

# Capital Journal

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

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

Full Licensed 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.

## CRISIS IN MOROCCO

The French have installed Moulay Mohammed Ben Arafa, 64-year-old Berber from the hill country as Sultan of Morocco, and dethroned his anti-French cousin, former Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef and sent him into exile on Corsica. The new sultan has apparently been accepted by religious leaders, for he was welcomed by them and expected rioting has not yet developed among followers of the rival chiefs.

The loudest protest against the exiling of the nationalist minded sultan, spiritual leader and nominal ruler for 25 years came from the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations. Xenophobia, hatred of foreigners, has lately characterized the Arab world from Iran to Morocco and is the cause of most of the unrest in both Asia and Africa.

The civil strife that has caused French difficulties are inherent in the unsatisfactory relationship between the protectorate and Paris. Though the French are not to blame in the present difficulty, it was neither unexpected nor unnatural. The Berber leaders refused to consider the deposed nationalist sultan as the religious head of the state. French intervention prevented a plebiscite on his removal as temporal head and factional violence followed.

Both racial and political factors were at work. The people for centuries have been composed of the Berbers, the warlike, original inhabitants, and the Arabs and Moors. The French pacified the two races, but latent antagonisms remain, complicated by the political problem of nationalism and independence.

The Istiglal party headed the effort for independence and the old sultan went along with them. Another faction headed by El Glaue is pro-French, though not officially backed by France, whose mission is a civilizing one. But France has evidently bungled the job by going too slowly both in Indochina and Morocco in granting a greater degree of independence for which the Arab world is aflame, but not for democracy.—G. P.

## ADLAI STEVENSON'S RETURN

While Dwight Eisenhower has been literally and figuratively sweating in Washington, his 1952 presidential rival, Adlai Stevenson, has been enjoying a trip around the world, occasionally sweating literally for he went through equatorial countries, but never figuratively.

Now Adlai has returned to the homeland, a considerably better informed man, for his splendid mind is capable of soaking in and evaluating what he saw to a degree few others would. It is fortunate he could take the time for such an extended tour of inspection and unfortunate our leaders who hold office cannot take the time to do so.

Adlai will have much to say in speeches and magazine articles and his first utterances may not set the pattern of those to come. However, it is significant that his first comments were completely nonpolitical and sympathetic with what the Eisenhower administration is trying to do. And he seemed to be more optimistic about how the cold war is going than many of us who have stayed at home.

Unfortunately Adlai cannot continue to take this view and be the leader of the Democratic party. If he takes a broad, unpartisan position and stays with it he will lose party standing and others with louder voices and fewer inhibitions will replace him in the jockeying for position for the 1956 presidential race, which is already on.

So we'll soon learn whether Adlai is to be a statesman or a politician. It seems impossible for one in his position to be both, and it's a great pity, for we need statesmen out of office almost as much as we need them in.

Whatever the role he chooses to play, we predict that Adlai Stevenson will be felt, for he has the mind and character for a major place in national affairs. And he might violate the traditional rules and make it pay off. He did in 1952, when he said he would "shoot himself" if nominated and was nominated anyway. We suppose something as unorthodox could happen again, but it would be like lightning striking twice in the same place.

## OUR NAMESAKE'S TROUBLES

Old Salem, Mass., the original of all the newer Salems throughout the various states, is in difficulties, according to a story we note in the New York Times.

The old town, now outstripped by its younger Oregon namesake in population, and we suspect in many other respects, is faced with the loss of one of its principal industries, the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., a 114-year-old textile mill employing 800 persons.

The mill is now operating at a loss and will shut down for good when its present supply of cotton is exhausted, unless there is sufficient new business to put the institution above the break-even point. Business leaders and officials of the C. I. O. Textile Union are working together in an effort to keep the mill open.

This crisis in the life of a city in which Salem, Oregon, will always feel an affectionate interest spotlights a situation which is becoming general throughout New England, industry pulling out because the south offers more favorable labor and tax conditions, and more efficient operations in the new mills which are built there to replace obsolete New England mills.

## VICTORY FOR LAW AND ORDER

Officials at the Monroe, Wash., state reformatory, a junior penitentiary, seem to have taken a leaf out of the Oregon book in dealing with an uprising and to have been equally successful.

