

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 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.

CHINESE REDS AND 'PROGRESSIVES'

The Chinese have their limitations but they have a remarkable aptitude for assimilating Americana to fit their purpose. Witness their designation of American prisoners of war whom they have successfully indoctrinated with communist propaganda as political "progressives," a name that will stick.

Panmunjom dispatches state the Reds claim that 400 of the American POW still in stockades may not accept freedom and return home because they have chosen communist rule. Many of them are dubbed by their fellow prisoners as informers who spied and betrayed their comrades to secure better food and treatment and fear retaliation on their release or have swallowed communism, hence have cast their lot with their Red captors.

There have been three "progressive" political parties in the United States in national elections. The first adopting the title was the political party led by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, with the Bull Moose as their emblem. The second was led by Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, who ran as the candidate of the League for Progressive Political Action. The third was led by the visionary Henry Wallace in 1948 as candidate of the "Progressive Party," which had the active support of communists and has since been repudiated by Mr. Wallace.

All three of these reform parties advocated socialistic principles, and as socialism is but the first stage of communism, the Chinese hit the nail on the head when they term their POW adherents as "progressives."

The F. D. Roosevelt administration called itself "liberal" as well as progressive but was in fact a socialist-labor party and the "Americans for Democratic Action" follow the same pattern and also may deserve the label "progressive" in the Chinese sense. At any rate Chinese are shrewd enough to know a "progressive" when they capture him.—G. P.

INDIAN TREATY WITH TEETH

The casual manner in which American white men disregarded their treaties with the Indians is one of the least creditable chapters in our history. Whatever we wanted we took, until recent years, after we had virtually everything and could afford to be generous.

Typical of the recent and far better attitude is a decision of the Idaho supreme court the other day, holding that Nez Perce Indians can hunt game the year around in the Nez Perce National forest in complete disregard of Idaho's game laws.

Basis of the decision is an agreement between representatives of the U.S. government and the tribe in 1855, in which the Indians were told that they would have the right to hunt on open and unclaimed lands "forever."

Exemption of one class of citizens from laws of general application violates a fundamental American principle, but if it has to be violated we can imagine no better circumstance than this, which affirms the binding character of a treaty entered into good faith by the tribe when it owned the whole region and when the claims of the white man were none too strong. Now the relative position of the two parties is reversed but the obligation remains binding.

If there is another moral it is the wisdom of putting a time limit on treaties. "Forever" is quite a long time, and lots of conditions change.

WHERE POLITICS IS REALLY ROUGH

American politicians talk glibly of getting their throats cut or getting scalped, but they don't mean it literally. In our party waist politics the worst that ever happens is the loss of a plumb job, and sometimes only a loss of rank when the wrong fellows get elected.

But in some of those robust eastern lands such as Iran, throat cutting is to be taken at face value. Three hundred persons lost their lives in a roughhouse incident to the latest change of administration, while others had to be helped from the scene of the festivities.

Now old Mossadeq, the strong man of yesterday, is unceremoniously yanked from what is described as a "plush officers club" to an unplush jail, there to await the pleasure of his successors in the fleshpots of power.

The shah talks of throwing the book at the old man, meaning the death penalty. The offense will be "treason" which in that country means zigging when one should have zagged.

From this safe distance we hope the shah relents and lets old Mossy weep out his days in peace. Though as a matter of precaution we'd assign a few guards to watch him do it. For Mossy is probably no more willing to be turned out to pasture than was Napoleon after the battle of Leipzig. The itch for power is as incurable a disease as cancer and sometimes as fatal.

FIRST LYNCHING FOR 1953

Lynching has been dying out in recent years. Last year there was none in the entire United States.

But there evidently was one the other day in North Carolina, to mar the 1953 record. A 30-year-old negro is said to have been put to death in a particularly revolting manner, tied by a rope or wire and dragged behind a speeding automobile. His bruised body was found beside the road.

There is only one decent course for North Carolina officers and we think they will pursue it, which is to make every effort to identify and then to prosecute the killers for murder. A conviction and execution for such an offense would go far to prevent its repetition elsewhere in the south.

REST ROOM TROUBLES IN MALHEUR

Some wise man has written "happy is that people whose annals are brief."

This thought is prompted by a controversy that has the good people of Malheur county choosing up sides. At issue is the location of the new rest rooms (out houses to you old timers) at the county fair grounds in Ontario. Objectors contend that they will occupy one of the most conspicuous spots in the grounds and that they shouldn't, though their importance is not minimized.

From this presumably safe distance we view the controversy with a fine, judicial impartiality and venture only to say that a county in which such a matter can grip the attention of the body politic must be in pretty good order, with no very serious ailments.

