

# 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, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.00; One Year, \$12.00. By Mail in  
Oregon: Monthly, 80c; Six Months, \$4.50; One Year, \$8.00. By Mail Outside Oregon:  
Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$12.50.

## POWER PARTNERSHIP

Public and private power companies joined forces at  
Seattle Monday to put President Eisenhower's power plan  
into effect in the northwest.

A policy committee of 21 members was created to take  
up the "partnership" offer for developing more electrical  
energy, made up of representatives of public and private  
power forces in the four Pacific Northwest states and  
British Columbia to work out development plans.

It was announced at the meeting that six and probably  
seven power companies plan to join forces for construc-  
tion of additional generating facilities in the Columbia  
Basin area to take care of the electric power needs of  
all their customers for the next 20 years.

These companies have already formed an informal organiza-  
tion to develop partnership with the federal government.  
They are Idaho Power company, Boise; Pacific Power and  
Light company, Portland; Portland General Electric company,  
Portland; Mountain State Power company, Albany, Ore.;  
Washington Water Power company, Spokane; Montana Power  
company, Butte, and possibly Puget Sound Power and Light  
company, Seattle.

Public and private power producers are in agreement  
that unless new generation is created the power shortage  
in the Pacific Northwest will reach six million kilowatts  
in a water shortage year by 1973 and seriously curtail  
industrial and agricultural progress.

The purpose of the policy committee, established on a  
voluntary basis, will be to encourage both public and private  
power development to meet rapidly increasing regional  
demands, recommend sites of hydroelectric plants and  
priority of construction. The partnership plan will  
enable the building of projects too large for any one of  
the companies to handle by itself.

Most of the projects being considered would involve  
multipurpose dams. And under the plan the federal govern-  
ment would be expected to contribute flood control,  
navigation, irrigation and other benefits other than  
power.

The policy committee includes Gov. Len Jordan of Idaho,  
who presided at Monday's conference, Governors Arthur B.  
Langlie of Washington, Paul Patterson of Oregon, Hugo Aran-  
son of Montana; a representative of British Columbia, repre-  
sentatives of the Army Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation,  
Federal Power Commission, the Interstate Compact Commit-  
tee, the Northwest Public Power Association, and one repre-  
sentative from each of the utilities allied in the Northwest  
Public Utilities Conference Committee.

In its present financial plight the federal government  
cannot be expected to carry on alone costly dam building  
as in the recent past at taxpayers' expense but the pro-  
posed partnership offers a feasible and practical plan for  
Columbia basin power projects needed for development  
of the vast region served.—G. P.

## TWELVE YEARS AFTERWARD

Twelve years ago today, December 8, 1941, the United  
States declared war on Japan, following the attack on  
Pearl Harbor the day before, and entered upon the great-  
est military effort in all its history.

By May 7, 1945, we had defeated Germany, and by  
August 14, 1945, the Japanese had laid down their  
arms, a complete military victory for ourselves and our  
allies. But modern wars may be won on the battlefields  
and lost in the conferences and cold wars that follow.  
How have we fared since December 8, 1941? The anni-  
versary is a good time to take stock.

Many will say we lost the war because we helped to  
raise up a more dangerous enemy than the two we over-  
threw, but this is not true. The United States emerged  
as the most powerful nation, all things considered, in the  
world, and as the undisputed leader of the free half of  
the world, a position we had never held before.

Further, we have held our own with the Russians in  
the cold war that has raged almost constantly since 1945,  
with one very important exception. We lost China to the  
Russians, the most important international event since  
1945.

These years have seen a complete about face in our  
relations with three other great nations. Russia our  
"dauntless ally" of 1941-45 is now our implacable enemy,  
as determined to destroy us as any country engaged in  
war ever was determined to destroy an enemy belligerent.

Our deadly enemies of World War II, Japan and Ger-  
many, are now our allies. We disarmed them in 1945,  
partially relieving us of the responsibility. Curiously, these  
great militaristic powers are now reluctant to rearm  
and require considerable urging. But they are definitely  
on our side in the current division of the world.

