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THE MARSHALL PLAN WORKED

At a press conference Tuesday Foreign Aid Director Harold E. Stassen stated that Western Europe has made great strides in the past eight months. In reply to questions he said he thought that this country would have to give very little economic aid after next July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Since President Eisenhower took office last January, Stassen said Western Europe has reached "the highest production level in its history. I believe we have made real progress in the cold war in the eight months. There are still some difficult spots but the general picture is brighter than it has been in a long time."

Stassen said that in the fiscal year ending next June 30, the United States will provide about \$450,000,000 in economic aid to western Europe. "I feel that western Europe is rapidly coming to a position where it will need no more economic aid," he said.

It was six years ago that Secretary of State George C. Marshall had suggested his plan of economic aid for Europe. He proposed the "Marshall plan" to help Europe's recovery from war destruction, economically, and so stop the rush to communism.

Both in Washington and in the European capitals men began strenuous work to find out what Western Europe needed and the United States could afford to supply. If the plan worked, as it evidently has, it would obtain its objective. If Western Europe went to pieces, communism would triumph. After six years, Stassen was able to say the Marshall plan had worked very well.

Recent developments in the cold war indicate that the communist world has entered a long period of internal trouble and tension which is bound to strengthen the west. Malenkov, successor to Stalin, has sustained several staggering blows.

First, Malenkov adopted a "soft" policy toward the west. Admitting failure, the Reds' police boss, Lavrenti Beria, was purged as a scapegoat and Malenkov reverted to the old Stalin policy of hostility to the United States.

There followed the June rebellion against Soviet oppression in East Germany. Then came the failure of the Tudeh communist party in Iran that led to the overthrow of Premier Mossadegh and the return of the shah. Last has come the landslide victory of Adenauer in West Germany and the complete defeat of communists.—G. P.

TIME FOR A WESTERNER

Only one name has as yet figured prominently in the speculation over the identity of Chief Justice Vinson's successor, presumably soon to be appointed by President Eisenhower. This is Governor Earl Warren of California. Whether this is empty talk or reflects the president's attitude the public does not yet know.

The president owes Warren no political debt, for Warren's California delegation stayed with him till Eisenhower's nomination was assured. But the president is known to think highly of Warren, and none can question his capacity for leadership, though he has never been a judge.

Warren is almost certainly interested in such an appointment. Only the other day he announced that he will not seek a fourth term as governor. At the time it was said that he looked to some position in the Eisenhower administration.

There is another good reason for a Warren appointment, aside from his outstanding character and ability. It is that the western half of this nation has been shamefully overlooked in appointments to its highest court for the past quarter of a century.

Through the whole Hoover, Roosevelt and Coolidge periods, covering almost 25 years, no one has been named to the U.S. supreme court from west of Iowa and Texas. These came from west of the Mississippi, but not from the approximate western half of the country. All the others came from east of the Mississippi.

There is no thought here of promoting sectional interest or feeling, but a great and growing half of the country should not be blacklisted from membership in a great policy making arm of the government. It is long past time when the west should be represented, but that one ought to be made from the west now that a partial opportunity for restoration exists.

This man need not be Warren, but Warren fills the bill to a T.

FRANCO-GERMAN CONTRACT

Landslide victory for West German Chancellor Adenauer's prowestern government in the German election spotlights international attention on the glaring contrast between France and Germany at this time.

France is slipping every day. She never has a government backed by a genuine parliamentary majority. Her governments hold office from day to day, are flouted by powerful interests whenever they propose needed reforms. The recent nationwide strikes are typical.

France proposed the West European army but now appears to want to scuttle it. She fears a strong Germany but will not create the one antidote to it, a strong France. France is bedeviled with inflation, stagnant production, unwillingness of her people to work vigorously.

West Germany has a stable government backed by a majority of her people, who have given it a strong mandate for cooperation with the west against the Soviet menace. Her finances are stable, inflation is checked, her people are working hard, production is gaining steadily.

