

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

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

Full Length 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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.50; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$13.00. By Mail in
Oregon: Monthly, 50c; Six Months, \$2.50; One Year, \$4.00. By Mail Outside Oregon:
Monthly, \$1.75; Six Months, \$9.00; One Year, \$15.00.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL TROUBLES

Think the U.S. has political troubles? We've "McCar-
thyism," "Trumanism," "steals," "sellouts," "giveaways"
and all else our nimble-minded politicians can throw into
the constantly steaming caldron.

But Europe has its troubles too, and right now, for
the first time in years, the two principal West European
governments are threatened with a tumble at precisely
the same time. We refer to France and Britain.

The fall of French governments comes often and usu-
ally attracts little attention here. But this one is "differ-
ent" in that the vote of confidence in Premier Laniel's
government will be a vote on whether France should join
the European army plan. This decision will be tremen-
dously important to the free world. And it seemingly
hangs in the balance. The chamber was scheduled for
a vote today.

For the first time since he became "the king's first
minister" in 1940, Winston Churchill's government is
threatened by dissension in his own party. He is being
sharply criticized by Conservatives as well as Laborites.

Two issues stir feelings over there. The government
wants to inaugurate commercial television in the hope
that advertising revenues will help provide better
programs. A large element in both parties hotly opposes
this, regarding the United States as a horrible example
of what commercialism does to debase both radio and
television.

The government is also opposing a move to increase
the pensions of retired British officers, which are very
small by our standards, and has provoked an uprising
which is bipartisan. Churchill will probably struggle
through, but an unfavorable vote in the house of com-
mons could force a new national election.

The political situation in both countries is affected by
Russia, which is now proposing a Big Four conference
on Germany to be held in Berlin. Whether Russia means
business this time or is only trying to weaken Laniel on
the vote of confidence issue cannot be known to a cer-
tainty, but it is well timed to unseat a government which
is trying to arm western Europe.

Meanwhile France and Germany dispute over the Saar,
the communists become bolder in Italy, large elements
all over western Europe succumb to the shrewd commu-
nist "hate America" propaganda. Altogether it's a con-
fusing, frustrating picture, which however, should make
an American a little more tolerant of the divisions in his
own country.

INSECTICIDE DDT ON TRIAL

The current issue of the American Journal of Digestive
Diseases contains charges by Dr. Morton S. Biskind of
Westport, Conn., backed by a mass of evidence that the
insecticide DDT, and its poisonous chemical cousins are
to blame for many of the evils now afflicting man and
beast, unknown before its discovery and use.

Dr. Biskind has been investigating DDT and its re-
sults since 1948 and presents 119 citations of scientific
findings since it came into general use in 1945. Since
then he states:

"There have been a number of curious changes in the in-
cidence of certain ailments and the development of new syn-
dromes, groups of symptoms, which spell out diseases never
before observed. A most significant feature of this situation
is that both man and all his domestic animals have simultane-
ously been affected."

Among the ailments tested as stimulated for humans by
Dr. Biskind are due to DDT are hepatitis, which is in-
flammation of the liver; polio, cancer and unusual forms of
pneumonia.

For beasts he included an increased incidence of hoof
and mouth disease; vesicular exanthemata of hogs;
"blue tongue," "scrapie" and "over-eating disease" of
sheep.

This coincidence causes the suspicion, the doctor states,
that "something that is common with both the human
and domestic animals has been operating in their environ-
ment during the period these changes have occurred." This
factor he believes is DDT and its family. He continues:

"When DDT was released for general use an impressive
background of toxicologic investigations had already shown
beyond doubt that this compound was dangerous for all ani-
mal life from insects to mammals. But it was released just
the same against the advice of investigators."

"With this foreknowledge the series of catastrophic events
that followed the most intensive campaign of mass poisoning
in known human history, should not have surprised the ex-
perts."

It will be interesting to watch the reaction among phy-
sicians who examine the evidence and may result in dis-
continuance of DDT use.—G. P.

ENDING SEGREGATION IN D.C.

Though the new deal-fair deal made a heavy play to
the colored voters of the country, and received the con-
sistent support of most of them it never got around to
attacking racial segregation right on its own doorstep,
in the District of Columbia.

This the Eisenhower administration has just done,
with an order for integration of the employees of the dis-
trict government with the exception of the fire depart-
ment, which is described as "not quite ready," but it is
to follow shortly. The district employs 8405 white per-
sons and 4709 negroes. Twenty-three municipal agencies
are affected. Still to be integrated are the schools and
public recreation agency, which are under separate con-
trol.