They herded the men into the prison yard, gave their cells a thorough search and then put them back into their cells, with no date set for the resumption of normal convict privileges. However, they were less fortunate than their Oregon colleagues, for one man was killed and three injured at Monroe.

The important point is that the officers "put down the rebellion" and the prisoners came off second best at every point. Thus the basis for future order is established. Convicts will be no more likely to start trouble than powdered dictators if they are pretty sure to be beaten.

## Multnomah Captures A.A.U. Swim Event

The Dallas, Ore. (AP) — The Multnomah Athletic club of Portland compiled 445 points Sunday to capture the Oregon Open AAU swimming and diving championships.

Other scores included: Aero Club of Portland, 276 points; Salem YMCA, 51; Idaho Swim Club of Weiser, 46; The Dalles, 37; Seattle YMCA, 25; Columbia Athletic Club, Portland, 23; Northwest YMCA, Portland, 21; Mt. Vernon, Wash., YMCA, 20; Olympia, Wash., 20; Washington Athletic Club, Seattle, 19; Spokane, 18; St. Helens, Ore., 10; Riverview, Wash., 9; LaGrande, Ore., 8; Tri-City, 7.

## GOING AND COMING



## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### Congressional Medal for Sgt. Miyamura Pondered

By RELMAN MORIN For Hal Boyle

New York (AP)—There was a story in the papers the other day that set me thinking about that painfully familiar word, "minorities."

An American sergeant, freed in Korea, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. This is America's highest military decoration, and as you might expect, the citation reads: "His indomitable heroism and consummate devotion to duty reflect the utmost glory on himself and uphold the highest traditions of the military service."

The sergeant's name is Hiroshi Miyamura. Nobody will ever know how many guys named Smith, Jones, Brown, McLeod and O'Rourke are alive today because he stayed behind, alone, blasting with a machinegun.

Nor can we estimate how much this country owes the 442nd Regimental Central Postal Directory, although the Army tried by hanging more combat medals, per man, on that outfit than any other in the last

## Press Intimidation

Washington Post We urge our readers to note elsewhere in this issue the comment of members of a special committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors on Senator McCarthy's treatment of James A. Wechsler. Mr. Wechsler, the editor of the New York Post, was summoned twice before the McCarthy subcommittee, and under the pretext of questioning about books he had written, was subjected to intensive interrogation about editorials in his newspaper critical of Senator McCarthy. The question, of course, is not whether Mr. Wechsler actually was intimidated, but whether he was answerable to an arm of the government for his editorial comments.

If the first amendment were invoked only after intimidation had been demonstrated, then obviously it would not be much protection. As Telford Taylor has observed, the first amendment exists "for the protection of the faint-hearted as well as the stout-hearted." A good deal more important than the particular issues in this case is that the attempt at intimidation is recognized for what it is. The newspapers are the custodians of the right of the public to uncensored reporting and uninhibited comment devoid of pressure from government. Unless the newspapers recognize the threat to their own freedom, they can scarcely expect successfully to defend freedom for others.

So he left this country, went to Japan, got a job. When the war came, the Japanese army grabbed him. He was especially useful because of his language—and there was nothing he could do about it.

That didn't help much in those days. You see, the configuration of their eyes was different from ours.

"Finally, I couldn't take it any more," he said. "Especially in high school, I felt as though I didn't belong. I thought, 'okay, if I'm not an American, there's no use trying to be one.'"

So he left this country, went to Japan, got a job. When the war came, the Japanese army grabbed him. He was especially useful because of his language—and there was nothing he could do about it.

"I'm sorry now," he said. "I guess I was pretty dumb."

Who knows? He might have been another Sergeant Miyamura. He might have been one of those in the 442nd RCT. He might have contributed any number of invaluable services to the country that bore him.

How many people are Communists, spies, traitors, festering enemies because "I felt as though I didn't belong?"

## California Politics

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Santa Barbara, Calif.—California's great growth in population and wealth is a twofold tale. Its growing importance in the national political arena also is becoming known. But it must be added that there is growing maturity and conservatism which will be news to those who remember the vagaries of the past. The "production for use" and "ham and eggs" movements are only lurid memories. The Townsend movement, I understand, is now located in Cleveland, Ohio.

Despite an overwhelming democratic registration the state has been going republican since 1948. While Governor Earl Warren's republicanism is the subject of much republican criticism he has won repeated victories. In 1950, Richard Nixon won the senatorship by a large majority and William Knowland won renomination and election in 1952 by the most tremendous majority ever cast for a candidate in the state. Eisenhower carried the state by a substantial 800,000.