Russia was never an ally in spirit, for her aims were  
contradictory to ours, as we should have realized all  
along. We were allies only because we were both attacked  
by the Hitlerian bloc of totalitarian nations.

December 8, 1953, finds us in a grim, forbidding world  
in which one must be strong and brave in order to remain  
free, for there are those who will destroy the freedom  
of all who are not able and determined to defend it.

But the Stars and Stripes fly high in this dangerous  
world, the hope of those who are free and those who long  
to be free, the foe of tyrants as they have been ever since  
1776.

All in all, it could be a lot worse.

## WIRE TAPPING EVIDENCE

One of the battles to be fought in the coming congres-  
sional session will be over Attorney General Brownell's  
request to use evidence gained by wire tapping against  
subversives.

Brownell will be opposed by all leftists, of course. But  
he will also be opposed by many who see a threat to per-  
sonal liberty, an entering wedge for something that  
might turn out eventually to resemble the police state.  
It is pointed out that chance remarks over the phone  
might be misinterpreted, as might any other evidence  
for that matter.

We dislike the police state as much as anyone, but we  
are inclined to favor Brownell's proposal if limited to  
cases involving the security of the United States. We  
make the distinction with the feeling that perhaps we  
can still continue to fight the garden variety of law-  
breaker with the padded gloves of traditional rules, but  
that the subversive, out to destroy the United States,  
must be fought with some of his own weapons.

We understand that a number of persons against whom  
the F.B.I. has the strongest evidence cannot be prose-  
cuted and therefore escape scot free because wire tapping  
evidence, while indisputably true, cannot be used in court.

## EVERYBODY ELSE HAS TRIED



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### McCarthy Talked Out of Allout Attack on Dulles

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Inside story of the McCarthy-Eisenhower controversy is that the Wisconsin fire-eater had planned to come out in his last statement shooting from the hip with a devastating blast against John Foster Dulles and his law partner, Arthur Dean, now in Korea trying to negotiate peace.

It was placid, rolly-poly Len Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who finally went to McCarthy's office and persuaded him to call off the dogs. Hall had to mingle threats with persuasion before McCarthy agreed.

What Senator McCarthy had got hold of was the record of Arthur Dean as a vice president of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is the group which published Amerasia and in which certain Communists infiltrated during the war.

McCarthy was ready to publish certain records which according to some interpretations might have linked Dean with U. S. appeasement toward Red China. He had prepared a ripping statement blasting the Secretary of State and his law partner, now in Korea.

When Len Hall heard about this, however, he went to see McCarthy. At no time did he lose his temper. It was always Joe and Len. However, Len told Joe that if he went ahead with his blast, he, Hall, and every Republican leader would issue statements against him.

Hall argued that McCarthy's attacks on Eisenhower were merely helping the Democrats. He also promised that if McCarthy would tone down his statement, the Republican leaders would drop their battle against him.

McCarthy agreed. He even submitted his greatly watered-down statement to Hall. Hall read it, and, while he didn't approve it, he said he didn't think it would offend the White House too much.

Hall then went to the White House and reported to Ike. When he left he was confident he had arranged a truce. But he hadn't counted on one thing. McCarthy put an extra kicker in his statement. The typed statement was so milk-toast that the Baltimore Sun correspondent Phil Potter asked: "Senator, could this be described as a perfumed note to the administration?"

That was before McCarthy added the kicker—which was verbal. He urged that the American people write letters to the White House urging that Ike change his foreign policy regarding China. And the White House, despite any reports to the contrary, just did not appreciate this bit.

