

# Capital Journal

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## FROM PHINEAS FOGG TO PAM MARTIN

It was just 80 years ago when Jules Verne, noted French romancer, startled the world by his fictitious romance of "Around the World in 80 Days," a trip then deemed impossible. In it he described the exciting adventures of Phineas Fogg, an English gentleman who on a wager left London on October 2 and returned from circling the globe on December 20. It became a best seller and set the pace for many future trips around the world to beat the fictitious record.

Verne was a French writer originally of plays and librettos, later of enormously popular semiscientific romances of adventure in which many later technological developments were forecast with remarkable accuracy. It was before the days of international copyright and his works were universally pirated in America and became best sellers.

The first to challenge Phineas Fogg's record was Nellie Bly, a newspaper woman, who in 1889-90 whirled around the globe in the then incredible time of 72 days and 6 hours for the New York World. It made her famous. It was long before the invention of the airplane, the automobile, the streamliner trains or the luxury ocean liners.

Nothing shows better how the world has speeded up than the record world trip just made for global trips by 23-year-old Pamela Martin, who made a 21,878-mile trip from Chicago circling the globe in 90 hours and 59 minutes, less than four days. She beat the record made last June by Horace C. Boren of Dallas, Texas, also on a passenger plane.

Miss Martin, a model and advertising copy writer, left Chicago last Friday, flew to New York, London, Rome, Cairo, Bahrain, Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Manila, Okinawa and Tokyo. Her plane had to make a refueling stop at Anchorage, Alaska. Then came the hop to Vancouver, Seattle, Denver and finally home to Chicago. She wins another but leisurely trip for her achievement.

Other record trips around the world were made by the following:

- 1890—George Francis Train of New York, 67 days, 12 hours, 3 minutes.
- 1901—Charles Fitzmaurice later chief of police of Chicago, 60 days, 13 hours, 29 minutes.
- 1903—J. W. Willis Sayre, Seattle, Wash., 54 days, 9 hours, 42 minutes. Henry Frederick, 45 days, 7 hours, 2 minutes.
- 1907—Col. Burnley-Campbell, 40 days, 19 hours, 39 minutes.
- 1911—Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 39 days, 19 hours, 42 minutes, 38 seconds.
- 1913—John Henry Mears, 35 days, 21 hours, 36 minutes.
- 1924—U.S. Army airplanes, 175 days (14 days, 15 hours actual flying time).
- 1926—Edward S. Evans and Linton Wells for The World of New York, 28 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes, 5 seconds. Mileage by train and motor car was 4,100; by plane, 6,300; by steamship, 8,000.
- 1928—John Henry Mears and Capt. C. B. D. Collyer, 23 days, 15 hours, 21 minutes, 3 seconds. They left New York June 29 by airplane and overtook the Olympic off Long Island. From Cherbourg, July 5, they flew across Europe and Asia, reaching Tokyo July 11. They traveled by steamer to Vancouver, British Columbia July 20, and flew thence to New York City, arriving July 22.
- 1929—German dirigible Graf Zeppelin, left Friedrichshafen, Germany, August 14, reached Tokyo, Japan August 19, left there August 23, reached Los Angeles, Calif., August 26, left there August 27, reached Lakehurst August 29, left there September 1, and reached Friedrichshafen September 4. Approximate distance covered, 21,700 miles; time from Friedrichshafen to Friedrichshafen August 14-September 4, 20 days, 4 hours.

These do not include Arctic Circle flights around the northern circumference by plane, a distance of only 15,600 miles or many other army and air force test flights around the globe in warplanes, none of which equaled Miss Martin's record.—G. P.

## THE PRESIDENT'S BOLD MOVE

President Eisenhower has seized for the United States the diplomatic initiative of making a far-reaching proposal for avoiding the worst scourge that could afflict the human race, atomic warfare.

He spoke from a position of two-fold strength. He had just secured the support of the other two principal western powers, Britain and France. And he was able to say that the U.S. now holds the aces in this deadly game. We have atomic stockpiles of many times more explosive power than all the explosives used in all parts of the world in World War II. It is a capacity for destruction that staggers the keenest imagination.

