

# Capital Journal

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BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher  
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

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## STORY OF SPIES IN GOVERNMENT

A summary by the Associated Press of the congressional investigation of alleged subversive atrocities states that at least 75 former federal employees whose names are listed have been the subject of testimony of alleged communist activities during the past five years.

Another, Judith Coplon, a former justice department clerk, was convicted of espionage but the conviction was set aside on a technicality and there has been no retrial. She now is free.

Only two of those whose cases were spotlighted by congressional investigations have been sentenced to prison—both on perjury charges. They are Alger Hiss, former state department official, and William Walter Remington, former commerce department economist.

Most of the others either denied having been connected with communist underground operations or refused to answer questions on the ground the fifth amendment to the constitution protected them from being forced to give information that might tend to incriminate them. Some admitted former membership in the communist party but had long since quit the party.

Two have died: Harry Dexter White and Harold Ware. At the time of their alleged activity in the interest of the communist party, most of those named in the hearings were on government payrolls. The AP account gives a summary of each case and a full story of spying operations in Washington for the past 20 years.

The revelations, from official documents, show that the first communist cells started in 1929 and cover the big strikes of the 1930s, Yalta deals, Potsdam, the loss of China and the atomic bomb in the 1940s. And the revelations still continue even though the punishment does not fit the crime, except in the Rosenberg atomic bomb case.

President Truman evidently had a big blind spot for communists in government with his red herring comment as he had for the scandals of corruption in his administration.—G. P.

## CHURCHILL ENTERS HIS EIGHTIETH YEAR

Rugged old Winston Churchill, who was Britain's first lord of the admiralty 40 years ago, celebrated his 79th birthday the other day and entered his 80th year.

There were plenty of hints following his long illness of a few months ago that this birthday would bring at least an announcement of his retirement, possibly retirement itself. But it was not so. He continues on, for how long no one knows, though the results of recent English "bye" elections suggest that his government would fall if it had to go to the country again now.

Churchill received an immense amount of birthday acclaim, well deserved, for he is without a doubt one of the greatest men who worked in the first half of the 20th century. We doubt that one person, even President Roosevelt, contributed so much to the victory of the free world over Hitler and his totalitarian allies.

But in the mountain of congratulations one needed note will be lacking. Churchill would make a contribution to his country if he were to retire now and devote the remaining days of his life to his memoirs and to well earned relaxation.

Churchill is way past the peak of his powers, of doubtful present capacity for the monumental task of leading a great nation. Younger, more vigorous men should carry these responsibilities now. But they and all who know this hesitate to ask the great man to leave the center of the stage.

It is a little tragic that Churchill must eventually fade out instead of going out in a blaze of glory. But for the long look history will take back the manner of his going may not greatly matter. His achievements will stand out like mountain peaks for centuries. Assuming of course, that the western world remains free and has truthful histories.

## NEW YORK NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Six of New York's seven daily newspapers are closed by a strike of 400 photo engravers for a \$15 a week wage increase which they refuse to arbitrate. They are receiving \$120 to \$131 on present contracts.

Twenty thousand other employees refused to cross picket lines. One paper is operating. It buys its cuts from commercial engraving shops. The union members will draw strike benefits, so with not too much hardship they can keep the papers closed indefinitely, and seven million New Yorkers deprived of newspaper service.

Suppose the engravers hang tight and eventually exact the entire \$15 a week. It is an axiom that what one union secures all others must have. A \$15 a week increase for 20,000 persons would amount to \$300,000 a week or about \$17,000,000 a year including vacations, overtime, social security taxes and other benefits. How much do the New York papers earn in annual profits? Perhaps a third of what is involved in this strike and its aftermath.

What happens in a case of this kind? The last strike in New York, by the newspapers' Guild, resulted in the elimination of the New York Sun, a famous near-century-old paper. One or more will fall by the wayside if this one results in anything like the additional expense burden it is pointing toward.

It is easy to find the losers in this sort of a rat race, the public, which pays more for its newspapers and has a choice of fewer and fewer of them, the workers whose jobs are destroyed. The \$64 one is: Who is the gainer?

## Unionvale

Unionvale—Ivan L. Crawley of Broadmead was a Thanksgiving afternoon guest of relatives in Unionvale district.

Mrs. Orval McCandless entertained 10 members of the Turner family at her Unionvale home with a chicken Thanksgiving dinner. Her mother, Mrs. Harvey Turner, 80, her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Turner, Darlene and Beverly of Unionvale, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dixon and two children of near Dayton were her guests.