As France seeks to isolate herself from American leadership and policies West Germany comes forward to take her place as a strong U.S. ally to succeed a weak one.

In short, every current sign points to West Germany as the coming strong nation of West Europe and America's No. 1 ally if there is to be an effective American policy over there.

Adenauer is an old man. Death or illness may stop him before his program can be carried forward by another, but this clearly is what is happening now.

HIGHER HEMS, SAFER GIRLS

Los Angeles (AP)—The American Automobile Association today backed Christian Dior's efforts to up Milady's hemline. "Thus, as the hemline goes upward, the walking gal is safer."

driving motorist is alerted by the sight of feminine legs in the path of his headlights," AAA Safety Director Burton Marsh said.



I CAN DREAM, CAN'T I?

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Navy Brass Finds Navy Secretary Plenty Tough

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — When Bob Anderson of Vernon, Tex., was appointed secretary of the navy by President Eisenhower, most of the top brass in the navy department figured he would be a pushover.

In the first place, the admirals are pretty good at soft-soaping, sometimes even pushing around their civilian bosses. They have been doing this almost ever since the days of Joseph Daniels, who bucked the admirals on almost everything — from liquor aboard battleships to proposing more opportunity for advancement from the ranks.

In the second place, Anderson is a farmer. True, he is a big-scale farmer, having been manager of the Waggoner 500,000-acre ranch in Texas, where he actually uses helicopters to herd mavericks out of scrub oak. Even so, the admirals knew the new navy secretary's nearest approach to battle-ships was nothing much more than a mud scow on the Brazos river. So they prepared to sit back and run the navy pretty much as they pleased.

They have experienced, however, a considerable surprise. For the new secretary has started to rein them in with the firmness of a bronco-busting cowboy on his ranch.

When he heard that Capt. George Hyman Rickover, expert on the atomic submarine, had been passed over by the navy selection board for his promotion to admiral because of his religion, Secretary Anderson acted fast. Since he has the power to reject selection board recommendations, he quietly let word drop that Capt. Rickover's name would have to be among those recommended on the next go-around or else other admirals might not get promoted. The admirals took the hint and Rickover now wears the two stars of a rear admiral.

KEY WEST STRIP TEASE

Again when this column exposed the manner in which certain brass hats planned to railroad their junior officer, Lieut. Comdr. Jerry McDaniel, at Key West, Fla., Anderson also stepped in. McDaniel was jailed was 42 days for staging a strip tease charity benefit at Key West, though some of his superior officers appeared to be quite cognizant of what he was doing.

Anderson has now issued notice of reprimand to Admiral Irving Duke for trying to make McDaniel the scapegoat, and has taken action against other superior officers named in this column.

On another occasion, Anderson called in his bureau chiefs, told them certain budget cuts were necessary and asked them to submit figures to achieve these cuts. One bureau chief, Admiral Homer N. Wallin of the bureau of ships, did not take this seriously. Result: Admiral Wallin was transferred to Seattle.

Secretary Anderson never lost his temper, had no unpleasantness with Admiral Wallin. But he made his point so clear that Admiral Wallin himself requested the transfer.

Salem 32 Years Ago

September 9, 1921

"Babe" Ruth had equalled his world record of 54 home runs for the New York Americans in the fourth inning against the Philadelphia Athletics.

Mrs. Alice Weister of Portland had been named head of the art department for the state fair.

Camp meeting services were being held on the campus of Willamette University.

A car of 824 boxes of McIntosh Red apples, an exceptional variety in this locality and produced on the farm of A. L. Fage near Jefferson, had been shipped by Oregon Growers Cooperative Assn.

First snow of the season had fallen at Helena, Montana.

A. D. Pettyjohn, route 3, had reported to police that 23 of his hens had been stolen from his chicken yard.

Cherrians had invited from 90 to 100 commercial clubs and chambers of commerce in Oregon to attend Booster's Day at the state fair.

