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SHIFT IN NATO DEFENSE

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles leaves today for Europe to outline new American proposals to cut foreign aid spending and gear North Atlantic defense spending to a long-range plan.

Accompanying Dulles by plane were Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Foreign Aid Director Harold E. Stassen. They will join Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and U. S. military leaders in Paris for Thursday's meeting of the 14-nation North Atlantic Treaty Council.

This will be the initial meeting of top administrators of the Eisenhower administration in a diplomatic conference with European leaders over proposed sharp shifts in NATO defense strategy, and a trimming of President Truman's request for \$7.6 billion, probably to between \$5 billion and \$6 billion for the fiscal year 1954 beginning July 1.

It is forecasted that while offering less in aid, the United States will also ask less of its NATO allies and reduce the previous proposal of adding 25 new divisions to defense forces by 1954 to 10 new divisions, placing emphasis on strengthening the 50 western divisions being organized, and increasing air strength from 4,000 planes to 5,500 by the year's end.

Dulles' plan to put NATO planning on a long-range basis has been approved by Mr. Eisenhower and the National Security Council. It is almost certain to be welcomed by the hard-pressed Europeans, who fear their economies cannot bear the strain of a more rapid build-up.

The administration has discarded the former theory that 1954 would be the year of greatest danger of a Soviet attack and that a headlong rearmament dash was required to meet it. Notwithstanding Moscow's current peace maneuvering, the Eisenhower administration believes the danger of a Red attack will continue for many years.

Dulles said in an address Saturday night before the American Society of Newspaper Editors that the "fresh approach" to Western European defense problems would avert "bankruptcy" that might result from a mammoth rearmament program. He said the proposal would provide Europe with "substantial insurance" against a Soviet attack, and also sustain protection "for an indefinite period" in event the Reds waited to strike.

OUR FRIENDS SCORE IN JAPAN

Japanese Premier Yoshida will probably lead the new government to come out of Sunday's national election, though without the parliamentary majority he had hoped for.

Yoshida's Liberals captured 199 seats, far more than the next party, which won 76. But he will have only about 42 percent of the total, the other being divided between seven other groups, of which the Communists bring up the rear with one. They had none in the old parliament.

Yoshida lost some strength in the battles of recent months and will require the help of one of the other parties. None of the leaders of these groups are friendly to him, so Yoshida is evidently in for difficulties. It is a familiar story in countries with a multiplicity of parties. France is the classic example of how this paralyzes effective government.

Although Americans regret that this leader who is friendly to us did not emerge with a clean-cut majority we should be thankful that he will continue to rule, being far stronger than anyone else. In view of all her troubles, arising out of defeat in the war, it is surprising that Japan is as politically stable as she is, and that her government is as cooperative with ours. We are faring far better with this ex-enemy than with some of our ex-allies.

PRESIDENTIAL YACHT ERA ENDS TOO

Not only has the mink coat era ended in Washington. The private yacht era has gone to keep it company. President Eisenhower has ordered the presidential yacht Williamsburg, on which President Truman and his friends used to enjoy themselves on week-ends, placed in the mothball fleet because the White House considers it a symbol of needless luxury.

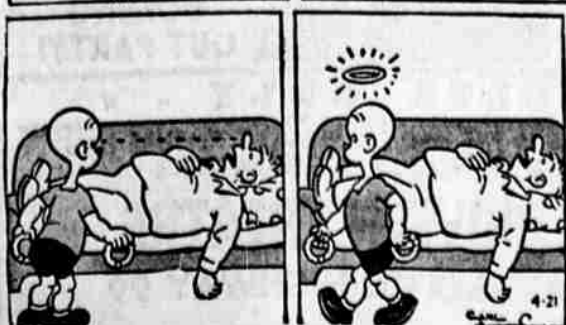
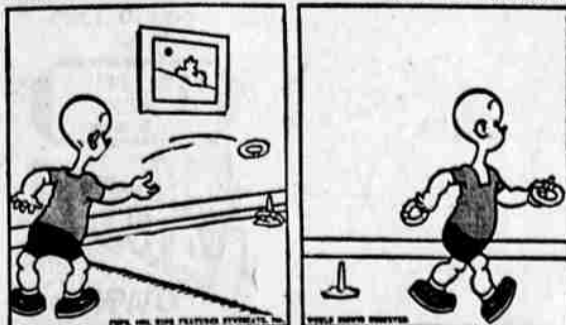
Between now and June 30 when the order becomes effective the vessel will be used to take wounded veterans on cruises twice a week in the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. After that the celebrated ship will be heard of no more till there's another occupant of the White House, or some better use is found for such a craft.

