

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
 BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
 GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

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

Full Length Wire Service of the Associated Press and The United Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper and also news published therein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00. By Mail in Marion, Polk, Lane, Benton, Clatsop Counties: Monthly, 80c; Six Months, \$4.50; One Year, \$9.00. By Mail Elsewhere in Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; Six Months, \$6.00; One Year, \$12.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00.

4—Salem, Oregon, Friday, February 20, 1953

PRISON REFORM PROPOSALS

New York Prison association in its 108th annual report to the legislature warns that the state's prisons are not immune to the disorders that have erupted in 23 penal institutions across the country in the last 11 months.

Commenting on the absence of serious disorders in the prisons of the state, the report says:

"We like to feel that this is the result of good management rather than simply good luck, but let no one rest assured that it can't happen here." In the world of prison administration anything can happen, anywhere, anytime. For this reason, if no other, correctional personnel can never afford to assume an attitude of smugness and taking things for granted.

The association is a privately supported organization devoted to prison welfare activities and is required to report annually to the legislature. This year's report asserts that at the very heart of prison troubles is the somewhat abstract problem of the "psychological impact of imprisonment."

Noting that boredom and discontent soon follow from confinement, the report criticizes as "unadulterated nonsense" and "loose talk" the assertion that prisoners are "too attractive." It observes that "prisoners are most definitely not in love with their surroundings."

The association contends that one of the state's most critical prison needs is "a more coordinated correctional program." It declares that despite "the unwieldy layout and size" of some prison plants, New York's correctional units are "far superior physically to those in most states."

What is required, however, is a "coordination of programming and the avoidance of the unscientific distribution of prisoners," it holds.

The report stresses the need, also stressed in the Oregon legislature of an intermediate reformatory, such as is proposed here at Camp Adair, as a step toward "more scientific clarification." The need is emphasized because "the prisoner of today is younger, but more experienced in the ways of crime than his predecessors." The report also stresses the "need for diversification of institutions."

Regarding prison guards and other employees the report asserts that while New York's recruitment and training programs are not completely satisfactory this state "is not faced with the atrocious political maneuvering so characteristic of some of the other states." It contends that politics in prison administration was "one of the basic causes for the costly disturbances we have witnessed in 1952."

Expanding of training facilities for prison personnel is recommended for the improvement of correctional techniques, also urged is the hiring of a deputy commissioner of correction in charge of training and rehabilitation of prisoners, the improvement of salary scales and adequate pension plans and the changing of title from "prison guard" to "correction officer," as well as the establishment of an advisory committee on prison industries, as in California.

The number of prisoners in New York last January 1 was 17,651. On the same date five years earlier the figure was 15,976.

ARBOR DAY SUGGESTIONS

Planting Southern Pacific's depot area to trees that the railroad company promises to retain and maintain was a commendable Arbor Day beginning. But then only a few trees were planted and these were native varieties that travelers by train see to a point of monotony between Portland and the Siskiyou.

A block planting of more distinctive varieties and of a size and a quality quickly to mature into an impressive and colorful grove should be a worthy project for garden club consideration. The blue cedar is a hardy and symmetrical variety of the true cedar. A mass planting of this most beautiful and imposing tree, that reaches a height of 120 feet in its native habitat in the Atlas mountain of Morocco, would not fail to leave railroad passengers with a pleasant and lasting memory about Salem.

Cedrus atlantica glauca, the botanical name for this true cedar, has survived temperature to 10 degrees below zero in this locality. Needlelike foliage borne by this distinctive conifer has a blue-gray color, the tree does not become ragged as do some other colorful conifers approaching maturity and it thrives and grows rapidly in this region.

This variety is not a relative to the western red cedar of our coastal and mountain regions which is a thuja and not a true cedar. Atlantica glauca is akin to the cedar of Lebanon, out of which the Phoenicians constructed their galleys in Biblical times, and the deodora that flourishes in the Himalayas. More significantly, a block planting of these distinctive and impressive blue cedars in the depot area would leave Salem as a lasting impression with passengers who can see but little of the city from the coaches.