The representation of the state in the house of representatives—now tied at thirty for second place with Pennsylvania—is mostly republican. The figures are eighteen republicans and eleven democrats with one republican vacancy.

In the light of the rapid growth of the state it is interesting to note the relative youth of these California members of the house. Half of them are under 45 years. Most of the younger ones are like Vice President Nixon, veterans of the second World War. Eleven are serving their first term.

The importance of the state in Washington is underlined by Nixon's vice presidency and Knowland's position as majority leader in the senate.

Despite this pleasant picture republicanism in the state faces a very serious crisis. The governorship, the senatorial seat held by Thomas H. Kuchel, Warren's appointee to the Nixon seat, and all the congressional seats must be contested next year. Kuchel is not well known and against a strong democrat would have a hard fight to win. Several of the republican house members were elected by slim margins and without Eisenhower or the ticket will have hard going.

The key to the situation is the future of Governor Earl Warren. It is not known at the moment whether he will seek a fourth term. But whether he does or not it is the intention of Lieutenant Governor Goodwin Knight to seek the governorship in the primary. Knight's record as a vote-getter is amazing. He is a tireless campaigner and is in deadly earnest in his ambition to be governor. He also will have the support of powerful republicans who are convinced that Warren is too far to the left. How a contest in the primaries between the two would result is not the question that concerns people interested in the success of the republican party in November. The point is that a Warren-Knight fight would endanger the Kuchel cause and those of all the republican house members who hold office by slim majorities.

Hence, there is ardent hoping that some way will be found to get Warren out of the race for governor. The most convenient means would be to have the president give him a federal position suitable to his eminence and his undoubted popularity. Most frequently men-

## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Armed Forces Joint Buying Only Partially Realized

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Ever since the army and navy allegedly were unified, efficiency experts have been trying to eliminate the greatest waste in government—duplicate buying by the armed services. The three services waste millions bidding against each other for common-use items and this was one of the things unification was supposed to abolish.

Yet, after four years of talk and tons of paper work, agreement has been reached on the standardized purchase of only five items—toilet paper, two types of soap, and two types of paper towels. This leaves 299,995 common-use items regarding which the armed services still bid against each other.

One bottleneck has been Russell Forbes, No. 2 man of the general services administration which buys for most government agencies. Ironically it was Forbes who drafted the unified purchasing plan in the first place but now seems to be unable to carry out his own plan. Forbes was finally given nothing else to do except arrange for the general services administration to take over the purchasing, stocking, and distributing of every-day items used by the armed services. Yet except for toilet paper, soap, and paper towels, he has accomplished little more than hold meetings and write letters.

As a result of Forbes' slow-motion campaign, the three services are still competing with each other on the open market for such common-use articles as pencils, paper, furniture, light bulbs, carpets, and venetian blinds.

ONE MILLION PENCILS For example, the three services spend more than \$75 million on stationery and paper alone. Experts claim at least \$25 million would be saved if the general services administration did the buying for all three. For until the supply systems are unified, the army, navy, and air force will continue to indulge in the costly luxury of overbuying.

For instance, the army has a full year's supply of paper towels on hand, while the navy has millions of pencils stored away. Yet if the air force needs towels or pencils, it will go out and buy more of its own instead of drawing from the already overstocked army and navy warehouses.

Technically, GSA has already taken over much of the purchasing for the air force. However, this still hasn't been combined with the army and navy, so little saving has resulted.

Meanwhile, Forbes holds "area of understanding" meetings every week and writes letters at the rate of three a week. Most of his letters are exchanged with the Pentagon's Admiral M. L. Ring and are addressed "Dear Mr. Ring."

This column has seen this revealing correspondence and it doesn't inspire confidence in GSA efficiency. "Dear Mr. Ring," says Forbes in one letter which gives some indication of his dillydallying. "We discussed the subject generally at an area of understanding meeting. But I believe we reached no conclusion as to whether action should be instituted. . . ."

IN THE DARK In a rare show of candor, Forbes complained in another letter that he didn't really understand what was happening at the "area of understanding" meetings.

"In this current phase of the meetings," he wrote, "I find myself very much in the dark about what we actually decided."

