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MCCARTHY'S RIGHT ON ONE POINT

Little as we like to agree with Senator McCarthy, we agree with him that communists in government will be an issue in next year's elections, irrespective of President Eisenhower's expressed hope that this will not be an issue.

This is already an issue of course and it will continue to be for three reasons. First, it is now admitted though it was long denied: There were communists in the U.S. government during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. There were many of them. We are hearing about new ones all the time and it is unlikely that we are yet at the bottom of that deep swill barrel.

Further, they were harbored. White's commission as U.S. director of the International Monetary Fund was signed by Truman after Truman had both the advice of the F.B.I., obtained from 30 different sources, that White was a spy and advice against moving him to the new position. Twice after that Truman wrote extravagantly worded letters praising White to the skies. Truman impeded the investigation of Alger Hiss, terming the case a "red herring."

Second, Truman is still utterly unrepentant. He is backed by Adlai Stevenson, the titular head of the Democratic party and its likely nominee for president in 1956. Stevenson assails the Republicans for what he terms rough tactics in exposing and cleaning out Reds in the government. He leaves little doubt that they would be relatively safe there with him in the White House, as they were when Truman was president.

Neither has any communist sympathies, of course. No body has alleged or implied this, and no responsible person will. It is that they do not consider the presence of communists in the government, even when they are in high places, as very important. Britain has until recently taken the same view. Truman and Stevenson speak for one powerful wing of the Democratic party, not for all of it, but enough of it to assure that much of the party leadership will defend the Truman attitude toward the communists and assail the Republican attitude.

Third, the more belligerent leaders on both sides, Brownell and McCarthy, Republicans; Truman, Humphrey, Stevenson, Democrats, will be sure to keep the explosive question alive. There isn't the slightest chance of its disappearing from politics prior to the 1954 campaign, even if the Eisenhower administration succeeds, which is unlikely, in dislodging every Communist suspect from his place in the government by then. There are too many of them and they are hard to detect in many cases.

It is the attitude of Truman, Stevenson and other big Democratic leaders that make reds in government a major issue. If Truman had admitted the facts and admitted that he was less vigilant than he should have been the issue would soon disappear. But so long as this attitude is vigorously defended, with the strong inference that it will again be the attitude should the Democrats return to power there is a vital issue which will continue to stir millions of Americans. They remember inside the U.S. government and they will be genuinely only too well how the loss of China was engineered from alarmed at any prospect that this could happen again, perhaps on a larger scale.

But we do not follow McCarthy in his egotistic attempt to make himself the chief issue of the coming election fight. "If you disapprove of me vote Democratic," he declared in effect in his talk last night. If this advice were to be taken literally we could expect a Democratic congress for most people disapprove strongly of McCarthy's tactics even when they admit that he has performed useful services at times.

McCarthy is a little man with a tremendous sense of his own importance and a tremendous capacity for self promotion. He will be a factor in the campaign of course, the one Republican bar room fighter who can successfully meet Harry Truman with Truman's own weapons. As such he will contribute to the campaign excitement. But as "the" issue, or a major issue, definitely no.

The country has many important matters to decide in the 1954 elections of which communists in government is one, but only one. Attitude of government toward socialism is probably the most important, and there are several others fully as important as this one which will generate so much sound and fury. The wise voter will try to keep all these confusing matters in their proper perspective and not be carried away by his emotions.

NO THANKSGIVING IN KOREA

Only thing the Koreans can be thankful for this Thanksgiving day is that the hot war has ceased for the time being, though the cold war still continues. Instead of being a monument to world peace, Korea is a continuing symbol of frustration and strife.

The conference called to arrange a permanent peace for Korea, including withdrawals of foreign troops and eventually a free and unified Korean nation seems each day to be bogged down further in the daily communist hymn of hate of the allies, their stalling and propaganda blasts—the orthodox Kremlin way of settling disputes.

The peace conference was to have started October 25 but its start has been indefinitely delayed and each day makes more it unlikely that a united Korea will be realized—and the communists seem determined the Korean dream will never be.

A feature of the situation was this week's Peiping announcement of a 10-year economic assistance pact between Red China and North Korea communist regimes. The Chinese reported they had written off North Korea's war debt and in addition would advance North Korea \$317 million in the next four years.