Here is a highly important move in the long struggle
of the negroes for fair treatment. It is bound to be fol-
lowed by orders affecting those agencies in the district
not yet affected, and to be felt throughout the south,
where segregation is clearly on the way out, though con-
siderable time will yet be required.

Stayton

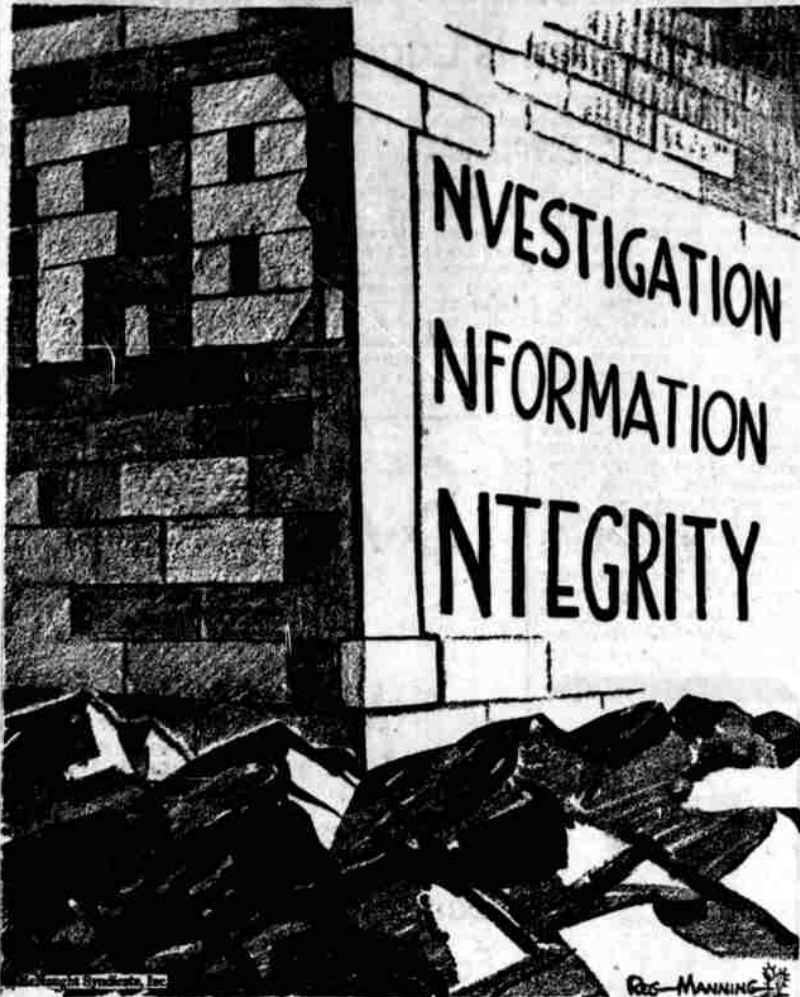
Stayton—Grand Junior War-
den George B. Howard, state
official, was a special guest at
the IOOF meeting Nov. 19. Mr.
Howard extended greetings
from the grand encampment
and was speaker of the evening.

Election of officers for 1954
was held. Verne Thomas was
elected chief patriarch; Otto
Limbeck, senior warden; Carl
Shower, junior warden; Ralph
Harold, high priest, and D.

George Cole, scribe. Ben Schae-
fer was reelected treasurer.
A social period of games and
refreshments followed the
meeting. Nine visitors were
present from Silverton and
one from Canby.

The regular November fire
drill of the Stayton volunteer
fire department has been relayed
into December. This excep-
tion was provided in order to
conduct a joint drill with the
newly organized fire depart-
ment of Stayton Union high
school students, Dec. 2.

FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Pearson Offers Two Ideas To Ease Political Feuding

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Thanksgiving
being a period when we are
supposed to do some thinking
about our country and its
blessings and how we can keep
those blessings, I would like to
put forward at this time two
ideas which may help to end
confusion and bitterness en-
gendered over the Brownell
spy exposés. Here they are:

Idea No. 1—Appoint a bi-
partisan commission of ex-
judges or men of unimpeach-
able integrity to sift these
charges and tell the American
people the real truth.
This is what President Roose-
velt did when mistakes were
made at Pearl Harbor. Owen
D. Roberts, a republican mem-
ber of the supreme court, was
appointed to review the Pearl
Harbor errors. Calvin Coolidge
did the same thing during the
Teapot Dome scandal, when he
appointed Owen D. Roberts
and ex-Sen. Atlee Pomerene of
Ohio, democrat, to sift Teapot
Dome guilt. Woodrow Wilson
followed the same practice
during charges of airplane
scandal in World War I in-
volving the present secretary
of the air force, Harold Tal-
bolt. Wilson appointed the re-
publican who ran against him
for president, Charles Evans
Hughes, to probe the whole
matter.