The president does not seek or expect miracles. Under our earlier atomic plan it was necessary for Russia to agree to international inspection of her facilities. Negotiations broke down on this point.

All that is necessary now is for Russia to agree to talk, to seek agreement for curtailing the destructive phase of atomic development and for channeling it into peaceful ends. The expectation is that once the first agreement was made it would lead to others and that international inspection and finally the destruction of present stockpiles in all countries would come after mutual confidence had made this possible. Neither side would consider such a move under present conditions. The climate for it has to be created, and the president offers a practicable means of accomplishing this.

The one big "if" as in all negotiations with Russia is Russian good faith. Does Russia want a cessation of atomic rivalry, with its prospect for destruction of civilization? Russia might, in view of the commanding U.S. lead. But what Russia is more likely to want is a plan for cutting down American atomic strength without cutting down Russian.

The U.S. and its allies will have to be watchful if Russia agrees to meet with them for a solution of the atomic problem. For the prospect for peace depends strictly upon the Russian attitude toward the western world. Reverse this and the making and keeping of peace agreements will present no serious problem.

## N. Y. PAPER STRIKE ENDS

This newspaper commented several days ago on the New York newspaper strike, the biggest of its kind on record, noting the temporary loss of jobs by 20,000 persons on a pro-strike vote of 216 engravers, the dislocations caused by depriving the world's greatest city of its newspaper service. It is easy to see who loses, we noted, but added: "Who gains?"

The strike is now over and the answer is at hand. It is as we suspected in the first place: Nobody. The strikers received exactly what they were offered before the strike, a wage increase package of \$3.75 a week, with a fact-finding board to determine if more should be added. They were offered arbitration before the strike, which amounts to the same thing, actually a better chance of gaining additional advantages.

## EVERYBODY ELSE HAS TRIED



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### 'Background' Press Talks Gets Cabinet in Trouble

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey got a mischievous phone call the other day from Secretary of Defense Wilson, ribbing him about "background" press conferences.

Humphrey was still burning over a press session at which he remarked that the budget would have to be cut about \$6,000,000,000, three-quarters of which would probably have to come out of the military budget.

Newsmen were told that the secretary could not be quoted directly and that he was talking for "background" only. So when Humphrey saw his quotes on the United Press ticker afterward, he hit the ceiling. The U.P. had attributed the statements to a "high treasury official," and therefore it was not a violation of the background agreement. However, Humphrey thought his remarks had come out much stronger than intended, so he called in U. P. reporter Dick Mooney and bawled him out for half an hour.

Next day, the secretary of the treasury got a phone call from the secretary of defense.

"Welcome to the club," greeted the secretary of defense.

"What club?" asked the secretary of the treasury.

"The club that has been stung by background press conferences," chortled Wilson. "I imagine Foster will issue you your membership card."

Wilson referred to John Foster Dulles, who, as secretary of state, was the first to get into hot water through a background press conference.

**Red Tape-Bound Drugs**  
Behind glowing public statements about U. S. aid to the stricken people of South Korea, there's a tragic, totally senseless story of governmental red tape. It's a story of bungling in Washington and death in South Korea.

Today an estimated 1,500,000 South Koreans, of whom more than 150,000 are orphans and victims of tuberculosis. Yet two important drugs, in plentiful supply in this country—dihydrostreptomycin sulfate and ambistryn—are withheld from South Korea except under severe restrictions.

American manufacturers and exporters are anxious to ship both these drugs, and Korean importers, with money in hand, are becoming desperate waiting for the shipments to arrive.

But most shipments are being held up, largely because of a squabble between the state department and the commerce department. Both are so "communist conscious" that they're going far out of their way to insure that none of the drugs fall into North Korean communist hands. And both are "economy minded" that they've fired the technical experts capable of ascertaining whether the shipments would fall into communist hands. Result: Delay, confusion, and death.