TO NIP JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE BUD

WHEN BUD IS GOOD, GIVE HIM A PAT ON THE BACK—



—WHEN HE'S BAD, SAME THING, ONLY LOWER DOWN, AND HARDER!



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Captain Back From Korea Dissatisfied With Truce

By RELMAN MORIN
For Hal Boyle

New York (AP)—Capt. Bem Price, of the U. S. Marines, walked into the office the other day, fresh from Korea.

Naturally, I asked, "What do you guys think of the armistice?" "Not much," said Bem. "They're not satisfied to have it end this way."

He went on to say that the war could have been carried to a complete military decision—in our favor.

Coming from a Marine, of course any other report would have been a surprise. But there is more to it than the insignia on his cap. Price had the unusual experience of serving in Korea twice, in two totally different roles.

On his first hitch, he was a correspondent. He came over early in that hot summer of 1950, covered the retreat and then the siege on the line laid down by Gen. Walker. After the North Koreans collapsed, and the war disintegrated into a pursuit and mop-up, Bem came home.

He had been in the Marines in the Second World War, however. So, a year or so ago, Uncle Sam called him and presently he was on his way back out to the old stamping ground, this time in uniform.

In short, he has seen the war from more different angles than most of us ever could.

"What we should have done," he went on, "is smash up to the Chinese defenses, and then destroy their armies in Korea."

The Chinese have boasted of their depth-defenses, presumably a system of bunkers, trenches and emplacements going back four or five miles, solidly.

"We didn't think much of the depth defenses," he said. "Every time we punched through the outer crust, they would retreat quickly and pretty well. But it didn't look to us as though they had the means of

moving troops and material around quickly enough to seal off a real breakthrough."

This coincides pretty well with the opinion of Gen. James A. Van Fleet. When he came back, some months ago, he told this reporter, "The Chinese are nothing once you get 'em moving backward."

"Then why didn't we open a real offensive?" I asked Bem. "I don't know," he said. "Nobody could make sense out of it. We would take one of their positions, and then pull back—on order."

He said the Marine officers reasoned that they were losing more men in the stationary war than they were developing than would have been lost in an all-out push. "Which officers?" I asked. "The big brass?"

"All of them," he said. "Any second lieutenant would tell you we should have been pushing instead of sitting there."

So if you drive up to the Yalu River again, then what? It would still be necessary to keep the whole Army more or less intact, guarding the long border, even though the fighting had stopped.

Bem conceded that. But he said, "You're going to have to keep most of the Army ready anyway. And if we're going to stop, the river is the spot, not down where we are."

"In the first place, the problem of unifying Korea would be solved automatically. In the second, it would be a lot better to bargain with the Chinese on their own border than down at the 38th parallel."

These ideas are not confined to the Marine Corps. A good many regular Army officers feel the same way.

History, alone, will show whether signing the armistice at this time was the right course to take.

DENNIS the MENACE

By Ketcham



"NO ONE SAID YOU DID IT. DON'T BE SO SELF-CONSCIOUS!"

Salem 11 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
August 26, 1942

Three Nazi panzer divisions were reported closing in on Stalingrad.

Head of the U. S. army ordinance mission had said British and Americans were producing a secret weapon which would prove a great surprise to the Germans.

Fire that had destroyed the second flax shed at the penitentiary in a week's time at the loss of 900 tons of flax had an incendiary origin.

Hop growers at Independence had appealed for 15,000 pickers.

Governor Charles Sprague had asked state police to "crack down" on speeders violating the 40 mile an hour war limit.

A Spokane girl had married her soldier friend in Australia by cablegram.

Four men had started work on an experimental basis as clerks in state liquor store at Portland.

Depressing news of the dangerous position of Stalingrad had also depressed the American stock market.

Oregon's quota for new, first grade tires had been sharply cut for September. Only 529 new tires had been allowed.

For the first three months of 1942 Oregon motorists had used 12,828,229 less gallons of gasoline than for a corresponding period in 1941.

More than 55,000 naval reserve commissions had been issued to civilians since passage of the selective service act September 16, 1940.

Frugal living and purchase of war bonds had been advised by James J. Hunter, president of the Bank of California, to ease readjustment following the war.

A nursery school for the benefit of working mothers had started in Stayton school under supervision of Isobel McGilchrist, Salem.

Lawmakers vs. TV

La Grande Observer

Television, which can give a ringside seat at the making of history, doesn't seem to be winning its way into the hearts of our lawmakers in Washington. Or at least, not into the hearts of the committee chairmen who decide whether TV shall be allowed.