KEEPING FILTH OFF YOUR DINNER TABLE

We find ourselves with a mixed reaction to the stand of New York Judge Francis L. Valente closing the testimony of certain prostitutes in the Jelke case to the press and public.

On broad general principle the judge is wrong. Public business should be conducted in public view. Secret trials, secret hearings, secret meetings of the city council arouse suspicion that all is not well and thus undermine confidence in government even when they do no worse.

We can appreciate the outcry of the New York newspapers and press associations insofar as we believe them sincerely moved by violation of a sound principle, fearful of a precedent that might later be invoked to keep vital information from the public. There has been too much of this in recent years. It is right and proper for those whose duty it is to see that the public is informed to be on guard constantly.

But we entertain more than a little suspicion that some of the newspaper interest in this vice case stems from their circulation departments rather than from their editorial sanctums. This is said with particular reference to the New York tabs, who thrive on sex and vice.

The judge was wrong on broad, general principle, but he acted in good taste to prevent the present day "Police Gazette" of the press from loading people's breakfast and dinner tables with filth. If there ever was a time when a freeze order on trial publicity might be excused this is it.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Ike Links Prayer to Freedom In Talk With Congress Group

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—At his latest "get acquainted" luncheon with members of congress, President Eisenhower spoke seriously about the relation of prayer to freedom. But there was a light note when he was given a toy elephant—believe it or not—by a democrat.

Congressman Frank "All Is Made for Love" Boykin of Alabama presented the elephant, made of maroon-colored felt by a 16-year-old girl presidential admirer from Mobile. Ike promised to write the young lady.

During the luncheon the president recalled again how he happened to include a prayer in his inaugural address. The idea first occurred to him, he said, while listening to a "very fine prayer" by the Rev. Edward L. Elson at pre-inauguration services at the National Presbyterian church.

"A lot of good people, including Doctor Elson, were praying for me and it occurred to me that I ought to do some praying for myself," said the president. "The only reason we are a free nation is because the Almighty Creator, to whom all mankind is responsible, is keeping us free and our prayers will help us to hold on to that freedom."

SECRET TAX DEBATE

House ways and means Chairman Dan Reed, the tax-cutter, is hiding some confidential statistics which show his own tax-reduction ideas full of holes and would materially aid White House objections to the bill.

Part of the secret data is a treasury department report that Congressman Reed's bill would reduce government income about \$2,600,000,000 annually at a time when the administration wants to balance the budget.

The ways and means committee also is sheltering a statistical table, prepared by expert Colin Stamm of the joint committee on taxation, which explodes Reed's publicity claims that his bill will substantially help the "little fellow."

Among other things, Stamm found that under the Reed bill a man with a wife and two children, making a net annual income of \$5,000, would get a tax reduction of only \$28.60 a year—or 55 cents a week!

These were some of the reasons why several members argued against the bill at the secret session. Oddly enough it was five democrats—Boggs of Louisiana, Cooper of Tennessee, Dingell of Michigan, Eberhart of Pennsylvania, and Mills of Arkansas—who chiefly carried the cudgels for President Eisenhower during the closed-door debate, though in the end they voted to report the bill out.

"One of the first things President Eisenhower said in his State of the Union message was that we must balance the budget," declared Eberhart. "He

also stated, quite logically, that we must know how much we can cut federal spending before we can reduce taxes.

"This bill would do the very opposite. Also, the public has been led to believe that the legislation would relieve the small taxpayer, whereas in reality the proposed 5 1/2 per cent reduction would bring the greatest relief to higher-bracket taxpayers.

"If the committee is seriously interested in tax relief for the little fellow, let's give him more than 53 cents a week. In these times that's just about enough to buy two packages of cigarettes."

TIDELANDS HESITATION

Inside fact about the Tidelands Oil hearings is that the Eisenhower administration wasn't anxious to have them pushed so soon.

Senator Butler of Nebraska, new GOP chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, which deals with Tidelands Oil, talked privately with Secretary of the Interior McKay in advance of the hearings, found him not anxious to testify. Ordinarily, the spokesman for the administration is the lead-off witness on any important measure, and sets the pace for congress. But McKay hung back, said he would testify later. This is what happened.