Mrs. Martin Braat of Unionvale, her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Braat and Lynel of Wheatland, son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dale L. Fowler of Grand Island, son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Finnium and Donna of Webfoot were Thanksgiving dinner guests of her nephew and niece Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Braat and family near Newberg.

### RECORD SEAL SALE

New York (AP)—Thirteen million persons, more than ever before, contributed to the 1952 Christmas seal sale of the National Tuberculosis Assn. Contributions totaled \$23,238,148.

## ANOTHER YEAR, ANOTHER CANDLE



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Both Sides in White Case Limbering Up Their Guns

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Both sides in the Brownell spy expose are now limbering up their big guns for action against the other. And each side has some potent ammunition.

The Democrats have dug up the fact that Eisenhower, while president of Columbia, permitted his university to receive \$30,000 from the Communist government of Czechoslovakia to pay for teaching Czech culture. He also OK'd the receipt of \$10,000 a year from the communist embassy of Poland to pay for a professor chosen by the Polish embassy.

The Republican Jenner committee, on the other hand, aided by the justice department, are busy digging into the manner in which the U. S. treasury and the U. S. army handed the plates used for printing money in Germany over to the Russians with the result that about \$900,000,000 worth of U. S. occupation currency, printed by the Russians, was redeemed by the United States.

In other words, this cost U. S. taxpayers \$900,000,000. It is the Jenner committee's plan to pin this on the alleged spy ring inside the treasury.

The story of President Eisenhower's use of communist money at Columbia university was rather hotly debated inside educational circles at the time and caused one professor, Arthur Prudden Coleman, to resign from Columbia in protest.

It began with the acceptance of \$7,500 a year from Czechoslovakia to endow the "Thomas G. Masaryk chair of Czechoslovak studies." At that time Czechoslovakia was under President Eduard Benes and not considered communist. At that time also, Eisenhower was not at Columbia. However, the grant was not only continued but increased by communist dictator Klement Gottwald to \$22,500 a year at which time Eisenhower gave his approval.

Since the entire budget for the Slavic department was only \$60,000 a year, this meant that one-third was being paid at the time by communist Czechoslovakia.

On top of this, Polish Ambassador Winiewicz was approached by Prof. Ernest J. Simmons with the idea of putting up \$10,000 a year for teaching Polish. Poland was then completely under communist domination. The Polish ambassador agreed, on condition that he could pick the professor who would teach Polish studies at Columbia. This was also agreed to, and the professor selected was Manfred Kridl of Smith college.

Eisenhower was not in on the first arrangements for these professorships, but later OK'd them despite threats of resignation by other faculty members. This caused the national council for American education to investigate the matter and issue a report of censure which read: "In our opinion President Eisenhower of Columbia performed for Columbia and for himself a disservice when he accepted communist cash. Only a very naive person could think that Soviet-dominated countries had any purpose in endorsing these chairs except to propagandize for their ideologies."

"Finally," this writer reported, "in late 1945, General Marshall himself, then chief of staff, sent a personal cable to General Eisenhower telling him he would hold him responsible unless currency controls were established immediately. After this the Russian printed marks were cut off."

However, this writer also reported on June 14, 1947: "Decision to turn U. S. currency plates over to the Russians was made by top U. S. officials, some say at Yalta." Senate probes now whisper they can trace the decision to a spy ring in the treasury.

## Briton Sees U. S.

Eugene Register-Guard  
Some months ago it was our privilege to meet Jules Menken, a British writer of considerable note, who was making a tour of the United States under the auspices of our State Department for the purpose of reporting and interpreting American political and social life to the people of his country. Mr. Menken had visited the United States several times previously and in "The National and English Review" he now offers these comments:

"Politically, a remarkable growth in national strength seemed to me to be one of the outstanding characteristics of the United States in 1953. The strength results largely from greater social consolidation and deepening political maturity.

"The social consolidation is apparent on every side—in what may properly be called a new ruling or governing class highly professional in outlook; in the lessening of minority differences and the advancing incorporation of the children and grandchildren of the great immigrant groups of earlier decades into contemporary American life; in the vastly improved position of the Negroes.

"To assess growth in political maturity is a delicate matter; and certainly Americans commented to me not infrequently on a political maturity which they deplored. On the whole, I thought that they judged too harshly.