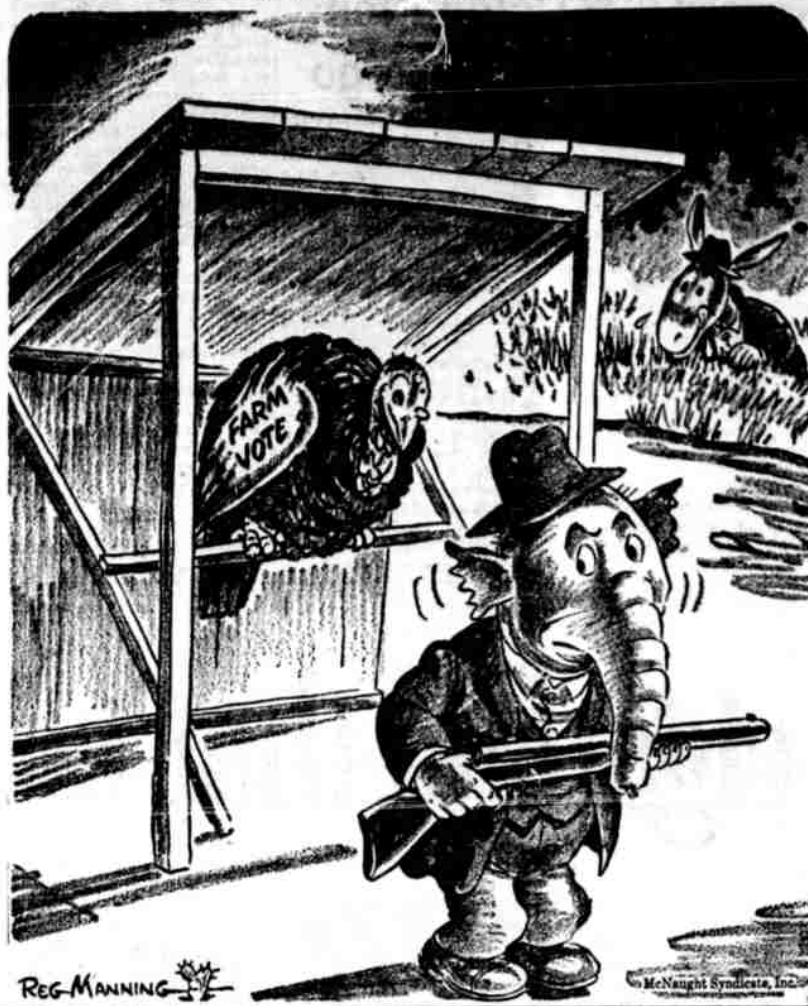
Two months ago the Russians announced a similar aid program for North Korea. They said they would advance \$250 million in aid and would reduce, but not forgive the North Korean war debt.

Whether either Red China or Russia can carry out their promises of machinery and other supplies of which there is a desperate shortage in both countries is beside the point. Both are merely propaganda moves, scraps of paper for communists never live up to their pacts.

It is more apparent than ever that the original communist plans for Korea have never been changed—Korea must be totally communist or forever divided. And that will force the United States to go ahead with its own plans to spend nearly a billion in the next four years to rehabilitate South Korea.

Real peace would be cause for world thanksgiving—but it is apparently not in the cards. And even if a compromise peace was declared, the communists would not live up to it any more than they have lived up to their covenant in the United Nations by waging a continuous aggressive cold war against the non-Red world.—G. P.

THE TURKEY OWNER MUST BE ALERT



REG-MANNING

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Humphrey and Wilson Fight Over Armed Forces Slashes

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—It was Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey himself who leaked the story to newsmen that the Eisenhower administration would slash the budget by another \$6,000,000,000 next year—most of it out of the armed services.

The identity of the news leak in this case is important. For it took only a few minutes for Humphrey's identity to become known a couple of miles down Constitution avenue and across the Potomac river at the Pentagon, where it caused that labyrinth of officers—the largest in the world—to seethe with activity.

A few hours later, the activity had its effect. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey hedged just a little on his leak. He did not hedge on the \$6,000,000,000 cut. But he did tell newsmen two things: 1. That the military would not be cut at the expense of national safety; but 2. Since the military spend about 75 per cent of the budget, they will have to bear that proportionate share of the cut.