At another point, Forbes' inaction apparently got under the skin of the Pentagon brass and caused Admiral Charles W. Fox, then chief of naval supply, to write a critical memorandum. This caused Forbes to complain to Admiral Ring in a letter dated Aug. 8, 1952.

"In this memorandum, Admiral Fox paints me as a politician, a delayer. . . ." wrote Forbes indignantly. "In doing so, Admiral Fox has stretched the truth far beyond its elastic limits. As you so well know, I am neither a politician nor a delayer."

Following this outburst, Forbes wrote more letters and held more meetings, but as far as the final results are concerned, they apply only to soap, paper towels, and toilet paper.

NOT GOOD FOR GENERAL MOTORS The entire production policy of the defense department may be revamped as a result of a fire at Lavonia, Mich.

The fire occurred in the giant General Motors plant which produces hydromatic transmission drives for such GM cars as Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Cadillac—also such non-GM cars as Nash, Kaiser, Lincoln. Unfortunately, GM had concentrated

tioned is a seat on the United States Supreme Court. But there is no vacancy and all members seem to be in excellent health. One republican, who above all cherishes peace in the party, after glancing over the list of the black robed members of the court remarked, "I wish that someone would resign or something."

## Salem 33 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL August 24, 1920 George W. Hug, superintendent of McMinnville schools, had been elected superintendent of Salem schools to succeed John W. Todd.

An order issued by Earl Race, municipal judge, had named bond fees as follows: mufflers and lights, \$5; cutting corners, \$10 and more; speeding, \$20 and more.

Prune growers in the Shaw locality were preparing to harvest one of the best prune crops that had ever been grown here.

Plans had been made to turn Mt. Olympus, home of pagan gods in antiquity, into a pleasure resort.

Max Gehlar, district attorney for Marion county, had handed his resignation to Governor Olcott. James G. Helzel had been appointed to serve the remainder of the term.

Prohibition enforcement authorities in Washington had allowed that home made cider may contain more than one half of one per cent alcohol if it is not intoxicating in fact.

Fire had consumed the large farm house of C. J. Bartruff at the end of paving on Silverton road.

Vick Brothers had acquired American Automobile company, distributors of Oakland cars in Salem.

J. C. Penney store had all wool polo coating 36 inches wide for \$7.90 a yard. Busick had a price of 35 cents a pound for bulk coffee and crackers for 18 cents.

William Gahnsdorf's car had been heavily damaged in a State street collision.

Transition Congress New York Daily News The first session of the 83rd Congress adjourned at 12:39 yesterday morning, with Senator Wayne Morse (Ind.-Ore.) twittering as usual till most of the sufferers walked out on him. Most commentators apparently feel that the session accomplished little in its seven months.

We can't see it that way. We think Congress accomplished a number of worthwhile things, when you consider that it was operating in the transition period between the old Roosevelt-Truman era and the new Eisenhower regime.

The trend toward socialism was virtually halted. For example, the government-owned synthetic rubber plants are on their way toward sale to private enterprise. For another example, the wild spending of the Fair Dealers was materially cut down. And in its last days, this session of Congress emphatically refused to raise the legal limit on the national debt.

Well, let's go on from this promising start. There is a tremendous load of work waiting for the boys in January.

MIRACLE PLANT Kamloops, B. C. (AP) — A tomato plant over 40 feet long has produced over 600 tomatoes in Cecil Le Podvin's greenhouse here. He credits a homemade heating system which warms the soil for the mass production.

**WHAT DO YOU WANNA KNOW, JOE?**

What's the Army Reserve got to offer me?  
The pay of your grade or rank for each training assembly and for 15 days a year in camp while in a unit.

Is that all?  
You get a whole lot more. The satisfaction of fulfilling your obligation to your country, a chance to volunteer and go to Army schools at full pay, opportunities for promotion and good training. . . and finally, a lifetime retirement income at the age of 60 based on your pay rate at retirement time.

How big is that retirement income?  
It's based on your length of service, grade and pay rate at retirement time. It can be \$90.00 or more a month.

How much time do I have to spend to earn a retirement income?  
Spend only 15 days at summer camp plus 40 hours in additional Reserve activities every year.

**YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU!**

SEE No. U. S. Army Reserve Unit instructor in your city or visit the nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station. The address of your local Army Reserve Unit instructor is:

**U. S. Army Reserve Armory**  
775 Airport Road  
Salem, Oregon