—McCarthy vs. Eisenhower—  
Prior to the Brownell blast at Truman in Chicago, the White House had not intended to fight McCarthy openly, but to take the ball away from him, thus push him out of the headlines. Whitehouse aides claim that Attorney General Brownell's controversial Chicago talk on Harry Dexter White was not aimed at ex-President Truman but at Senator McCarthy. The Eisenhower administration wanted to demonstrate that it could handle the Communist issue without any help from McCarthy. Brownell's speech was carefully reviewed by Pres-

## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### McCarthy Talked Out of Allout Attack on Dulles

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Inside story of the McCarthy-Eisenhower controversy is that the Wisconsin fire-eater had planned to come out in his last statement shooting from the hip with a devastating blast against John Foster Dulles and his law partner, Arthur Dean, now in Korea trying to negotiate peace.

It was placid, rolly-poly Len Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who finally went to McCarthy's office and persuaded him to call off the dogs. Hall had to mingle threats with persuasion before McCarthy agreed.

What Senator McCarthy had got hold of was the record of Arthur Dean as a vice president of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is the group which published Amerasia and in which certain Communists infiltrated during the war.

McCarthy was ready to publish certain records which according to some interpretations might have linked Dean with U. S. appeasement toward Red China. He had prepared a ripping statement blasting the Secretary of State and his law partner, now in Korea.

When Len Hall heard about this, however, he went to see McCarthy. At no time did he lose his temper. It was always Joe and Len. However, Len told Joe that if he went ahead with his blast, he, Hall, and every Republican leader would issue statements against him.

Hall argued that McCarthy's attacks on Eisenhower were merely helping the Democrats. He also promised that if McCarthy would tone down his statement, the Republican leaders would drop their battle against him.

McCarthy agreed. He even submitted his greatly watered-down statement to Hall. Hall read it, and, while he didn't approve it, he said he didn't think it would offend the White House too much.

Hall then went to the White House and reported to Ike. When he left he was confident he had arranged a truce. But he hadn't counted on one thing. McCarthy put an extra kicker in his statement. The typed statement was so milk-toast that the Baltimore Sun correspondent Phil Potter asked: "Senator, could this be described as a perfumed note to the administration?"

That was before McCarthy added the kicker—which was verbal. He urged that the American people write letters to the White House urging that Ike change his foreign policy regarding China. And the White House, despite any reports to the contrary, just did not appreciate this bit.

—McCarthy vs. Eisenhower—  
Prior to the Brownell blast at Truman in Chicago, the White House had not intended to fight McCarthy openly, but to take the ball away from him, thus push him out of the headlines. Whitehouse aides claim that Attorney General Brownell's controversial Chicago talk on Harry Dexter White was not aimed at ex-President Truman but at Senator McCarthy. The Eisenhower administration wanted to demonstrate that it could handle the Communist issue without any help from McCarthy. Brownell's speech was carefully reviewed by Pres-

## The Businessman In Politics

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Aside from communism, which is sure to be an issue of great importance in 1954, there will be injected into next year's campaigns by Truman and other leaders of the left side of the Democratic party the argument that businessmen are a bad influence in government. Indeed, we hear the premonitory warning of that in the oratory of Senators Humphrey and Morse, and in the speeches of labor bosses.

I do not predict that there will be a reversal of the 1952 trend in 1954 or in 1956, but if it comes, the chorus will arise in pronouncing the final judgment on the failure of the businessman in politics. We can easily remember the dour benedictions over the Hoover administration. "After all," they said, "he is a fine man, but an engineer has no business in public office." And so the "practical" people took over; the businessman was consigned to the political doghouse; and the nation went merrily on the road to a \$275 billion debt.

If things go wrong, I already smell the identity of the goat. It will be the businessman, and he will be consigned by Republican and Democratic politicians to a more dismal exile than he occupied before. And his spirit, bent before, will be broken this time. He will give over his political affairs to his lawyers, his checkbook to the political bosses, and his voice to his public relations counselors. He will retire to the counting-house and the workshop, and the next thing he knows he and all the rest of us will be working for the government.

