the undertaker some work. They found 65 cents and a deck containing five aces.

Usual Trend Reversed

Massillon, O. (U.P.)—The price of a bus ticket dropped instead of going up. The city council lowered the fare from 13 to 10 cents on the ground the recent three-cent raise was too much.

OPEN FORUM

(Editor's note: Letters to the "Open Forum" must be limited to 300 words in length and must be signed by the author, with address given.)

Opposed to Daylight Saving

To the Editor: Just want to say a word in regard to daylight saving time.

I've lived on the farm most of my life and I love it. I am 56 years old and I know it makes a hardship on most farmers to start in the fields one hour earlier. And they have to as the milk man comes an hour earlier and the produce man also. During World War II I sent both my boys and a son-in-law into the fields to try and help out. I worked for Alderman farms for years and they raise lots of row crops such as corn, beans, strawberries, potatoes and truck that had to be hoed and they set the clocks ahead then, too. It was so nasty and wet with the dew so heavy in the early morning that it just did not accomplish anything by it. My daddy lived to be 79 years old and he had ground in the river bottom about ½ mile from the home. He never carried a watch but when he thought it about noon he could tell by his shadow and never miss it 10 minutes.

Our God put the sun in the sky to rise and set at certain times. So let's get back to sane living once again.

I can't see where it saves any on electricity as the old rivers generate just the same day and night. So let's get back to standard time and stay there. If people would spend one-third the time preparing for death as they do to try to live and have pleasure it would be a wonderful world.

Respectfully,
MRS. R. C. DIXON,
Route 1, Box 218,
Amity, Oregon.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Peace Can Be Made or Unmade Within the Next Few Months

By DREW PEARSON

Paris—Most of the newsmen around Paris seem to think that the most important story in Europe is Eisenhower—when he will leave, where he will speak, what he had for breakfast. I don't think so. To me, the most important story on either side of the Atlantic today is that the Peace of Europe may be within our grasp.

Peace can be made or unmade within the next few months. And it's unfortunate that Eisenhower is leaving at this crucial time, when a push here or his persuasive influence there could make such a difference for future war or peace.

The vital fact to be remembered about Europe today is that for 80 years men have been marching into battle on either side of the Rhine and now, for the first time in 80 years, they plan to organize on both sides of the Rhine under one army wearing the same uniform.

Eisenhower did not conceive this idea of a unified European army. The diplomats conceived it, notably Robert Schuman of France. But Ike has given it its longest push forward, and if the final push can be given in the next few weeks it will be more important to his grandchildren than his becoming president. That's why future historians may write that Eisenhower's departure at this particular moment influenced the future of Europe for better or for worse and for a long time to come.

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Moscow Fears Unified Europe

How strong the drive is toward a unified Europe may be judged by the drive of the men in the Kremlin to head it off. Nobody knows better than they what a united Europe under one army would do, first, to European defense, and second, to the fight against communism. That's why peace in Korea, elections in East Germany, the evacuation of the Red army from East Germany, even the return of East Prussia to Germany all are involved in the Kremlin's efforts to block the new accord between France and Germany.

It's a race for unity by the allies and a race against unity by the Kremlin, with Moscow ready to throw most of its most important blue chips into the pot to block the dreaded idea of France and Germany defending each other from the common enemy with a common army.

Unfortunately, Moscow has some potent allies—even including a few in the United States. Here is a roll-call of the people and factors lined up with Moscow to defeat the most important step toward world peace in 80 years:

Ally No. 1—Is corruption in the USA. After World War I a great leader, Woodrow Wilson, got sick, and with him sickened the world's aspirations for peace. After World War II the administration in Washington swallowed too much corruption and became sick. With that sickness evaporated its prestige for leadership, its ability to influence foreign policy, and its power to obtain congressional appropriations. Also another great man got sick—Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, the republican who had kept his party from kicking foreign policy all over the political gridiron.

Mr. Truman, whose ideas on foreign policy are excellent, may never know how much he has hurt his own great goals for peace by failing to clean up the corruption in his administration, and by letting public attention focus on that corruption rather than on world unity.

Ally No. 2—Is French fear and apathy. Though he lives with a potential enemy across the border and though his land has suffered two devastating invasions in thee decades, there is no man more provincial than the Frenchman. And today, though most French leaders are for unity with Germany, the man in the street is skeptical. "Do not arm Germany with anything more than a wooden sword," he says.

The average Frenchman not only fears Germany but he is apathetic about the whole business of peace. He is like many Americans today—tired of paying high taxes, against peacetime military conscription, opposed to having American or any foreign troops on French soil.