Meanwhile, Japan, through agreement with the United States, is now shipping sulfa drugs and other pharmaceuticals into communist China, while West Germany is send-

ing valuable drugs, including antibiotics, behind the other side of the iron curtain.

In short, countries under American influence are shipping these precious drugs into Russian-controlled areas, but shipments of the same drugs to our most severely hurt allies are snafued in bureaucracy. **Children Die**

While the Korean war raged, American drug companies had no trouble getting export licenses from the commerce department. But recently the state and commerce departments tightened their regulations and demanded that the American embassy in Korea give clearance to Korean importers. This means that the embassy must check on the Korean company and make sure it's doing business in South Korea, not transshipping to China.

To this end, Koreans were first told to go to the American embassy in Seoul and fill out forms to identify themselves. But when Korean importers trooped to the embassy to comply, they got word that they must operate through the commerce department in Washington — 6,000 miles away. They were told to request the commerce department to check them as security risks.

Accordingly, Korean importers sent cables to the commerce department. But this system promptly broke down. The commerce department lacked sufficient personnel to handle the requests.

As an alternative, the commerce department asked U. S. exporters to cable the American embassy in Seoul to check on the security of their Korean customers. But after a few days this system was also abandoned. "We don't have the staff," explained the American embassy in Seoul.

Today the whole matter is stymied, with the state and commerce departments each urging the other to supply the "necessary" staff to handle the job of checking the security of import firms.

Said frustrated exporter Peter Michelson:

"We can't ship the necessary drugs because a few ounces might fall into the hands of the communists. But at the same time the rest of the free world is shipping the same drugs to the communists—and even our own country is putting its o. k. on German and Japanese shipments to the communists. This sounds like a Gilbert and Sullivan comedy—except that Korean kids are dying while we flounder."

Note—Communist China is currently getting so much dihydrostreptomycin to fight TB that it recently rejected a fresh British shipment of the drug.

### Merry-Go-Round

Assistant Secretary of Defense Charles Thomas ordered a brand new desk the other day, because he didn't like the desk left by his predecessor. The old desk, however, was plenty good enough for his fellow assistant secretary, Fred Seaton of Nebraska, who accepted it rather than charge up another desk to the taxpayers. . . . President Eisenhower's bridge partners diplomat-

## Salem 34 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL  
December 9, 1919

Train service had been disrupted, wire service threatened and street traffic hampered as a result of the greatest snow storm in Salem for years. Following a lurid sunset, snow had started falling at one o'clock in the morning with the temperature at 30 degrees.

Governor Olcott had called a special session of the legislature for the purpose of considering workmen's compensation legislation and ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Women's Marion County Republican club had gone on record favoring reinstatement of capital punishment and discontinuance of pardoning life sentence prisoners unless evidence of their innocence had been established.

Miss Winifred Byrd, Salem musician, had met with a royal welcome in Portland when she appeared in concert at the Alcazar theater in that city.

Said a Capital Journal editorial: "Those whose principal occupation in life is minding other people's business are preparing for a nationwide campaign to destroy the tobacco industry and make it a crime to smoke, chew or snuff. . . . It is passing strange that such comparatively insignificant reforms will cause such a waste of energy which might be so much more advantageously and beneficially expended for human welfare."

Rigdon company had installed a new motor hearth.

Weather forecast: Rain or snow. (Snow continued until it reached a depth of 22 or more inches. City schools were closed and the Capital Journal was delivered by tractors.)

locally try to lose most of the time, but have to put up enough competition so like will enjoy the game. One White House aide deliberately lost by such a lopsided score that he wasn't invited to play with the president again. . . . At the national convention of the Young Democrats, the name of Harry S. Truman brought the greatest applause. Next in order of popularity were Estes Kefauver, then Adlai Stevenson.