Actually, the above jockeying between the treasury and the Pentagon merely brings to the surface a debate that has been going on backstage for weeks. It also puts in direct opposition to each other two of the ablest and biggest businessmen in the Eisenhower cabinet.

Humphrey, who demands the military cut, was a president and director of 30 different corporations comprising the Mark Hanna company, founded by the famed GOP boss who elected President McKinley. He is the cabinet member Ike listens to most.

Secretary of Defense Chas. E. Wilson, who opposes him, was head of the world's largest corporation, General Motors. He, too, is close to the president, but not as close as Humphrey.

Backstage Battle
The backstage battle between these two men and their subordinates actually got down to brass knuckles at a meeting of the National Security Council about six weeks ago, at which the military men brought in their "new look" for the armed services.

This "new look," supposed to permit sizable budget cuts, in reality did no such thing, and Secretary Humphrey quite rightly scoffed at it.

"All you've done is put some chromium plate on your bumper," he chided. "You've got the same old model shined up a little bit, but how are we going to fight atomic wars with the same old car plus a chromium bumper?"

What teed off Humphrey was the fact that the military chiefs had merely split military spending three ways with no regard to military need or strategy. The navy took its usual share, regardless of the fact that all its ships can just about be put out of commission by a single A-bomb. The army took its usual share, regardless of the dubious value of foot-soldiers. And the air force took its usual share—despite the fact that air is be-

coming more and more important to atomic warfare. As a sop, the air force was given seven more wings to keep it happy.

Ike Supports Humphrey
Secretary Humphrey can be forceful without pounding the table or losing his temper. He made it clear to the military chiefs that the United States couldn't build atomic weapons on one hand and continue conventional weapons on the other. We couldn't afford both, Humphrey emphasized.

Since Humphrey is close to Ike, he did more than lecture the military. He also talked to the president, induced him to order the military to cut. They are now supposed to be cutting, but so far haven't come up with a single, solitary countersuggestion.

That was why the secretary of the treasury decided to force the Pentagon's hand, made them tear their hair over his leak that the budget must be cut another \$6,000,000,000.

Since then, not only Secretary of Defense Wilson, but some GOP politicians plus diplomatic and economic advisers are in a lather. Theoretically they agree with Humphrey that the budget must be balanced. But here are some of the factors they're considering on the other side:

Economic Clouds

1. With the domestic economy already looking a bit sour, this is a poor time to cut government orders further. With steel production, automobiles and farm equipment off, and credit restricted, economic advisers would prefer to increase defense orders rather than cut them.

2. With Eisenhower ready to sit down opposite Premier Joseph Laniel at Bermuda next month and demand a big French army, diplomatic advisers don't think this a good time for the U.S. to cut back on its own military budget.

3. Vice President Nixon has been barnstorming through the Far East, urging Japan, the Philippines and French Indo-China to arm, which makes it diplomatically difficult for us to do just the opposite here at home.

4. The Democrats have already made political capital of the heavy defense cuts and are eager to make more. In fact, endangering the national security is a tailor-made issue for them right now.

All of which puts the Eisenhower cabinet in about the toughest predicament it's faced so far. The resultant debate is a lot more important than spy headlines, for on its outcome will depend the security of the nation and to some extent the recession or prosperity of the coming year.

General Dean Can't Relax
Maj. Gen. William Dean, who spent three years in a Korean prison camp, relived some of his wartime experiences in Washington the other day.

General Dean was the honor guest at a special preview of the new movie, "Cease Fire." Shot in Korea, the cast is composed of nothing but genuine G.I.s and is the story of a single "minor" patrol action dur-

ing the closing days of the Korean war.

Soon after the picture got underway General Dean became restless. He could see that some members of the patrol were exposing themselves to enemy fire. At one dramatic point in the picture, the General became so absorbed that unconsciously he whispered orders to the G.I.s on the movie screen. "Get down! Keep your head down!" he muttered. "Don't bunch up—God's sake, don't bunch up!"

When the movie ended the General was wet with perspiration.

"It's just too realistic," he said. "I hope I didn't annoy anybody, but I just couldn't keep quiet when that patrol bunched up. That's always a fatal mistake in combat, but it's also the most common mistake. I guess my reflexes just wouldn't let me sit still while those boys on the screen were in trouble."