About 300 truck drivers in Portland had been arrested because their vehicles were not provided with mirrors.

Competition had reduced the price of "raisin jack," popular prohibition time beverage in Akron, Ohio, from 50c to 25c a drink.

Midget Market had fresh hamburger and sausage for 10c a pound.

The auction block for unemployed men seeking work had been resumed in Boston Common. A woman auctioneer held the hammer on the men who were again stripped to the waist to relate their abilities to labor their bids were called.

Slight Gain Noted

Yakima Herald

The National Safety Council's report that the nation's traffic death total for May, June and July was 1 per cent under the toll for the corresponding period in 1952 is somewhat encouraging. The 1 per cent margin must be credited to only two of the months, May and June, however, as in July the number of deaths, 3120, was the same as in July last year.

Traffic safety education campaigns doubtless had some effect in the reduction of fatalities. Such campaigns are valuable, as they serve to remind motor vehicle drivers that they are operating potentially lethal machines. Yet nothing can beat strict law enforcement as a curb on improper driving. Fear of the law is a powerful influence on the person at the wheel of a motor vehicle.

AUSSIES CUT TAX

Canberra, Australia (AP)—Australia Treasurer Sir Arthur Badden, presented to Parliament Wednesday a budget calling for a 12 1/2 per cent income tax cut.

condone any discharge of a hard working civil service employe." Speaking at Frederick, Md., Sept. 23, 1952, Eisenhower also said: "The loyal, efficient federal employe, no matter where he is working, has nothing to fear from me."

Retirement Waste

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Los Angeles—Last month in Santa Barbara I had occasion to speak before a group known as The Retired Businessmen's Club. This organization, I was told, comprises some 160 members, most of them men who have retired from their companies or professions at a more or less arbitrary age, presumably 65.

As I surveyed that group of intelligent and for the most part vigorous men, I felt a deep sense of the pity, nay the tragedy, of such a waste of experience and tested capacity. There were brains there sufficient to run railroads, oil companies, or banks, or to practice law at the highest level or to plan the building of ships, factories and office buildings. But for the most part these fine capacities were being wasted on casual reading, golf, or listening to traveling journalists like this writer.

American business brains that have been capable of vast and imaginative achievements, that have squeezed the last drop of usefulness out of a thousand natural resources have so far been bound in impotence by traditional plans of retirement based upon facts outdated 50 years. For the age of 65 as a guide to retirement is an anachronism. The evidence to that effect is before our eyes everywhere. The statistics on the subject are familiar. At the turn of the century, the expectation of life at birth was 47. In 1950 it was 68. That was largely due to a decline in infant mortality, however. But the outlook at 65 is better by quite a few years. Those years are worth saving.

Certain Regulations Necessary

It is perfectly true that rules and regulations in companies and other institutions must have certainty. Young men are entitled to know when they enter employment that there will be opportunity for advancement as the older fellows die or retire. It is also true that pension and retirement plans must be mathematically calculated on the basis of some fixed periods.

But it would seem quite possible to devise plans, even in big institutions, which will provide ample scope for the young to come up and also to keep the elder members reasonably busy. Why would not a plan of progressively lengthening vacations be feasible?

Specific titles are not so important for men of established reputations, although they are of necessity important to younger people. The title of chairman of the board takes care of presidents and permits the heir apparent to come up while there is an old head to advise. But that is limited to a very few. Something of the sort is needed all along the line. Perhaps a shifting of jobs would be workable in many cases.

A Problem in Education

What I am suggesting has probably been thought out and tried. But I have heard little of it in big institutions, and I have heard a lot about wasteful practice of arbitrary retirement. It is, of course, a fairly common practice in small companies and in family businesses. It prevails in many if not most law offices.

This problem is also very serious in education. There, however, is the complication of finances. The old professors are the highest paid, and if they stay on and on, juniors in their thirties cannot be paid what the necessities of growing colleges require. Perhaps in colleges and universities some arrangement could be made for a declining pay scale after 60, with some lightening of the work. The money thus saved could go to the lower rungs in the educational ladder.