(Copyright, 1953)

## Wire Tapping

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Judith Coplon, who was, according to the evidence as evaluated by the courts of the United States, guilty of giving material entrusted to her as an employee of the government to an agent of the Soviet, is living in complete freedom. She has escaped just punishment for her offense because the circuit court of appeals declared that her conviction in the lower courts could not stand because some of the leads which led to it came from wire tapping.

This contemptible creature has enjoyed every advantage of life, even her present undeserved freedom, because of the country she conspired to betray. She enjoyed a first-class education under the auspices of a capitalist system. She received in college what amounted to gratuitous education. She received from the government a job almost immediately, paying more than those of full professors in the college from which she graduated. I asked a professor who knew her in college what seemed to be the matter with her there. He said that she complained that "nobody loved her." In her case it would seem that the country she betrayed loved her to the point of blind indulgence.

The attorney general proposes that others of her ilk shall not enjoy the blessings of liberty simply because congress failed in 1934 to pass a crook-proof communications act. That act provides that:

"No person not authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish its existence, contents, or the substance of such intercepted communications to any person."

This is a sound law in the generality of cases and occasions. The attorney general does not propose to change it except to permit the introduction in court of evidence obtained by wire tapping in cases involving national security and defense; and in cases where wire tapping is done, there shall be written permission to the FBI by the attorney general.

No constitutional question is involved in the present prohibition of the use of wire-tapping evidence. That was established in the Olmstead case in 1928.

In 1940, President Roosevelt authorized wire tapping, and it is being done continually by the FBI. The evidence thus obtained can be used for the removal of persons as security risks and for other purposes, but it cannot be used to convict a person of a crime in the federal courts. Wire-tapping evidence is admissible in the courts of 30 states in state cases.

The argument against the permission now requested by the Attorney-General are of the same character as those used whenever there is proposed any weakening of the safeguards of the accused in criminal cases. They suggest those which were always used when it was proposed to let state judges comment upon evidence in the manner permitted to Federal judges.

Most of such objections are rooted in fear of possible executive tyranny. But in fact much of the power now exercised by executive authority could be misused by bad people in government. There are some, like former Judge Thurman Arnold, who indulge in absurd exaggerations. Arnold, who has always been a wild and windy user of language, says that if this legislation is passed, "everybody" will be afraid to use a telephone.

The late Justice Holmes once declared that wire tapping was "dirty business." Well, it is dirty business always to track down dirty people. But it must be done if good people are to be safe. For the life of me, I cannot see why there is any difference in essence in the use of evidence heard by eavesdropping on a telephone wire or through a keyhole or from table to ta-

## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### Every Man Must Have a Hero But It's Best to a Human One

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP) — A hero is as necessary to a human being as oxygen.

Today, a man is known, not so much by the company he keeps, as the heroes he holds.

There is a two-way relationship between a man and his hero. The hero helps him, and the man through belief adds a lustre to the hero's fame.

When you are young, almost any hero will do. But as you grow older you choose your heroes more carefully. Usually, they are people who have risen above problems that

are a kind of Mt. Everest in your life.

The nice thing about heroes is they never outgrow you. You outgrow and discard them. For example, if you like football, you start with Frank Merriwell and his triumphs at Yale and go on to Coach Frank Leahy and his present problems at Notre Dame. Frank Merriwell always won the game, but to make a first down is Frank Leahy's only announced goal. Our goals, like our heroes, grow smaller as we grow older.

Every man has to have a military hero. My first one was Alexander the Great who most people think died from trying to drink a gallon of wine in his early 30s while despairing there were more worlds for him to conquer. I admired him not for his despair or his victories but because I had never met a man in his 30s who could afford a gallon of wine.

When I read later that Alexander the Great had died of brain fever, I lost interest in him. He became too remote. It was the same way with Stonewall Jackson. He died at 39. After my 40th birthday, even reading of Stonewall Jackson disturbed me. I couldn't forgive him his youth, his early death with a beard. He made me feel too old.