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Salem 42 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

November 25, 1911

Ralph Mulford, driving a Lozier car, had won the Vandergrip cup race finishing the 289-mile drive in three hours, nine minutes and 56 seconds. Ralph De Palma driving a Mercedes had come in second.

Evangelist Gypsy Smith had made his appearance in Salem.

Capitol Journal's "Round-Up Column" said that Oregon had never hanged a woman and had now stopped hanging men.

Adair Lockwood and Mark Skiff, Jr., two Salem boys, were successful wireless operators.

R. A. Higby had purchased the Capital rooming house in the old Murphy block.

Portland authorities were attempting to compel street car companies to install heaters in their cars.

Auto tags for 1912 were to be green and black.

German society had elected the following officers: E. Hofer, president; A. Kehrberger, vice president; W. M. Humburg, secretary; John Stillman, treasurer; F. G. Deckabach, delegate, and Fred Heysler, alternate.

U. G. Shipley Co. had a complete assortment of puffs, transformations, center parted

Biased British Reporting

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Some Americans, overexercised about the unpopularity of Uncle Sam in Britain, are disposed to place all the blame on our Congressional investigating committees. It might be better if they would suggest to their British friends that some of their newspapers get some more accurate and unbiased reporters over here. From time to time I have commented in these articles on the bias in the reporting of news from the United States, particularly in the London Times, the Manchester Guardian, and the weekly Economist. I offer today some specimens from the Times reports on the White case— from the Brownell speech in Chicago to including November 20. These are cited to show (a) bias, (b) ignorance, (c) both.

"Our own correspondent," in his Times dispatch on the President's Armistice day press conference said: "The FBI is said to have had 500 agents at work on the case from then (February 1946) until the spring of 1947, by which time they had found nothing new and had only the unsupported word of Miss Bentley." This was not reporting. It was reckless surmise hidden behind the refuge of all gossips, "it is said." According to J. Edgar Hoover, the original warning in 1946 was based upon 30 sources. "Our own correspondent" then says: "The hunt was called off," a statement for which he could have had no credible evidence. Even Truman admitted that the "hunt" went on.

In his dispatch dated November 15 the correspondent said that Vinson and Clark, after getting the advice of Hoover, suggested that White be left as executive director (of the U.S.) "where he could do little harm." Hoover made no such recommendation. A spy in that position could do incalculable harm because he would have complete information concerning the currencies and finances of many countries.

Of course, McCarthy is dragged in to note that the senator's "dramatic spy hunt at Fort Monmouth seems to have fizzled out." The extent to which it had fizzled out will be demonstrated, perhaps before this article appears in print.

On November 20, "Our own correspondent" reports, in connection with the request for an opportunity to interview Gouzenko: "It is thought that public opinion in Canada would not soon forgive its government for doing anything to help one of these investigating committees." Here hidden again behind a gossipy formula, "it is thought," is a flat statement by the correspondent that our friendly neighbor is unwilling to cooperate with the congress of the United States.

Incidentally, "our own correspondent" reported in the Times last spring that the Jowitz book on the Hiss case had been withdrawn by the publishers under pressure exerted by the "long arm" of Senator McCarthy and his colleagues. The fact was that McCarthy never had heard of the book. Nora de Toledano, whose husband Ralph wrote the book "Seeds of Treason" on the Hiss case, wrote to the publishers when the book was sent to reviewers, pointing out 100 errors. She was thanked by the publishers and the book was thereupon withdrawn.

As a final flourish, The Times published a bitterly partisan leading editorial. Two statements in that editorial show how utterly that once great paper's editorial writers seem to misunderstand the elements of American government and practice. The editorial says that after White had been confirmed "it would have been practically impossible to take any action other than that which Mr. Truman did take."

wavy, grey front pieces and other stylish hair goods for elderly ladies.

Bligh theater "where everybody goes" had billed exact moving pictures reproductions of Pendleton Round-Up for 1911.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Guns Are Silent on This Day of Harvest Holiday of Happiness

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP) — America looks forward today to the best Thanksgiving since the twentieth century reached middle age.

The guns at last are silent on this harvest holiday of happiness for the first time since 1949. No American is shooting off anything except his mouth, which in our land remains not only the national pastime and a form of exercise—but a God given right.