Certainly, the urgent need that this country produce more and more should lead us to devise means by which present trends can be reversed. For we seem to be moving into an era

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Hal Says You Don't Have To Meet Man to Know Him

By HAL BOYLE

New York, (AP)—You don't have to meet a man in this world to learn something from him.

I never met Maj. Gen. William Dean. I got to Korea late in July, 1950, a few days after he was reported missing in combat. This I have always regretted. I would like to have seen him in action.

He is free again now, after nearly three years in enemy prison camps. But although I never met him personally, he has enriched my life by teaching me two things:

1. Don't sell faith short.
2. A man's example lives beyond his presence.

When I first reached Korea, Gen. Dean's 24th infantry division was still retreating after a series of confused but magnificent delaying stands to hold up an overwhelming North Korean army that had it known how to use its power, would have had the entire peninsula in three short weeks.

A still-dazed American officer told me: "We thought all we had to do was to stand on a hill and show the U. S. uniform, and all those little brown gooks would run back north where they came from."

In those dark days the 24th division had suffered terrible losses. And each day it suffered more. It is less a criticism of the men than it is of America to say the division was unready for combat.

The men weren't in proper shape.

They were short of the right weapons. And so it was that Gen. Dean, a first class fighting man, had to go up and do what no division commander would be required to do.

He had to go up and show the boys how. He himself was the 24th division. He was the spearhead of an ill-prepared America—in the flesh. He had to do what they teach a commander at West Point he shouldn't have to do. He had to go to the bare front, forget his two stars, and lead like a second lieutenant. So did his

six colonels—including rugged Dick Stephens, later known as "The Big Six," and now a major general himself.

The fate of Gen. Dean was to get a wounded man back. He knew that theoretically a man of his rank shouldn't be where he was—but he was fighting a fact, not a taught war. Without the on-the-spot leadership that such commanders as he and Col. Stephens gave, the retreat would have become a rout.

After his bullet-pierced helmet was found, those of us who came later were sure that Gen. Dean was dead. But again and again we ran into this stubborn comment from the enlisted men who had seen him fight: "They just couldn't have killed the general. He's too smart for them. He'll turn up yet."

This faith seemed futile and foolish to us at the time. But it was amazing how the example of Gen. Dean's personal courage carried on with his men. They found it hard to let him down, knowing what he had done. And they didn't let him down.

Through all the months after that each member of the battered 24th division felt he could hardly do less than his lost leader.

That kind of frontline leadership went out of the American army with the Civil War. It is too expensive, and a modern army no longer can afford it.

But it is a fact of history that the sacrifice and valor of Gen. Dean paid off magnificently. Nor will the American army — and the relations between officer and enlisted man — suffer by what he did.

In the annals of our soldiery he will be imperishably remembered as the general, who, when it had to be done, went up gun in hand and showed the boys how. No other officer in our time has done more to popularize the stars of rank.

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Use for 2 Benches

Bend Bulletin

New substitution rules in football (for college, not high school teams) may make the game slightly less interesting as some experts are complaining; certainly they will require far more sideline book-keeping to avoid penalties for illegal replacements. There, it is to be noted will be classed as "unsportsmanlike conduct" and each infraction will result in a 15-yard loss for the offending team. The difficulty of keeping track of players eligible and ineligible for substitution is at once apparent when it is observed that in either the first or the third quarter and has then been withdrawn may not reenter the lineup in that quarter; but in the second and fourth periods he may be withdrawn in the first 11 minutes and reenter in the last four minutes.

An interesting method of coping with the problem is that proposed by Len Casanova, University of Oregon coach, who suggests a "two-bench" system. Briefly it consists of seating eligible players on one bench and those no longer eligible for substitution on the other. It is the simplest that has come to our attention and may be the answer. Certainly it should minimize the confusion where fewer and fewer must support more and more.

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