Meanwhile, the boys who have been urging Tidelands Oil for three states instead of 48 aren't as happy as they might be—especially the boys from Texas and Louisiana.

Folks in their states are gradually waking up to the fact that the Holland Tidelands Oil bill now before congress will be a big boon to California, but not to states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. The reason is quite simple.

The Holland bill gives the states title to oil three miles offshore, except for Texas, which came into the union under a special treaty and gets 10 1/2 miles. However, there just isn't much oil inside three miles or even 10 1/2 miles—except in the case of California.

California's oil is close to shore. At Long Beach, in some cases it's within wading distance. A little farther out, the California ocean bottom drops off into a sheer cliff diving about five miles straight down. Thus it's impossible to drill for oil more than three miles off the California coast, and the Holland Tidelands Oil bill suits California perfectly.

Off Texas and Louisiana, however, the ocean bottom of the Gulf of Mexico slopes gradually, is never too deep, and oil can be drilled many miles offshore. Furthermore no important wells have been drilled closer than 10 or 11 miles from shore.

For instance, the Pureoil fire which blazed in the Gulf recently was 14 miles from the shore. (Concluded on Page 5, Column 1)

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Americans More Certain of Heaven Than Fearful of Hell

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Americans never had it so good on earth. And a majority are smugly sure that, when they die, they will have it good in an after-life, too. They are more certain of heaven than they are afraid of hell.

Since the second World War, the United States has seen a growing revival of interest in religion. Church membership has increased, books on religious topics often hit the best seller lists.

Clerics naturally are pleased that, even in the midst of widespread material prosperity, more and more people are turning to God for a final answer to the tension of our times. Some, however, are troubled by questions as to the real depth and understanding of religious issues this revival of interest raises.

How do the American people feel on the fundamental tenets of religion? Catholic Digest, a monthly magazine, is making a series of surveys to find out. Its most recent poll had some unexpected and disturbing results.

It found that 99 per cent of Americans over 18 years of age believe in the existence of God, but only 77 per cent think their own individual souls will live on after death.

What happens in this after-life? Some 72 per cent of all adult Americans believe there is a heaven, where people who have led good lives will be eternally rewarded. But only 58 per cent, on the other hand, believe there is a hell in which bad people who died without regretting their sins will live in eternal damnation.

As to their own chances of being punished in the hot hereafter, Americans are surpris-

ingly optimistic. Their high opinion of their own goodness is shown by the fact that only 12 out of 100 think there is any real possibility of their going to hell.

Catholic Digest finds this attitude dismaying, and proof that America, whether it is a righteous nation or not, is certainly too self-righteous.

While some religious leaders are disturbed by what they feel is an overly complacent attitude toward the after life, atheist leaders face what is to them an even more doleful problem.

"Our membership was never lower," recently complained Woolsey Teller, secretary-treasurer of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

"In many ways we who are trying to lead people away from church are in the same boat as those trying to lead them into church.

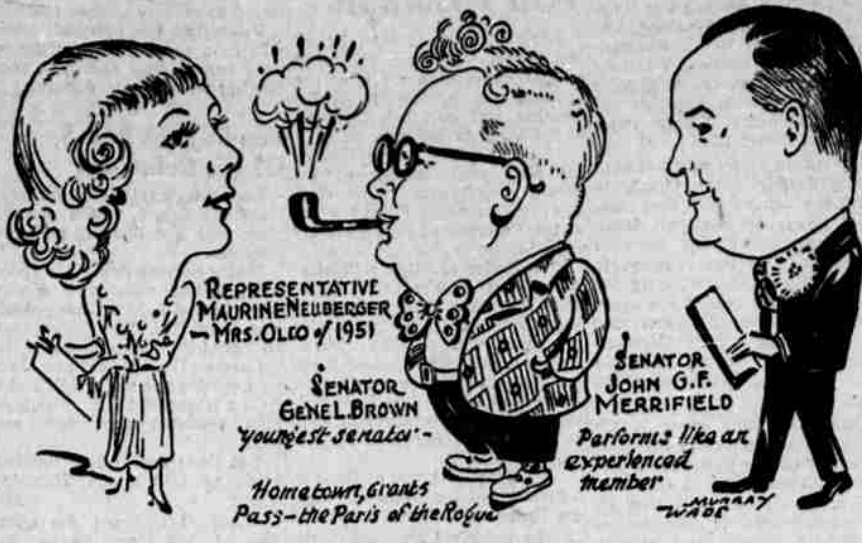
"People today are generally too interested in material things. The average man, I'm afraid, would rather play gin rummy or watch wrestling on TV than take part in something serious."