There may be flyspecks in the economy, but the great majority of our people have more to be cheerful about than they have had in years.

Peace may be a mirage, but the nightmare of Korea is ended at least for a time. The foe is halted. The atom and hydrogen bombs remain in their darkened vaults. We may forget the guided missile as we reach for a turkey drumstick with a guided muscle.

Most every man who wants to work still has a job, a table to put his feet under—and something to eat on the table. As a nation we have reason to celebrate with a full heart as well as a full stomach.

It has been a good year, now, hasn't it? Particularly if you forget the weather. The weather man has given us a long series of tornadoes, floods, and droughts, and in the cities now his theme song is "Smog Gets in My Eyes."

But it isn't his fault. Every once in a while the climate

This is not true. The President could have refused to issue a commission, and it goes beyond comprehension that White would have resorted to the courts for a writ of mandamus, as did Marbury in his famous case against Madison.

Truman could have called in White and demanded his resignation. Or he could have fired him.

A second statement makes one wonder whether the Times editor really knows the elements of Anglo-American jurisprudence. He says that the evidence against White was "not conclusive, as its later failure before a grand jury showed." Are we to believe that the Times holds that anyone who can escape indictment was qualified to serve in the Truman Administration?

In R. F. Harrod's monumental and adulatory biography of the late Lord Keynes, published in 1951, there is this comment, among many others on White: "He was a very remarkable figure, who should be accorded an honorable place in British annals." The Times reporters and editors must have taken that suggestion seriously.

just gets out of his control. Let's hope the weather fellow gets a piece of turkey tomorrow, too—even if it is only his neck. He's been sticking his own neck up all year.

Who doesn't have something to feel grateful for?

The nation's health keeps on getting better. We took a long step forward in the conquest of polio.

Somebody built a doughnut with a smaller hole, and another fellow found a way to put a lime flavor in popcorn. Rita Hayworth got a new husband. The movie industry came up with a new screen wide enough to give a full view of Marilyn Monroe. Television discovered and began to feature a bright new playwright—William Shakespeare—and put on "King Lear" without having old Lear do a beer or razor blade commercial.

The Republican Party could feel grateful all its defeats were local in nature, as there was no national election, one of the really nicest things about 1953. The Democrats were equally grateful that Harry Dexter White hadn't been born twins.

The sports world had its moments of bliss to look back on, too. The St. Louis Browns, after all these years, got a chance for a new start in life under a new name. Notre Dame's football team managed to make a few lucky first downs, a feat Coach Frank Leahy had expressed doubt they could pull off at the start of the season.

The laboring man and the tired businessman were cheered by a Philadelphia heart specialist's statement that a woman today is now strong enough to raise kids, take care of the house, hold down an outside job and also protect her poor weak husband. The average man saw a more hopeful future also in the fact more stores began featuring the two pants suit again.

Mortgage money became more plentiful, so that a fellow again could start borrowing to buy the things he couldn't afford.

Yes, peace and general plenty bestride America which, a survey shows, pulls down 40 per cent of the total income in a hungry world.

Let us, when the steaming turkey is put on the table tomorrow, bend our heads in thanks for what we have, and not forget to mention in our prayers, as the old Irish mothers say, "The one that are ill, and the ones away."

It is a Thanksgiving to remember, now in our pilgrimage.




A bit of this-n-that

—By—

GEORGE HUGGINS

SID BOISE

"So you're one of those insurance fellows," he began. "Your policy is probably just like all the rest—the big print gives it to you and the small print takes it away!" "Ho! Ho!" we laughed. "That's a good one!" "Boy! Is this guy going to get it. We've been waiting for the next person who wanted to make jokes!" "You know, sir," we smiled in our most affable manner. "There seems to be a popular misconception about the size of the print in an insurance policy. Let's refer to the Insurance Code of the State of Oregon, (a copy of which we just happen to have handy) and on page 101, paragraph 101-80, sub-paragraph No. 6 we read as follows: 'No policy of insurance against loss or damage... shall be issued or delivered... unless the exceptions be printed with the same prominence as the benefits to which such exceptions apply.'" "So you see, sir, the law requires that the print that takes it away must be the same size as the rest of the print."

"Boy! Did we fix him. We didn't sell any insurance with that approach, but boy! Did we fix him!"

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