The cost of maintaining this yacht is a small item in government expense, but the whole government organization of more than two million persons looks to the president for its cue on many things, especially on saving the taxpayer money. And this personnel, being human, is likely to be more impressed with what the president does than what he says.

So this Eisenhower move may actually save the cost of many Williamsburgs in the next four years.

HENRY

By Carl Anderson



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Friction Between Eisenhower and Dulles

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington — Several signs point to the likelihood of growing friction between the president and his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles.

Some observers compare the situation with that which gradually developed between Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan, a man who, like Dulles, had established a reputation of his own before he became secretary of state and who parted company with Wilson over Germany.

Eisenhower and Dulles have now had two disagreements, one of them rather unpleasant. It's now leaked out that Ike told off his secretary of state in rather sharp language following his press blunder on the Korean truce terms. Eisenhower was really sore. Afterward, Gov. Sherman Adams remarked to a friend: "We had to send Dulles north to cool off."

The other disagreement was not unpleasant but probably more important. When Eisenhower's recent speech proposing a new peace offensive was sent to the state department for approval, Dulles and advisers wanted to eliminate any references to disarmament. This would have ruled out the most dramatic and popular appeal of all — namely, using money saved from arms to rebuild the world.

CART BEFORE HORSE

Reason for the state department's opposition was the belief that you couldn't put the cart before the horse, that there could be no disarmament until political problems were solved. In other words, until Russia pulled out of the satellite nations and evacuated Austria, it would be impossible to reduce armament; so any promise of disarmament, the state department argued, would only confuse our friends in Europe.

However, Emmett Hughes, formerly of Life Magazine and the man who chiefly wrote the speech, together with C. D. Jackson, former publisher of Fortune magazine, argued that Eisenhower had to give people hope. In order to lead the world, you had to give people hope of peace and hope of relief from the crushing burden of armament. They won out.

Secretary Dulles and advisers got their way, however, on one important point. They knocked out of the speech a proposal that the United States call a council of foreign ministers to consider the Eisenhower plan for peace and reconstruction.

For Eisenhower to put this in his speech, the state department argued, would put the burden of execution on the United States. It was better to put the next move up to the Russians.

On this Secretary Dulles and advisers won out.

HARRY VAUGHAN
Sen Dick Russell of Georgia, most powerful backstage democrat on Capitol Hill, is a man of stern visage. He doesn't look as if he had a sense of humor.

The other day, republican senate leaders approached him regarding a matter on which they wanted his support — Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, the ex-president's military aide,

sent Vaughan's name to the senate for confirmation as a permanent major general, which made some of Ike's fellow republicans fit-to-be-tied. They immediately conspired to block the promotion but figured they needed democratic help.

So they put the proposition up to Dick Russell who frequently followed an independent line during the days of Harry Truman.

"I am not ready," replied Russell with a perfectly straight face, "to break with President Eisenhower—yet."

INSIDE THE CABINET

A lot of people wondered why quiet, unassuming Joe Dodge, director of the budget, issued that interoffice memo ordering his employees, in effect, to spy on each other. Dodge is not the kind of man to go in for interoffice espionage, but here is the inside story of what happened.