In the current "Harvard Business Review," Robert F. Bradford, who served a term as governor of Massachusetts before the Truman sweep of 1948, comes to grips with the problem of the businessman in politics. He warns business executives that willy-nilly a web of political relationships is being woven about him and that he had better find a way to live within it or it will live without him. Quite helpfully Mr. Bradford draws from his own experience a number of wholesome lessons for the businessman who wishes to instruct himself.

I am not sure, however, that any series of words woven into lessons can teach the businessman what he needs to know to become effective in protecting his interests in the political arena. Politics is an art taught only by practice. Aristotle said that twenty centuries ago. It is just as true today.

There are two courses open to the businessman with courage and the determination to become effective in politics. The first is to enter party affairs, openly, actively, and personally. The idea prevails that this will bring upon himself and his company seriously dangerous political reprisals. That sort of thing has been altogether too generally believed. The fact is that politicians are less likely to attack the fellow who is out there slugging than the timid soul who invites extortions by his very detachment.

Another way is to organize the leaders of many small companies into a sort of political auxiliary force. Such a group need not take a name or get specific publicity for itself. The group can create a working alliance with the party organization, can give it some funds, and can recognize its candidates. But it should operate independently, get out the vote—the right vote—and plan and finance publicity for its favored candidates.

This suggestion is not a mere theory. I have seen it work in at least two great cities. In both instances its results have been substantial and, what is more important, continuing.

The businessman contemplating politics "has nothing to fear but fear."

## OIL SOUGHT IN SEA

Aden (AP)—Exploration for underwater oil deposits in the Persian gulf have been started.

## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### McCarthy Talked Out of Allout Attack on Dulles

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Inside story of the McCarthy-Eisenhower controversy is that the Wisconsin fire-eater had planned to come out in his last statement shooting from the hip with a devastating blast against John Foster Dulles and his law partner, Arthur Dean, now in Korea trying to negotiate peace.

It was placid, rolly-poly Len Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who finally went to McCarthy's office and persuaded him to call off the dogs. Hall had to mingle threats with persuasion before McCarthy agreed.

What Senator McCarthy had got hold of was the record of Arthur Dean as a vice president of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is the group which published Amerasia and in which certain Communists infiltrated during the war.

McCarthy was ready to publish certain records which according to some interpretations might have linked Dean with U. S. appeasement toward Red China. He had prepared a ripping statement blasting the Secretary of State and his law partner, now in Korea.

When Len Hall heard about this, however, he went to see McCarthy. At no time did he lose his temper. It was always Joe and Len. However, Len told Joe that if he went ahead with his blast, he, Hall, and every Republican leader would issue statements against him.

Hall argued that McCarthy's attacks on Eisenhower were merely helping the Democrats. He also promised that if McCarthy would tone down his statement, the Republican leaders would drop their battle against him.

McCarthy agreed. He even submitted his greatly watered-down statement to Hall. Hall read it, and, while he didn't approve it, he said he didn't think it would offend the White House too much.

Hall then went to the White House and reported to Ike. When he left he was confident he had arranged a truce. But he hadn't counted on one thing. McCarthy put an extra kicker in his statement. The typed statement was so milk-toast that the Baltimore Sun correspondent Phil Potter asked: "Senator, could this be described as a perfumed note to the administration?"

That was before McCarthy added the kicker—which was verbal. He urged that the American people write letters to the White House urging that Ike change his foreign policy regarding China. And the White House, despite any reports to the contrary, just did not appreciate this bit.

—McCarthy vs. Eisenhower—  
Prior to the Brownell blast at Truman in Chicago, the White House had not intended to fight McCarthy openly, but to take the ball away from him, thus push him out of the headlines. Whitehouse aides claim that Attorney General Brownell's controversial Chicago talk on Harry Dexter White was not aimed at ex-President Truman but at Senator McCarthy. The Eisenhower administration wanted to demonstrate that it could handle the Communist issue without any help from McCarthy. Brownell's speech was carefully reviewed by Pres-

## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### Many Want Personality, Be It Good or Bad, If It Has Impact

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Would you like to develop a forceful, winning personality?