At present, I have only three real military heroes. They are Robert E. Lee, Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, and Ernie Pyle. Of the three, I think Gen. Bradley and Ernie Pyle have survived the most rugged test. It is hard for a man to be a hero in his lifetime. But as we grow older, I suppose that is the kind of heroes we look for—those who have helped up by their example in our lifetime. This is why an old man admires from the vantage point of his years the father whom he as a boy took for granted. Our heroes grow closer to us as we mature, because as we grow older we pick heroes closer to our needs.

A man needs many heroes, one for every mood. But he should have a human hero, one with human faults, one not so high that the fog of his perfection obscures him. A hero without faults is not a hero. He is unbelievable. Some heroes stay with you all your life, changeless and changeless as the climate. I suppose if I had to name the heroes who have worn best with me, they would be the literary heroes of my youth—William Shakespeare, Thomas Hardy and Emily Dickinson. Yet one must also have an unknown hero. To me, it is the person who wrote the lines, that of all lines written, I would most like to have my name beneath.

They are the lines, spoken on some night of splendor by every child who speaks the English tongue and looks up at a sky, and says:

"Starlight, star bright, first star I have seen tonight. I wish I may, I wish I might have this wish I wish tonight."

You have to have a hero to be a human being—but it's more comfortable to have a human hero. Then you can even admire the flashbacks on his clay feet.

## OPEN FORUM

### Thinks Fluoridated Water Is Poisonous

To the Editor:

If the person who signed her name as Betty Lou Crogan to a letter published in Friday's issue of the Journal is so desirous of adding another poison to our city water, why does she not visit a drug store and obtain all the fluorine she wishes and add same to her own family's milk and drinking water; and not try to force this chemical upon those who may suffer from stomach or kidney ailments which would be aggravated by the use of fluoridated water.

If, as a watchful mother, this misguided woman would pay careful attention to the food and drink of her children, banning the use of devitalized, bleached grains, etc., and the huge amount of sugar consumed by most children of this age, and forbid them such harmful sweet carbonated drinks as the colas, which are said, by no less authority than Dr. Clive McCay, professor of nutrition, Cornell University, to be able to dissolve the enamel of children's teeth even in a few weeks' time, then, I think, that when she found that proper attention to such details would actually prevent much early tooth decay, she would recover from this obsession, and become as strong an advocate for "purity" in food, water, and other drinks as she is for the use of a chemical, the ultimate good or harm of which no one yet understands and which Webster defines as "a pungent, poisonous, corrosive, greenish-yellow gas."

Geo. Graham, Salem.

### Sees Society Sinner In Mrs. Taber's Case

To the Editor:

I have been following Mrs. Taber's case closely. I read where the woman would befriend her.

Who wouldn't? In my opinion, society has sinned against Mrs. Taber, not the other way around.

The Community Chest has a drive and gets thousands, but when a needy case comes along where is that worthy organization?

Someone in Hubbard should offer Mrs. Taber a job; she is no criminal, just a desperate mother.

MRS. D. L. FOWLER, Aumsville.

### FALSE ALARM

Detroit (AP) — Police rushed to the home of Police Commissioner Donald S. Leonard when his wife telephoned that their three-year-old son, Eddie, was missing.

After a 20-minute search of the neighborhood, Mrs. Leonard noticed Eddie's coat hanging on a closet doorknob.

Eddie was asleep inside the closet.

able in a saloon. The practical fact that only an infinitely small number of telephones could be tapped should dispose of any general fear. And in the final analysis only the guilty and the abnormally sensitive can fear such a threat. An honest man is just as honest over a telephone as anywhere else.

## Healthy Shakeup

Corvallis Gazette-Times

"You've got 50 people at the top now who want their money's worth when they spend a nickel," says Assistant Defense Secretary W. J. McNeil, who handles the Pentagon budget.

McNeil has served every Pentagon regime for the last 13 years and he is convinced the total effect of the new administration has been to give the lethargic military establishment its healthiest shaking in years.

From this report it looks as if we are getting some fat boiled out and not losing any money in the operation. Maybe we won't feel the affects in our taxes immediately, but the relief will come.

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