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Salem Oregon, Friday, March 13, 1953

WHY THE HURRY ABOUT PORTLAND STATE?

Let's start right off by conceding that an eventual four-year degree granting state college in Portland is probably as inevitable as the next tax increase.

A good case can be made for such an institution in the state's steadily growing center of population, and if it couldn't the amount of pressure Multnomah county can exert at every legislative session will assure it eventually winning the one victory which is all it needs.

But why should this be done at the 1953 legislative session? Is there a shortage of educational facilities in Portland? Definitely not. Portland has three excellent non-tax supported colleges, Reed, the University of Portland and Lewis and Clark. These do charge tuition, but they all have opportunities for student help and it is doubtful that very many who really want an education are turned away by reason of finances.

Portland State itself can under certain circumstances give a student more than three of the four years he requires for a degree, reducing the time he must spend away from home, presumably at Eugene or Corvallis.

Nor are these institutions so crowded as to require additional facilities in Portland at this time. The state institutions now have about 12,000 students compared with some 19,000 at their post-war peak in 1948. Their problem is to fill their plants, not lack of space as it was a few years ago.

This condition is likely to continue about five more years. In 1958 the high birth rate that began in 1940 will flood the college freshman classes. Each year after 1958 the incoming freshmen will be considerably more than half again as large as in the years prior to 1958.

Portland will then be justified in asking for a four year degree college, for the other institutions will be crowded. Until then the further expansion of Portland State seems unnecessary and likely to either burden the taxpayer unnecessarily or lower the standards of the present institutions, as well as undermine Oregon's privately supported colleges. If these go under during the next five lean enrollment years the Oregon taxpayer will pick up that check, too, to the tune of millions of dollars in the years ahead.

DECLINING FARM POPULATION

When do you suppose the United States had the most farmers?

According to the federal census bureau it was way back in early 1917 before the war started farm boys thronging to the cantonments and war industries.

At that time it is estimated that about 32,440,000 lived on farms. By 1940 it had dropped only to 30,547,000, but in the next 10 years farm population declined to its lowest point of the present century, 25,058,000.

This will conjure up in the minds of the timid a national food shortage, but nothing of the sort is in prospect. Food supplies are ample, too ample, dairymen and cattlemen are likely to remind us.

What has happened? The farmer has become more efficient, thanks to science, better machinery and his own intelligence. Fewer farmers can now produce food for millions more than it was necessary to provide for in the earlier periods.

There is nothing to be alarmed about. Any threat of a food shortage would boost food prices and draw city people back to the farms. Meanwhile fewer farmers mean more prosperous farmers, which should be welcomed everywhere and particularly in farming localities such as our own.

We think this observation will be found generally true: That the fewer the people who can provide the food the higher the living standard of both rural and urban dweller will be.

REUTHER ON THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

Walter Reuther, the energetic and capable president of C.I.O., berates his old enemy, the Taft-Hartley labor law, with the following comment:

"The Taft-Hartley act has worsened labor-management relations and given employers a new arsenal of weapons with which to beat us over the head."

Seems like we've heard something of this sort before. Back in 1947 when T-H became law over President Truman's veto, if we remember rightly. It was to be a "slave labor law." Not only Reuther and his C.I.O. colleagues, but the A.F.L. leaders said it, too.

Time has marched five and a half years since then and the prediction signally failed to come to pass. Those years have been the best in all organized labor's history. Not because of T-H, we concede, but T-H didn't prevent it, or seriously threaten to at any point.

So evident was this that last year several million union members deserted the candidate pledged to T-H repeal in favor of the candidate who opposed repeal, as had happened when Taft was re-elected on this issue in industrial Ohio in 1950.

Reuther should check up on who won the 1952 election.

Leopold Medal To Gabrielson

Washington (AP)—The American Wildlife Conference has awarded the Leopold medal to Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute here, and a former director of the Fish and Wildlife Service and of its predecessor, the U. S. Biological Survey.

The award was made at the conference's 18th annual banquet. The conference, held here this week, was sponsored by the Wildlife Management Institute.

The award was established in tribute to the late Aldo Leopold, one of the greatest scientists in the fields of natural resources management, who was a mem-

ber of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

It is given in recognition of outstanding contributions to a better management of the nation's natural resources.

More than 1,200 leaders in wildlife management fields registered for the convention. Officials said 1,500 to 1,600 persons took part in the meetings.

Ragweed Held Serious Problem in Oregon

Spread of ragweed in Oregon has become a serious problem, but no foolproof method of wiping it out has been developed, the Senate Public Health Committee was told Thursday.

Dr. Frank Pearlman, Portland, said the infestation first was discovered in Clackamas county, and has spread into nearby counties in the past five years.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Ike Rules Out Deal With Reds That Violates U. S. Principles

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington — In a private talk between President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles, the President flatly rejected any idea of making a deal with Russia to settle the cold war at the sacrifice of American principles.

The matter came up when Dulles and the president were drawing up the resolution on the subjugation of free peoples. The secretary of state pointed out the possibility that the resolution might turn out to be the main stumbling block in the way of an armistice in the cold war.