A lot of people would. But there are some who would be glad to settle for a forceful losing personality. Win or lose, they would like to have any kind of personality that had some impact.

Count me among them. Some people are born with the power of decision. The rest of us acquire it. We acquire it from others. We are always ready to meet any emergency—if there is someone around to make up our minds what to do.

We are the guys who can't say no. We would rather have our teeth knocked out than return a negative answer. In fact this happened to me several times in grammar school. The class bully would ask me: "Do you want to fight?"

Well, I would look at his doubled-up fists, and think, "I can't tell this fellow no, no matter what he asks me. On the other hand, if I say yes..."

And while I stood there, trying to make up my mind what to do, bang!—out went another of my front teeth.

Later in life this same inability to say no has got me into trouble with ladies.

"My, did you ever in your life see anybody who looks older than I do today?" a lady asked me just the other day. And she almost bit me when I told her, "Oh, sure—several."

That is the trouble with people who have strong winning personalities. Whether you agree or disagree with them, they end up by getting mad at you.

Being afflicted with a weak, losing personality is a terrible handicap in this world, a world in which self-assertion wins respect, whether the cause in which it is put forward is worthy or despicable.

You are the prisoner of people with greater will power because you can't for some strange reason, offend them. Clothing salesmen, bus drivers, waiters, and doormen are brushed aside by the strong-willed. But they dominate me completely. And how they can tell at a glance that I am like a door with a sign saying "push" is beyond me.

I have met scoundrels who go into a street bank and cash a \$100 rubber check with no trouble at all. But if I went into the bank where my wife has traded for years and offered a \$1.50 check signed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., himself, the cashier wouldn't cash it until I went home and got my social security card to prove my identity.

"Are you going to stand for this nonsense?" I'd be saying inside myself. "Well, I am the kind of guy who can't even say no to himself. I'd end up by apologizing to the cashier for being such a nuisance."

Handshakers can tell this interior indecision at once. They never ask me for a dime. They start by demanding a dollar, and I feel like a bum because I negotiate them down to a quarter.

The same way with stray dogs. They follow me home on rainy nights for a handout, and they would stay there the rest of their lives except our landlord has a forceful, winning personality that overawes dogs—and me, too.

My wife has often commented on my jellyfish character. "You know, there is a kind of strength in weakness," she (Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

*It's automatic!*  
*It's powerful!*  
*It's accurate!*

7 1/2-inch Craig—Model 1753F.

*It's Rotomatic Tuning*

21-inch Tolbat Model 21282 239.50  
21-inch Preston Model 21273 209.50  
21-inch Chadwick Model 21215 209.00

and only **RCA Victor** Television has it!

**MORE TO SEE!**

- More detail—amazing depth and clarity.
- Interference is screened out, power stepped up—automatically.
- The picture is vivid, accurate, over the entire surface of the screen.

**LESS TO DO!**

- Less dialing—its automatic Turn one knob—CLICK—there's your station!
- Less adjusting—the exclusive "Magic Monitor" circuit system automatically brings in and holds the finest picture.

RCA Victor "45" automatic attachment (Model 452). Plugs into handy phone-jack—for a TV-phonograph combination! \$17.95

For the finest UHF reception—choose the "Rotomatic" UHF-VHF tuner or, on lower priced sets, the manual UHF tuner (both optional at extra cost).

**MILLER'S**  
SELLING QUALITY PRODUCTS FOR 51 YEARS  
TV Department Open Every Night 'Til 9  
Except Saturday

First time on Coupe! Blue jewel-enameling on brown poises. 5-piece place setting, \$21.95

**Hamilton WATCHES**

Starlight BY LENOX

**Stevens & Son**

REGISTERED JEWELERS  
American Gem Society

TONIGHT—ANNUAL THE-YECA EMORGBASORD, YUCA, S TILL 8 P. M.