FOLLOW CATHOLIC LESSON

Idea No. 2—Adopt a system
not unlike the practice of the
Catholic church whereby those
who honestly sinned in regard
to Communism and have hon-
estly repented, may be forgiv-
en.

The Catholics, who have given
haven to a great many ex-
Communists in recent years,
have shown the greatest wis-
dom and compassion in this
respect. They recognize that
there is no way for repentant
Communists to leave the party
these days, because the shame
is too great. Instead, they must
remain in the party, unwilling
prisoners, driven underground.
It is important that spies
who deliberately betrayed
their country be prosecuted.
However, little people who
were duped into embracing
Communism should be en-
couraged to desert the party,
not forced to remain prison-
ers. Unfortunately, one way
Communists keep their party
together these days is by
threatening prospective de-
serters that they will squeal
to McCarthy or Velde if they do
desert.

I LOVE LUCY

Unfortunately, also the house
committee on un-American ac-
tivities has set up a double
standard for dealing with
Communists. Lucille Ball, top-
rated television actress and star
of "I Love Lucy," was exoner-
ated by limelight-loving con-
gressmen even though the re-
cord shows she was a member
of the Communist State Cen-
tral Committee, the top gov-
erning body of the Communist
party in southern California.

The potent backing of Philip
Morris and the Columbia
Broadcasting System, however,
was such that Congressman
Jackson of California and other
members of the un-Ameri-
can Activities Committee fell
all over themselves explaining
that Miss Ball, as a young girl,
had merely acquiesced to
grandpa's wishes by attending

Communist meetings.

In contrast, the same un-
American Activities Commit-
tee hauled 22 obscure teachers
before the TV cameras in Phil-
adelphia and pilloried them for
once having been members of
the Communist party. Both
they and Miss Ball were pretty
much in the same boat as far
as Communism was concerned,
except that Miss Ball was high-
er up in Communist ranks and
reaches a good many million
people every week. In contrast,
the Philadelphia school teach-
ers reach only a few hundred.
Yet they were fired. Miss Ball
is still entertaining on televi-
sion. She changed her mind
about Communism and was
given a break. Most people, I
think, are delighted that she
was forgiven.

The 22 Philadelphia teach-
ers, on the other hand, were
not forgiven. Certainly they
should not be teaching if they
are still Communists. But if
they also repented and changed
their philosophies, there's no
reason why they shouldn't be-
come useful members of the
community — perhaps even
more useful because they now
understand the pitfalls of Com-
munism.

MORE TOLERANCE

What the nation needs today
is more tolerance, not more
TV headlines for congressmen.
It needs more forgiveness and
a safe way to ascertain whether
a man has genuinely em-
barked on a new life. The doc-
trine of the Catholic church
regarding confession and for-
giveness is one which we might
well apply also to our national
way of life.

Unfortunately, the best way
for a congressman to get elec-
ted these days is to make head-
lines, and the easiest way to
make headlines is by an investi-
gation. Investigations have an
important place in our politi-
cal picture and should not be
abandoned. But when such im-
portant questions as loyalty
and national safety are con-
cerned, they should be nonpar-
tisan.

The present head of the senate
security committee, Wil-
liam Jenner of Indiana, is any-
thing but nonpartisan. He is
the same man who, from the
safety of the senate floor, casti-
gated the patriotism and loyalty
of Gen. George Marshall,
best friend of President Eisen-
hower and the man who gave
the promotion during the war.
His counterpart, Harold
Velde of Illinois, chairman of
the Un-American Activities
Committee, is a morning tippler
whose judgment is not im-
proved thereby. His subpoena
slapped on Harry Truman was
not good judgment, and accord-
ing to the statement of his own
committee counsel, was moti-
vated chiefly by a desire to
get into the act.