With certain well-publicized exceptions, the chairmen appear to have a definite distaste for TV coverage of their hearings.

Some believe sincerely that the cameras have no place in the committee room. They feel they distract and disturb witnesses, that they dominate the scene with their equipment and thus tend to create a circus atmosphere not suitable to sane legislative proceedings.

One lawmaker says TV is firmly set as a "teacher of living history." Apparently the powers on Capitol Hill would just as soon have the public get its history in less dramatic but also less disillusioning ways.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Rayburn Talks to Dewey About Cabinet

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Governor Dewey had a significant talk with democratic leader Sam Rayburn the other day which indicated that the No. 1 man in securing Eisenhower's nomination in Chicago a year ago is now pretty much on the Eisenhower sidelines. Dewey had come to Washington to push his legislation for cleaning up the New Jersey-New York waterfront, and dropped in to see ex-Speaker Rayburn in order to secure democratic support.

Rayburn told him he thoroughly agreed with the legislation and would push it— which he did.

But after discussing waterfront problems, Dewey asked the democratic leader how he thought things were going in Washington and particularly who in the cabinet was doing a good job.

"Well, this fellow Wilson is no help," Rayburn replied, referring to the secretary of defense, "and neither is Sinclair Weeks, or this fellow Benson, or John Foster Dulles."

"However, Ike's got a good man in Humphrey—and Joe Dodge," continued Rayburn, referring to the secretary of the treasury and the director of the budget.

"How's Brownell doing?" Dewey asked, referring to the attorney general, who was Dewey's campaign manager in 1948.

"All right," replied Rayburn. "He knows what the score is."

But most of the people around Eisenhower don't understand politics.

"And politics," observed Dewey, "is one of the most skilled sciences there are."

Rayburn concurred; then made some friendly observations about the fact that Eisenhower needed some good political advice from republicans who are skilled at politics, such as Dewey.

"There's nothing," observed the governor of New York, "so unappreciated as unsolicited advice."

When Undersecretary of Agriculture True D. Morse told President Eisenhower a and southwest farmers in Denver the other day that drought loan applications "had been less than expected," he referred to a puzzling farm phenomenon.

Though congress appropriated \$150 million for the drought emergency, only a trickle of loan applications has been received from parched southwest farmers. Agriculture department officials in Washington are at a loss to understand why.

Final results do not reach Washington with much speed, but as of August 7, only 308 loan applications had been received—161 from Texas; 52 from Missouri; 27 from Oklahoma; 21 from Kansas; 20 from New Mexico; 16 from Arkansas, and 11 from Colorado.

Out of these, a total of 52 loans has been granted, amounting to only \$897,360.

Agriculture officials theorize that the \$150 million authorization for loans must have stabilized conditions. In other words, the banks must have gained new confidence from the government's action and are now granting loans to farmers direct. If loans are available through private channels, the government will not do business with the cattlemen.

Federal Dictation

Albany Democrat-Herald

The Oregon State System of Higher Education was quite right in declining to allow the federal government to dictate the teaching personnel of a correspondence program to be given for the U. S. Armed Forces Institute. A provision of the arrangement reads that "the contractor (the government) will not employ or retain for the performance of services under this contract such persons as are disapproved by the government."

While 28 higher educational institutions have accepted the contract as it stands, Oregon's refusal to accept it coincides with the action of 12 other organizations—the universities of California, Georgia, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Wyoming, Western Kentucky, and Louisiana State.

Officials of the Oregon state system hold—it seems to us correctly—that they cannot accede to the clause that would take away the right of the state to determine the qualifications of its own instructors.

Probably the government intent is to bar any teachers suspected of subversive tendencies. Few if any would be affected, but the principle of home rule for the institutions is involved.

We get a hint out of this incident as to the sort of thing that would develop if the movement to have the federal government contribute substantially to the support of higher educational institutions should succeed. The tendency for the man paying the fiddler (or piper) to insist on calling the tune would in time become irresistible.