It all took place largely because the director of the budget was once a court reporter. At a recent cabinet meeting, Attorney General Brownell expounded on his desire to prevent corruption and inefficiency, unfolded a plan to have government employees report on each other. He even read a brief order which he proposed issuing later.

Eager-Beaver Joe Dodge, the ex-shorthand reporter, carefully wrote down the order, went back to his office and put it into effect.

The repercussions were bad. Washington newspapers played it up as interoffice espionage. Government workers boiled. In fact, the reaction was so bad that Attorney General Brownell suspended the idea. In other government bureaus the order never was issued.

Embarrassed Joe Dodge, the ex-court reporter, finding himself out on a limb, promptly climbed down. He canceled the order.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Washington newsmen have a new name for the big federal security building bossed by Oveta Culp Hobby — "Hobby Lobby." . . . Certain staff members of the congressional committee on atomic energy plan to quit. They figure the new administration will soon turn much of the atomic program over to private concerns and they want to get in on the ground floor. . . . The British have trained mongrel dogs to detect buried mines on the Korean battlefield. The dogs were first taught to locate tins of meat, then mines. . . . Ex-Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer is boiling mad at the way his successor Sinclair Weeks is destroying commerce department morale. Sawyer is particularly sore at Weeks for firing Dr. Astin, head of the National Bureau of Standards. . . . Postmaster General Summerfield joked to business editors at an off-the-record dinner that he'd warned the president all he knew about the post office was what he had learned playing the teen-age kissing game, post office.

WASHINGTON PIPELINE
Last month's income taxes wiped out thousands of private

deposits, causing the worst slump in deposits in several months. Yet bank profits are actually higher than a year ago — because of higher interest rates on loans. . . . Government agents are investigating a black market in ammonium nitrate, use both for ammunition and fertilizer. . . . Interior Secretary McKay's proposal that the government quit paying medical care for the Alaska railroad employees sounds like real economy—at least on the surface. McKay suggests that the railroad foot the bill instead. What the public doesn't realize however, is that the Alaska railroad is owned by the government. . . . The Chinese Communists are desperately exploring southwest China for oil. Twenty-seven field teams, coached by the Russians in oil prospecting, have been sent out to drill wells. . . . Ever since the Czech airliner made its recent dramatic flight to freedom, Red fighter planes have been practicing at intercepting airliners. Several Red transport planes have flown up to the border, as if they were trying to escape, then, out of the blue, Red fighters pounce on them in a practice interception. Both transports and fighters, however, have been careful not to cross the border into West Germany.

(Copyright, 1953)

Steamboat Altona will leave he rock at 7 p.m. Thursday for the A. O. U. W. excursion

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Only a Trickle of the Men Lost in Korea Now Returning

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—The trickle of American prisoners now being freed in Korea is a sad reminder of the thousands listed as missing—who will never return.

Most of them were lost in the early stages of a war that will soon be three years old, and the nation owes them a debt it can never repay.

Today the United States has perhaps the finest army in its history stationed in Korea. And as that Army has grown the sacrifice demanded of the individual soldier has tended to lessen.

It wasn't that way in the beginning. A few thousand soldiers had to serve as the spearhead of 155 million unprepared Americans. And most of those soldiers are gone.

They didn't like the job they were given. Each outfit had perhaps too many over-weight sergeants, too many under-age privates who had joined the Army for security—not to die in an obscure peninsula called Korea.

Their resentful attitude was summed up by one:

"What business have we got fighting here anyway, and why do I have to be the one?"

They had no idea what they were going up against. They really thought it would be nothing more than a police action of a few days or weeks.

"We actually thought all we had to do was stand on a hill and show our American uniforms, and those little brown gooks would turn around and run right back where they came from," a captain said later.

But they deployed in the rugged hills, and took the van-guard of a 300,000-man North Korean Army head-on. They tried to form a continuous line of defense, and there were too few of them.