"Man as a political animal is not notable for freedom from temporary and often hurtful passions, nor has any policy so far devised which skillfully directed selfish interest can bring to bear.

"That there are still weaknesses in American political life is undeniable; the striking lack of men who possess authority, not only because of what they say, but by virtue of what they are, is not least among them.

"But such things must be seen in perspective. The fundamental and essential fact is that the United States possesses today a strength and maturity which are unprecedented in its history.

"As fundamental is the fact that, among the men whose whose active consent no major policy can long be pursued, American strength is paralleled by a deep and outward-looking sense of responsibility, and that, among all classes, there is a complete absence of any will to war or conquest, a deep and passionate desire for peace."

Most of Mr. Menken's report deals with descriptions of the United States—the friendliness of the American people. He mentions "the rich and comfortable Oregon countryside around the pleasant town of Eugene."

It is difficult to measure the influence of such reporters. They are not showy but they are solid. We could wish that we had more of them on both sides of the water.

## Potato Men Seek Supports

Prineville (AP)—The Oregon-California potato growers marketing committee will ask congress to re-enact potato price supports and acreage quotas, an official said Sunday.

Roy Snabel, chairman of the committee, said: "I want it distinctly understood that I am against price supports of any kind or acreage quotas, but in view of the fact we have supports on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, soy beans and peonuts, I feel—and I represent the views of the growers—that as a matter of life or death to potato men we must seek some kind of protection."

He said the organization also would ask congress to ban import of Canadian potatoes.

### GOOD WORD FOR THE RAIN

Independence Enterprise  
It's a funny thing about this Oregon rain. The more it rains, the better we like it, especially when we hear of snow back east. Folks used to tell us that we would soon tire of it, but it's beginning to look like we're going to be real mossbacks with web feet.

## Salem 30 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

November 30, 1923

Emotion generated by an old melody, "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," had caused Dr. Albert F. Mattice, a Seattle oculist, to shoot himself dead at a Thanksgiving day musicale.

Salem citizens associated with local Red Cross work were greatly incensed at the playing the chapter had received from Miss Nell Holsinger, national field worker from San Francisco. Miss Holsinger had charged the local chapter with poor management and implied that solicitors had received a 10 per cent cut.

Bake-Rite Sanitary bakery at 487 State street had a full, two-pound loaf of white or graham bread for 10c.

Polk county voters were waiting for E. C. Kirkpatrick's announcement that he would be republican candidate for the nomination as county judge.

"Peck's Bad Boy," a comedy that will live forever, had been billed for the Bligh theater.

Roy F. Shields, prominent local attorney, had severed his relationship with the law firm of Smith & Shields to become an assistant to Arthur C. Spencer, general counsel for the O. W. R. & N.

The estate of the late Marlon County Judge W. M. Bushy had been valued at \$22,959.83.

Passenger trains for Silverton via Geer were leaving Salem at 12:30 p.m. and again at 3:10 p.m.

### HOW THEY DO IT

Pendleton East Oregonian

When Art Samish, lobbyist for the California liquor interests, was on trial for alleged income tax evasion, he gave us some insight into how the big lobbies operate.

He explained that his employers always prepared a list of candidates for legislative seats and, in some cases, backed as many as five candidates for a single office in order to be sure the winner would be friendly. In politics nothing talks louder than money.

## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### Bears Smarter; Hibernate Till Well Past Christmas

By HAL BOYLE

Hometown, U.S.A. (AP)—"Bears are smarter than people," said Wilbur Peeble, America's tiredest tired businessman.

His wife, Trellis Mae, went on working her crossword puzzle.

Wilbur cleared his throat noisily.

"Bears," he repeated, "are smarter than people."

Trellis Mae stifled a yawn, wrote in a word in the puzzle, placidly shook her head, then erased it. Wilbur opened his mouth and began to shout, "Bears are . . ."

" . . . Smarter than people," finished Trellis Mae. "Don't raise your voice. I hear you, dear."

"But you didn't ask me why bears are smarter than people," complained Wilbur.

"I don't have to."

"Why don't you have to?"

"Because I know what you would say."

"All right," said Wilbur.

"What would I say?"

"You'd say bears are smarter than people because bears hibernate in December—and people don't."

"Why, that's what I did intend to say," replied Wilbur, surprised. "But do you know why I think people ought to hibernate in December?"

"Oh, yes indeed."

"I beg your pardon."