Ally No. 3—Is the German socialists. They are deadly opposed to German rearmament of any kind; in fact, German youth have laid down in the streets to demonstrate against the proposed German army. So far, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who favors a European army, has the majority of West Germany with him, but his margin of votes is dangerously slim.

Ally No. 4—Is a religious one. It's the opposition of French socialists to a West European army, which they claim would be an arm of the Catholic church.

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Fear Rome's Domination

Jules Moch, former French minister of defense and leading socialist, outlined this view recently to the American officers at Shape. He pointed out that Foreign Minister Schuman and Georges Bidault, the French architects of the unified army, were strong leaders of the Catholic party, that Adenauer was a leader of the Catholic party in Germany ,that Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy was trained in the Vatican, and that the leaders of the Belgian government are strong Catholics. Therefore, the members of the French socialist party, he said, were opposed to creating an army that might be dominated by Rome.

The French socialists, Moch said, were counting on Protestant England to counterbalance this, but, with England out of the European army the socialist party of France would vote "no" when it came to ratifying the army plan. While Moch's view represents a minority, nevertheless it is significant—because the French government cannot get parliamentary approval of a unified army without the socialist votes. Thus it may be that France, which originally proposed an army fighting under one uniform, may be the country finally to reject it. Thus also, Eisenhower, who now faces the first political battle of his career, may be leaving just as the greatest achievement of his career—the peace and unity of Europe—stands in need of greatest help.

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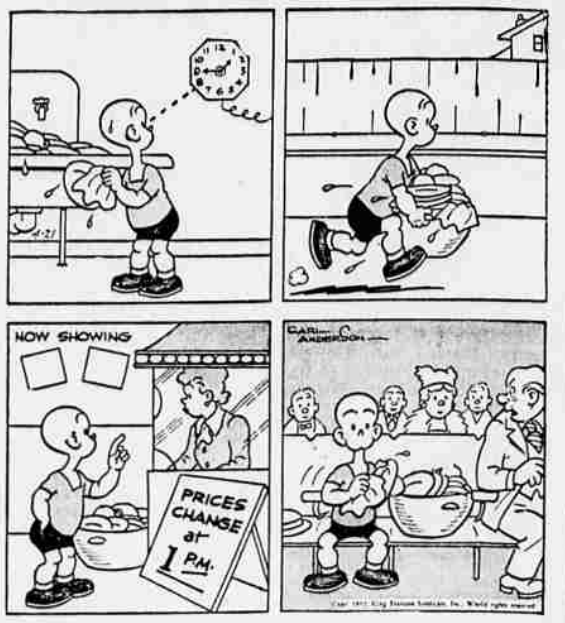
BY CARL ANDERSON

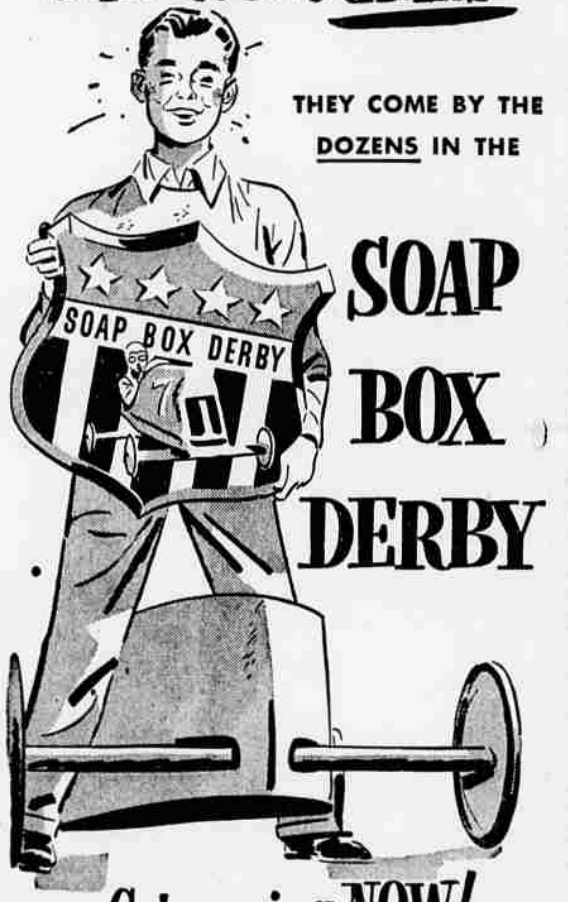
Henry



Gets Security at 95

Roseville, O. (U.P.)—Adam Gobel finally has his social security card. Gobel, who runs a hardware store, was ineligible for coverage by the 1935 law until last year, when the self-employed were placed under the act. He is 95.

Fellows!
talk about thrills



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