If the Soviet leaders should offer to settle the cold war by dividing the world into the present spheres of influence, Dulles warned, then the President's resolution might make it awkward to talk terms.

Eisenhower bluntly replied that he would never enter negotiations with the Soviet leaders to compromise any of the principles of his resolution.

PROPAGANDA PROBLEMS
Eisenhower's alert new psychological warfare expert, C. D. Jackson of Fortune magazine, has been working late at night and most of Sunday trying to figure out moves to take advantage of Stalin's death.

Inside fact is that his efforts are frowned upon by the State Department, which opposes any propaganda boat-rocking at this time. The diplomats fear any move by the U. S. A. may drive the new leaders of Russia together rather than apart. Winston Churchill vigorously supports them in this view.

Real fact is that Stalin's death caught our foreign-policy planners completely unprepared. For several years George Kennan, ex-ambassador to Moscow and author of the Russian-containment policy, had talked about the momentous possibilities following Stalin's death. So had "Chip" Bohlen, the new ambassador to Moscow. But no concrete, comprehensive plan was ready.

This highlights the difficulties which the public doesn't understand and which Senator McCarthy apparently doesn't want to understand, regarding U. S. propaganda. Here are some of them:

Difficulty No. 1—The State Department is a policy organization, not an executive organization. Its men are supposed to be thinkers and planners, not doers. Operating radio stations, magazines, etc., is not in their line.

Difficulty No. 2—Yet the State Department must have the final power to censor official U. S. propaganda. Otherwise, the Voice of America and other propaganda agencies might be galloping off in various directions completely counter to official U. S. policy.

Difficulty No. 3 — To get around this fact and the further fact that official U. S. propaganda must be far more cautious than unofficial propaganda, Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia were set up. However, it's

now pretty well known in Europe, including Russia, that these two organizations are actually subsidized by the United States.

That's why radio free Europe has lost part of its effectiveness. And if congressional investigators ever started probing radio free Asia they would find about \$8,000,000 spent with little accomplished.

Radio free Europe was a live-wire influential organization when C. D. Jackson, able chief of Ike's psychological warfare board, was in charge. But it's gone downhill since. For instance, here is a recent sample of radio free Europe's program beamed to Hungary on Feb. 15:

Explanation of Valentine's Day . . . U. S. A. spending \$250,000,000 on Valentine's gifts . . . Bing Crosby records . . . Story of a young ape escaped on roof of 6th Ave. house and rescued by New York firemen. Ape is a "publicity man" for local merchant and has wives in nearby pet shop . . . America and the superpower of Friday, Feb. 13 . . . Story of crippled Boy Scouts . . . From Berlin, a German doctor gave advice against sports for men and women over 40 and recommended weight-reducing exercises.

PARADOXICAL BEETLE SMITH
General "Beetle" Smith, the astute undersecretary of state who is now ruling on the Voice of America, happens to be in a paradoxical position regarding propaganda. As former head of central intelligence Smith poured several millions into Radio Free Europe, which was partly competing with the Voice of America. Many State Department officials deeply resented that competition and the publicity buildup given it in the United States.

Today, as undersecretary of state, General Smith is on the other side of the propaganda fence, is a top boss of the Voice, whose competitor he once subsidized.

All this points to the need of a complete overhauling of American propaganda; not merely a congressional witch-hunt to discover what Voice executives wrote when they were students in college. It also points to the need of a bona fide private committee of prominent American citizens, representing not merely business but labor, farmers, the service organizations, to push home to the Russian people the all-important fact that the American people do want peace.

There are times when individual groups of Americans can act with more effectiveness than their government. And inasmuch as justifiable suspicion exists between Washington and the Kremlin, this may be a crucial moment when individual Americans could organize for the difficult, vitally important job of penetrating the iron curtain with people-to-people friendship.

MERRY-GO-ROUND
Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson has to dispose of his Gen-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

BY H. T. WEBSTER

Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



JESSE JAMES ON HEARING THE PASSWORD, RULLS THE SECRET LATCH AND ADMITS THE DALTON BROTHERS AND BILLY THE KID TO THE BANDIT'S LAIR

Salem 56 Years Ago

BY BEN MAXWELL

March 13, 1897
President J. M. Wallace of Salem Water company who returned from Portland today reports quite a snowfall over the metropolis.

Dr. A. W. Thornton and Mrs. W. P. Lord, whose efforts are increasing interest in the matter of flax culture throughout the Willamette valley, went to Portland this morning to further their campaign.

Rev. J. C. Baker who will preach at the First Baptist church tomorrow was pastor of the Salem church from 1877 to 1882.

Salem musical event of next week will be the second annual closing concert of Salem Choral society under the direction of Professor Werschkul.

Cold weather of the past week has been especially harmful to growing grain and hinders sowing of later crops.

Capital Journal editorially urges Salem to clean up. Back yards are said to contain remains of woodpiles as old as the first inhabitant, garbage, including vegetable and animal matter from kitchens, is piled outside and allowed to rot.

The balance in cash still due the city of Salem from failure of the Williams & England bank is \$4555.58.