On the other hand, the re-
tired judges of the federal
bench are required under the
pension plan to give their ser-
vices to the country when need-
ed. Such outstanding and im-
partial jurists as Learned Hand,
Owen D. Roberts, Augustus
Hand—all republicans — are
not only subject to call but
would be delighted to help
their fellow citizens cut
through the present fog of
charge and countercharge to
ascertain the truth.
(Copyright, 1953)

Politics and Power

By RAYMOND MOLEY

A practical and necessary
plan to develop more electric
power from the great resour-
ces at Niagara Falls seems to
be stymied by conflicting po-
litical ambitions. After years
of labor and planning, a num-
ber of private electric com-
panies developed blueprints in
which it is shown how, at the
expense of some \$400,000,000,
it would be possible to devel-
op an immense addition to
present generating capacity
on the American side of the
Niagara river without impair-
ing the scenic and recreational
value of that great natural re-
source.

There are three bills before
congress to authorize this plan
of development.

The first is the Capehart-
Miller bill, which would au-
thorize the development by private
companies. This bill has
passed the House and is now
before the Senate Public
Works committee.

The second is the Ives-Cole
bill, which would permit the
development by the State of
New York through its power
authority. This is a plan creat-
ed and sponsored by Govern-
or Dewey.

The third is the Roosevelt-
Lehman bill, which would
have the federal government
build and operate the project.
The projection of the State
of New York and the federal
government into this plan can
hardly be attributed to any
purpose other than politics.

The political motivation in
both cases is very understand-
able. The alleged evils of private
power companies has been
thoroughly exploited in
New York for a generation.
Year after year, Governors
Smith, Roosevelt, and Lehman
gathered votes on the plea
that they were saving the
people from the unholy clutches
of greedy power mono-
poly. Dewey, at this critical
stage in his career, cannot
well abandon the people to a
private power project which
has been so thoroughly built
up into a monster. Hence, his
power authority, which up to
now has been largely a paper
organization, must be given
something to do.

Senator Herbert Lehman
and Representative Franklin
D. Roosevelt, Jr., represent
the Alpha and Omega in the
Democratic party of New
York. The former is a fading
luminary; the latter, a bright
new hope. Together, they
have one purpose—to elect
Junior governor next year.

In the cases of the state and
the federal bills, the cost will
be loaded on the taxpayers.
There is little to choose be-
tween them, unless you prefer
socialism by the state to
socialism by the federal gov-
ernment. Both of these public
ownership plans are based up-
on the research and experi-
ence of private companies.

And so far the cost of power
to the consumer is concerned,
a fair price should be guaran-
teed by state and federal regu-
lation.

There is, however, a new
and sinister angle to this fed-
eral effort to get the well-
known nose under the tent.
It has been abundantly adju-
dicated that the federal gov-
ernment cannot go into the power
business except in connection
with legitimate power. That is
the constitutional situation.

Flood control and naviga-
tion are the more common
means of justifying federal
hydro projects. But the Leh-
man-Roosevelt project cer-
tainly cannot be associated
with either of those, for it is
a straight power project.
Perhaps the old and much
abused "general welfare"
clause will be invoked. But
the only welfare that is vis-
ible is that of Junior's politi-
cal career.

I venture to suggest that
the existence of a treaty with
Canada will be invoked if by
any chance the federal bill
should be passed and brought
before the courts. For, as we

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

'Cease Fire' Film Is 3-D Story Of Real Battle Front Fighting

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Hollywood
has finally made a bold at-
tempt to give the home front
public a three-dimensional
picture of war, actual war.

The result is "Cease Fire,"
the story of an infantry patrol
on its last battle action just
before the truce went into ef-
fect in Korea.

Paramount Pictures went to
a lot of trouble to make it an
honest authentic simple film
that shows combat as it actu-
ally is.

It shot the movie in Korea
battle areas and used real
doughboys, members of a single
platoon, instead of trained
actors. The sounds and sights
of war are realistic, and a
great deal of the feeling is
there.

But war has a fourth dimen-
sion, smell, and you can't film
the smells of smoke and dust
and death and fatigue and
blood, the integral odors of
war.

There are many things
right about "Cease Fire." It
shows the terrible hardship of
hill fighting. It shows some
of war's immoral, deadly but
fascinating beauty, such as
napalm bombs bursting and
lacing the land in patterns of
flame and smoke.

You get a clear and accu-
rate idea of how complicated
and delicately responsible a
thing a modern fighting army
is, a step by step account of
how in a few minutes it can
bring the firepower of tanks,
artillery and land and carrier-
based aircraft to the rescue of
a group of outnumbered in-
fantrymen.