They were shattered time and again, pulling their remnants back to a new hill and trying to form a new line. Each

A GALLANT COMPETITOR

(New York Times)

News that "major surgery" is likely to force Babe Didrikson Zaharias out of any further competitive sport comes as a shock. She seemed the last person to whom a thing of that sort had any right to happen.

For 20 years she has been an almost fabulous part of the American scene. A truly great athlete and a gallant competitor, she has been an honor to sport and a credit to every game she played. She gave her best, and her best was better than good.

She is now, perhaps, facing the toughest test of them all. She has a truly formidable opponent. One's own body can be the most unrelenting adversary. We like to think, however, that she can win this one, also. She is no quitter. If it will help her to know that she has many unknown friends and admirers in her corner for the big one, she should have that assurance. Everyone who loves a good game and a good sportsman is pulling for her.

Salem 53 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

April 21, 1900

Salem's theatrical season and the life of Reed's Opera house as a home of local drama went out together Friday evening in a blaze of glory. (The location was above Miller's store.) Reed's Opera house was completed as a theater by C. A. Reed in 1870. Then it was one of the more outstanding playhouses in the Northwest. Closing of Reed's Opera house took place on the same day a contract was signed for the new opera house (Grand theater) to be ready for occupancy October 1. Patton Brothers have been managers of Reed's Opera house since 1896.

C. H. Hinges, watchmaker and optician, 296 Commercial street; 75c for cleaning your watch, 75c for replacing a broken main-spring.

Bicycles (in their heyday of 1900): Spaulding chainless and Featherstone, Buren & Hamilton; Racycle, C. A. Roberts; Hartfords, \$35, Otto J. Wilson; Crescent, Cleveland and Gendron, R. M. Wade; Rambler, Watt Shipp; Tribune and Iver Johnson, F. A. Wiggins.

It is now stated positively that the Masonic lodge will occupy remodeled quarters of the Reed Opera house in accordance with an agreement reached between E. M. McCormack, owner of the building, and lodge officials.

The new workshop of Jacobs and Longcore, North Salem blacksmiths and wheelwrights, has a watering trough in front that will be appreciated by the public.

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stand decimated them, but each stand slowed the enemy and gained precious hours and days that enabled the Army to rush over more troops and supplies.

The American people were shocked to see their troops defeated in the field. If they had known how pitiful small their numbers were, they might perhaps have paid more honor to those gallant few who truly saved Korea.

For their stubborn withdrawals forced the surprised enemy to pause, delay, and sidleslip.

"If the Reds had really known how small a force they were up against," said a colonel, "they could have crashed right through us, taking their losses all at once, and had the whole peninsula in three weeks."

Some day the full valor of those over-weight sergeants and the green privates will be known, and their terrible sacrifices appreciated. They were mostly regular Army men, and lying with them now is many a young West Point officer who would have been a general in 1975. The Army paid a heavy price in leadership in Korea.

There ought to be a way to recognize what these vanished men did for a free world, but how can you say "thanks" to ears that cannot hear?

A razor blade has been developed which is capable of slitting a human hair into seven parts—lengthwise.

OPEN FORUM

Not All Take Time Off to Drink Coffee

To the editor: The editorial on state employee coffee breaks was certainly a broad generalization.

It is true that some employees may be as the editor described them—clock watchers and coffee drinkers at the taxpayers expense. If we look at fact rather than fancy, I am forced to conclude that all state employees' indulge in this practice resides largely in your imagination.

One institutional department with which I am most familiar, has no coffee breaks and the practice is not condoned by the department head. This department has, by an immense margin, the highest productivity per man-hour in the entire departmental system or I might include private enterprise.

There are still hundreds of state employees who carry on, doing a decent job and remaining unsinged by clock watching and coffee breaks, in spite of bad examples, often from those higher up in our state office building. Should this practice be limited to this one particular department? On ethical grounds no group should have the right to enjoy coffee breaks while at the same time is being denied to others.

Equal rights 100 per cent for all in the state service is one thing I believe the editor and also the public will subscribe to.

Henry Houghton
Route 3, Salem

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