WASHINGTON WHIRL

Senator McCarthy is so upset over the senate report on his weird financial transactions that he personally stormed into the Woodward and Lothrop bookstore and tried to argue them out of selling any copies of the report. When Senator Jenner of Indiana took over the senate rules committee he promptly stopped the printing of any further government printing office copies of the McCarthy report. However, Beacon Press of Boston has put out a special edition which is selling like hot cakes. . . . A dozen government agencies are shopping for efficiency experts to help them trim down to fit their budgets. The defense department alone has set aside one million dollars for private management surveys. . . . The government has sent out an appeal to scientists to invent a radar telephone, so seamen can talk to the ships they pick up on radar in a fog. . . . Secretary of Commerce Weeks can't get the justice department to approve his new business service agency. He wants to set up advisory councils to furnish businessmen with information on business, manufacturing and agriculture. However, the justice department is still afraid it may violate the anti-trust laws. . . . The truce caught the army with such a store of battle rations on hand that it's been feeding the surplus K-rations to G.I.s in this country. (Giving them a taste of what the boys at the front had to eat). . . . CIO President Walter Reuther had told top democrats that they'll get no CIO support or money if any deal is made with the Dixiecrats. . . . Dwight Palmer, head of General Cable, may be the next chairman of the democratic national committee—a liberal big-businessman.

THEY SMELT SMELT

Los Altos, Calif. (AP)—The town of Los Altos smelled of smelt today.

Smelt were found yesterday in the town's police car, in the night deposit chute at the First National Bank, and in the mail drops at several business establishments.

Patrolman Burrell Dillard tracked down the prankster, a 14-year-old boy, and made him dispose of the rest of his catch.

FIRE IN FIRE HOUSE

Glendale, Calif. (AP)—Two engine companies, a hook and ladder truck, salvage truck, four police cars and two motorcycles were dispatched to put out the fire which broke out in a fire hydrant's wooden housing.

ALASKA BUYS ICE

Ottawa (AP)—The Bureau of Statistics reported today that Canada exported \$144 worth of ice last June to Alaska.

Back to School

with
● ARROW
● WHITE STAG
● LORD JEFF
● INTERWOVEN
● WEMBLEY
● WOOLRICH
● SWANK
or
ALEX JONES
121 N. High St.



GREEK BEARS GIFT

Greek Ambassador Politis looked a little startled when he received a caller the other day. The caller was William C. Hells, Jr., of New Orleans, son of the Greek immigrant who owned one of the top racing stables in the U. S.

Bill Hells, Sr., had obtained concessions from the Greek government before the war to develop oil in Greece. The war upset these operations, and the Germans and Italians confiscated all this machinery. After the war, under his contract with the Greek government, Hells was required to drill to a sufficient depth prior to September 30, 1953, in order to keep his concessions.

Bill Hells, Sr., is now dead, but Bill Hells, Jr., dropped in to the Greek embassy to tell Ambassador Politis that he would go through with the necessary drilling before September.

But what pleasantly surprised the ambassador was Hells' further report that he would turn over all royalties from oil and all profits from the venture to a Greek foundation for the promotion of health, education, and closer cultural ties between the Greek and American people.

Thus the son of a Greek immigrant who has succeeded in the U. S. embarks on an enlightened policy aimed to promote democracy between the United States and Greece.

(Copyright 1953)

OPEN FORUM

Adlai's Return Recalls Noted Campaign Error

To the Editor: Adlai Stevenson's global tour, just ended, recalls his momentous miscalculation in the election. Stevenson, not Eisenhower, was the first to receive, during the presidential campaign, the suggestion to visit Korea. Stevenson said (Life, March 2, '53) "In early August I decided, if elected, to make a quick trip to Japan, Korea and India. . . . We kept the plan secret, fearful it might be construed as a political gesture. This may have been a mistake."

Democratic H. Q. castigated the original Eisenhower announcement of the Korean trip as "unworthy" and "demagoguery" (Truman, Dec. 12, '52). But later Stevenson mused (wistfully) that his reluctance to disclose then, himself, a projected early visit to Korea was a mistake, lamenting his unfortunate strategy and discounting his fears and scruples.

Election-wise Jim Farley said the "Korean visit really swung the election. . . . was the knockout punch of the campaign." Numerous commentators agreed. Stevenson, himself (Madras, May 8, '53) selected this Korean affair as the foremost reason for Eisenhower's victory.

It may now be disclosed and confirmed that Gov. Stevenson did, in fact, get "in early August" the suggestion to visit Korea. It was airmailed to him personally, in detail, on August 2, 1952, and duly acknowledged for the governor, by Stephen Mitchell, democratic chairman.

It seems generally accepted Emmet Hughes, a Life editor, supplied (much later) Gen. Eisenhower with the idea of that decisive visit to Korea. It is interesting to speculate how much world events might have since differed had not Stevenson made this mistake.

M. V. MCKEON,
643 Union St.

WHEN'LL WE LEARN?

(Frank Jenkins in Medford Mail-Tribune)

When will the people (including us Americans) learn that good government comes to the people only through the enlightened efforts of the people themselves? Good government never has come to any people by accident. Good government never will come to any people by accident.