The antireligious organization, founded in 1925, reached a peak soon thereafter of 1,000 members but some months ago dropped to a low point of 340. Members pay \$1 a year. Most members are "middle-aged or more," said Teller, adding: "We seem to have a great deal of difficulty getting younger people interested."

The states having the most formal atheists are California, New York and Ohio.

"Maine, Delaware and West Virginia are the worst states for us," said Teller, who believes some people are afraid to become atheists for fear they will be called communists.

LEGISLATORS as Seen by Murray Wade



Salem 28 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

February 20, 1925

Senate bill 34, centralizing the state traffic department in the office of secretary of state and enlarging the number of traffic officers from six to 25, was passed over the governor's veto today.

Senate bill 209 increases the fund allowance for the state prohibition department from 25 to 30 per cent of the money received from fines under the act.

Thirteen Salem high school boys were caught shooting dice behind a nearby store building this morning. The dice and a small amount of money was taken by the police and the boys required to appear before Judge Poulsen this afternoon.

Dr. W. C. Kantner, whose pastorate of the First Congregational church ends February 22, has spent 18 1/2 years as a Salem minister. Over two thirds of his life has been devoted to pulpits within a 60-mile radius of Salem.

What can be done to make Salem a better place to live in will be discussed at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Among proposals already suggested are:

- A one-hour parking ordinance.
- Organized charity.
- Community chest.
- Community house at the municipal auto park.
- Uniform tree planting along streets.
- Bridge program for Salem.
- Zoning system for Salem.
- Public auditorium.

American tourists. The powerful association asked for an immediate investigation into recent violence, saying that not only was the tourist trade being endangered, but Mexico itself was getting a bad name as an uncivilized nation.

Efforts are being made in the Liberty district to secure first tests of a new machine to determine the practicality of making loganberry juice a drink that will be in demand by millions. The machine is known as the Humphrey Dispensary.

Charles K. Spaulding Logging company of Salem has purchased 3,440,000 feet of fir timber from government owned land in Polk county for \$5,928.63.

Proposed construction of a new state office building to cost \$410,000 has been disapproved by the ways and means committee of the house.

Lotz-Larsen Mining company which is developing copper holdings on the Little North Fork of the Santiam river has secured sufficient funds from the sale of stock to install mill machinery.

Mexico Would Halt Holdup of Tourists

Mexico City (AP)—The Mexican Tourist association has asked President Ruiz Cortines to take drastic steps to halt holdups and robberies of North

Experts Watch Repairing ALL WORK GUARANTEED CLAUDE MIX 248 N. Commercial St. (Upstairs)

ENDURING

as tiny drops of water drip in vain on the enduring strength of nature's sturdy rock, so, too, is perpetuated the memory of our friendly, understanding services.

Clough-Borriek Co. Funeral Service Since 1871 Phone 3-9129 Church of Holy SALEM, OREGON

New Aero-Falcon... 4 and 2-door models... powered by the thrifty Lightning 6 Engine... 61-inch-wide seating, front and rear... smooth, comfortable "airborne" ride.



1953 Aero-Fly Willys

Lower Prices! Sensational Values!

PRICED AS LOW AS \$1499.50



Aero-Lark 2-Door Sedan, List Price, F.O.B. Toledo, Ohio, plus Federal, State and Local Taxes (if any), Transportation, Service and Handling Charges, Optional Equipment, Extra.

The Aero-Lark, Lightning 6 Engine, rigid, welded-unit aero-frame construction... streamlined design to cut wind drag and add to mileage... unmatched visibility.

EVERY SUNDAY, Willys brings you the N.Y. Philharmonic, CBS-Radio... and "Omnibus", CBS-Television.

ELSNER MOTOR CO.

352 N. High St.

Salem, Ore.