CHARGES BORDER VIOLATION
London (AP)—Yugoslavia charged Friday that Hungarian planes violated Yugoslav territory five times Wednesday. The Belgrade radio identified one plane as a Soviet-built MIG jet fighter and said it fired a rocket while over Yugoslav territory.

Since the legislature has adjourned the usual business and social activity attendant on such an occasion has suffered a slight relapse. However, the "special" at the asylum Friday evening was largely attended by young people who tripped the light

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Death in the Office Strikes With a Stunning Suddenness

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Death in home or hospital usually sends its warning ahead and arrives with small surprise.

The survivors have already been notified of the coming blow by death's pale outrider—a lingering illness.

But death in the office strikes with the suddenness of a mighty hawk. No one is prepared for it. For nobody ever thinks he will die at work. When he thinks of pure drama. He sees himself as the central hero, stoically yielding to the inevitable as weeping loved ones at his bedside bewail his passing as an act of heavenly larceny against themselves.

Above all he sees his death as an even of dignity that gives him a final stature.

Death doesn't come that way in the office.

Poor Ned has felt bad, and looked bad, and complained about it mildly for years.

"It's in my chest here," he says, "and I've got this pain in my left arm. It isn't like arthritis."

"Why don't you go home?" "Oh, that would only scare my wife."

He grimaces and his face goes gray. But in a while the pain goes away, and he gets on with his work. Gradually, since he won't take time off, words get around that there isn't anything really wrong with Ned. It's all in his head. He's a hypochondriac—one of those guys who never feels good unless he feels bad.

But one day Ned grimaces, stands up, and suddenly pitches to the floor. He turns a bit, and gives a sound between a sob, a sigh, a moan. Nobody knows what to do.

"Loosen his collar—he just fainted."

"Pick him up, and put him on a sofa."

"No, don't move him. It may be a heart attack."

"Get a doctor. Where is the nearest doctor?"

The others stand around in frightened clusters as Ned makes his last fight alone on the floor. The labored breathing slows, the sounds cease, a lethargy flows almost visibly through his tired body. A nurse comes and bends over him.

"He's dead," she says. The cluster pulls back a bit, as if death were contagious.

A doctor hurries in. A pulmotor arrives with oxygen. Ned no longer has any use for it. But they go through the formality. They always do. Everyone wants to feel later that everything that could be done was done.

They carried Ned away. The cluster breaks up into small lots, and the people in the

knots say things like: "I never thought there was anything wrong with him."

"They say he's got a wife and three kids. Isn't it awful?"

"It's the good ones that go young. I could look around this office and see a dozen guys I'd rather see keel over than Ned."

"Oh, don't talk that way—it isn't nice."

Someone goes to Ned's home to help his widow. Somebody else starts the bookkeeping steps to take his name off the payroll. Somebody else takes up a collection for flowers.

A delegation from the office shows up at Ned's desk. The older employes rather resent him in a vague way . . . but they soon forget . . . and life goes on. The ripple in the commonplace has calmed.

But for a long time after that whenever anyone in the office get a twinge in his stomach or chest he will clutch at it in sudden panic. He will remember poor Ned, alone on the office floor and think:

"Not that way . . . Lord . . . not that way."

DOGS were first officially inducted into the United States army on March 13, 1942.

OPEN FORUM

Local Taxing Units Need Hoover Commissions

To the Editor:
The following article appeared under the heading of "Looking Ahead" in the Pathfinder of February, 1953:

"To save taxes every county and every city much cut out duplications and put government on a business basis. This is what the new administration is undertaking for the federal government. But most taxes on property are local. Don't sit back and assume Washington can give you the tax savings you want. Get a local 'Hoover Commission' to work studying waste in local government and how to get rid of it."

I do not believe that any individual would spend his own money the way that it is being spent by some persons having to do with the spending of public funds from the school districts, cities, counties and states. With excessive taxes it is about time that we organized a little "Hoover Commission" and stop this needless spending, especially while taxes are getting to the point where they are unbearable.

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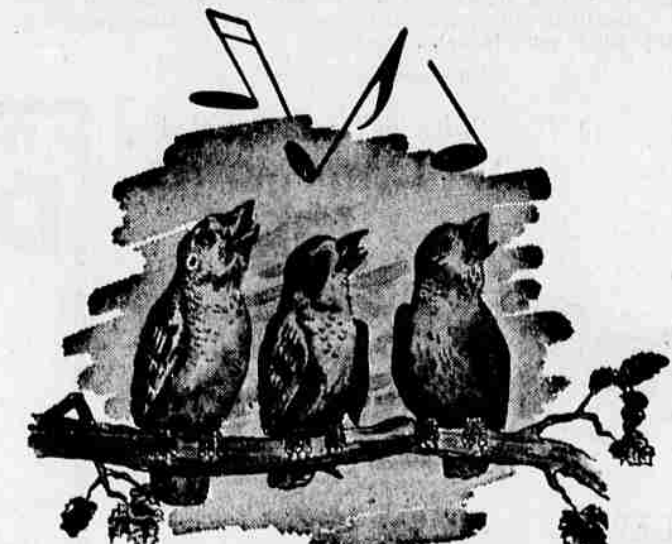
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