You also get a worm's-eye
view of a soldier tensely prob-
ing with a bayonet for a bur-
ied foot mine in his path. A
mistake of an inch, just a
touch against the three tiny
prongs sticking out, and death
will explode among the group.

All these scenes are portrayed
expertly by fighting men
using the tools of their job.
It is only when the real sol-
diers have to talk like real
soldiers that they begin to
sound like Hollywood actors.
For some reason soldiers don't
talk like themselves when
they know a microphone is
taking it down. The dialogue
becomes stilted and sounds
unnatural.

But "Cease Fire" is certainly
the year's noblest experi-
ment in war pictures. It cap-
tures some of the heart-break-
ing loveliness and mind-
cracking sordidness of Korea
for those who never fought
there, and will recall it for
those who did fight there and
left part of their youth behind
them forever.

At its premiere here this
week retired Gen. Mark Clark,
former Far East commander,
and other top brass praised
the film for its realistic por-
trayal of the sacrifices of the
U.S. fighting man in Korea.
Radio and TV Commentator
Tex McCrary observed that
instead of being called "Cease
Fire" the picture might, de-
pending on events, more aptly
be titled, "To Be Continued."

Eight of the all-GI cast were
flown here for the premiere.
A ninth man, Pfc. Ricardo
Carrasco of El Paso, Tex.,
couldn't make it.
Pfc. Carrasco, the only
member of the patrol "killed"
in the movie volunteered four

have seen in the case of Mis-
souri vs. Holland, a treaty
can practically wipe out the
constitutional limitations on
federal power. That is why
the enactment of the Bricker
Amendment is so necessary.

days after completing his film
role to go on a real mission.
A mortar bomb took his life.
His buddies at the premiere
said they missed him, and
would not forget him.

Salem 16 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

November 27, 1937

Efforts of C. H. Gram, state
labor commissioner, to settle
the differences between the Sa-
lem association of restaurant
owners and the culinary work-
ers union had resulted in a
stalemate.

Dexter Fellows, dean of cir-
cus ballyhoo men, had died
after following the "big tops"
around the country for 40
years.

R. Kenneth Evans had an ar-
ticle published in the Capital
Journal saying that the Salem
brewery was one of the state's
more important industries con-
tributing to economic stability.

Greyhound lines had filed
nine suits in federal courts
asking \$7,500,000 in damages
from the Brotherhood of Rail-
road Trainmen and 20 officials
and members.

Irene Dunn and Cary Grant
were appearing at the Grand
theater in the "Awful Truth."

Government, labor and busi-
ness were promoting a build-
ing boom with "build a home
to rent" for their slogan.

Gold Beach had 26.27 inches
of rainfall during 26 days in
November. On November 9,
there had been 4.55 inches of
rainfall during 24 hours.

Agricultural department of-
ficials had said the principal
aim of the crop control pro-
gram was to assure farmers
"fair" incomes.

It Can Be Done

Medford Mail-Tribune

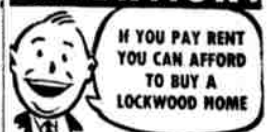
Are Klamath county folk
more generous than those in
other parts of the state, or do
they just have more money to
donate?

Newspapers reaching the
Mail Tribune's exchange desk
from other cities reveal vary-
ing degrees of success, mostly
poor, in this year's fund drives.
Not so with Klamath county,
however. There the United
Fund-Red Cross campaign just
ended not only reached the
\$109,563 goal but in a final
one-night push went some
\$3,000 beyond.

As a result of the successful
effort in the sister county across
the mountains, all beneficiary
agencies will receive their full
share of the money and will be
able to carry on at maximum
efficiency during the coming
year.

The success of the Klamath
campaign should serve not only
to inspire fun raisers in other
parts of the state but to prove
that goals can be reached.

ATTENTION!



Approx. \$59.00 per mo.

See model home on display Sat. and
Sun. Corner of Peck and Harris Sts. in
the Morningstar district in South Salem.
Phone 2-0971



WE WILL BE OPEN

EVERY
FRIDAY
NIGHT
TILL 9
P.M.
UNTIL
CHRISTMAS



Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
Stevens & Son
State & Liberty
Dial 4-3224

More times admit express that which
the understanding can see

Champf-Barnett Co.
Personal Service Since 1878
Phone 54999
Salem, Oregon