"I said, yes indeed. I know why you think people ought to hibernate in December."

"Oh, you do, do you? All right, tell me then, Mrs. Mind Reader."

"Well, you were going to say you think people ought to hibernate in December like bears because December is no

longer a month, but a 31-day bike race.

"You were going to say that you love Santa Claus as much as any man, and maybe even better than his mother did, but, after all, Christmas is getting to be a racket."

"You were going to say that a man can't get any peace between Thanksgiving day and the first of January, and that it is dead-end time in which everybody tries to make up in 31 days for the heel they've been all year long."

"How did you—?" Wilbur started to say, but Trellis Mae continued:

"You were going to say that your face gets tired this time of year smiling at the boss and waiting for him to tell you how small the Christmas bonus will be."

"You were going to say that this year we might as well skip the office party, but if we do go, well, don't worry, as you certainly don't intend to make as big a fool of yourself as you did last year . . . and the year before . . . and the year before that."

"You were going to say that Christmas is no longer so much a test of character as it is a feat of endurance, and for heaven's sake, do we have to give presents to all my relatives every year of your life, and before we even get into that argument, I will tell you the answer is yes."

"You were going to say that you asked me last January to be sure and mail our Christmas cards by the 4th of July, and you will bet right now I still haven't done at thing about it. Well, I haven't—so there."

"You were going to say—oh, what difference does it make what you were going to say. Wilbur, tell the truth. Do you know anybody who enjoys Christmas as much as you do?"

"No, I guess not."

"Then why do you go on year after year saying bears are smarter than people?"

"Didn't know I did," said Wilbur. "Sorry."

He started reading the newspaper. A few moments later Trellis Mae put down the puzzle and stared reflectively at her husband.

"Wilbur," she said.

"Uh huh."

"Wilbur, listen to me. Why is it you never talk to me? I never know what's going on in your mind."

Wilbur put down his newspaper. He looked at Trellis Mae's sloping female skull with the hopeless envy of a midge gazing up at Mt. Everest.

"Women," he said, "are smarter than bears—or people."

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## OPEN FORUM

### If the Old Courthouse Clock Could Speak

To the Editor:

For hung unto 70 years I have struck all the hours of the day with a mellow-toned bell, for the citizens in this City of Peace.

Now there seems to be no rest, no peace for me. I was not allowed to stay in the old clock tower of the old courthouse where the citizens could view me close and view me from far; yes, even from the Putnam farm high up in the Polk county hills where they could hear me strike and see my face by going up to a stone wall in the orchard.

For a whole long year I was to stay mum, quiet, and still in the city hall tower. Now they have revived me with an electrical transfusion. I was made alive again and began my striking but alas! No rest! No peace! I was making too much noise for a few people who came to Salem to sleep. Did they never before hear city noises at night? Big cities make big noises and have big bells. Portland has them. I heard a lady say she slept there in a hotel and she heard them. Did she complain? No. She is letting the city have its noises.

I am wondering about the trucks at night with their blinding, thundering, cannon-going down our city streets.

Why don't the guests complain about them too? Perhaps, that's the kind of "Music of the Spheres" they like to hear, rather than the mellow tone of my clock-bell to which the inhabitants of old Salem have listened with great pleasure these many long years.

My! How times have changed! Can't have this! Don't do that! When the pioneers had me they liked my soothing way of telling them the time of night when they could not sleep.

I'd like to strike again in my own natural way, for the thousands who LIVE in Salem and like me.

Yours for a Better Strike, The Old Town Clock.

(Renska L. Swart)

## Russia Was our Ally

Boise Statesman

One of the most fallacious pieces of reasoning brought forth by those who seek to minimize the significance of Russian espionage activity during World War II and the Truman administration is the argument that spies who worked for Russia before the cold war began should be excused because "Russia was our ally." These apologists point out that, from the day Hitler sent his armies across the demarcation line between the German and the Russian slices of Poland until sometime in 1946 when the change of climate began to be apparent in the relations between Moscow and Washington, Russia and the United States were fighting on the same side of a war.

The spies who stole secrets for Russian agents during this period were merely trying to help an ally, the apologists argue. What is the harm in that?

The line of reasoning is ridiculous. The difference between stealing secrets for an enemy and stealing them for an ally is that the first crime is treason and the second is only espionage. Both are disloyalty; both are criminal acts. Both are equally contemptible, for they are betrayal of the nation.

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