

# Capital Journal

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## SOMETHING NEW TO FIGHT ABOUT

New bitterness is said today to have been added to the struggle over the Bricker amendment by the requested resignation of Clarence Manion, former dean of the Notre Dame University law school from a presidential international relations committee.

Senator Bricker expressed a view that may be widely held among his wing of the Republican party when he said: "When the time comes when those who do not believe alike with the leadership of the government in power cannot continue to serve in official capacities there is a serious storm brewing ahead. I hope he (Manion) continues in this campaign for the amendment and devotes his life and ability to it."

The dispatch said Bricker seemed deeply moved. Senator Jenner of Indiana said he was "shocked and disturbed" by the ouster, and Senator Butler, an extreme conservative but disposed to be more moderate in his views than Bricker and Jenner termed the ouster a "political error," which it may turn out to be.

The removal is causing anger due in part to the high character and intellectual attainments of Manion. This writer has read a number of Manion's articles. The man has a brilliant, logical mind. But he is an isolationist, thousands of miles away from the Eisenhower administration on foreign policy.

Granted Dean Manion's ability and sincerity, how can he serve an administration that has already determined its general policy line in the opposite direction to that Manion wants us to travel? There was and is total "incompatibility," which is just as bad in a government agency as it is in the home.

We cannot credit Senator Bricker with complete sincerity when he deplores the removal of anyone from a government agency who is at odds with the Eisenhower administration. For if he means this he must oppose the removal of every new dealer, for most of these are sincere, too. The reason for holding elections is to decide policy lines and to install people in governmental positions who will carry them out. The Bricker theory, adopted to fit this situation, which he will quickly abandon when another situation develops, would reduce government to complete confusion and prevent anything being done.

A political mistake may have been made in taking the bull by the horns in the Manion case, as Senator Butler said, but we doubt it. Rather we think the Eisenhower administration is emerging from its earlier frustrations as a cohesive team composed of men and women of substantially like ideas who know what they want and will fight to get it. There is a place for men who think differently all right, but not on the same team. There is another opposition team on which they can and doubtless will play, putting their ideas effectively before congress and the country so the people can hear and decide.

## MINING CLAIMS PERVERSION

The recent decision of Clarence A. Davis, solicitor of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, overruling the advance reports of the BLM and the Forest Service and granting patents to questionable mining claims in the National Forest near Prospect, Oregon, depicts an abuse of mining laws that threatens loss of valuable timber to the government. If gold or other metal can be mined in the pumice area where claims are located it will be the first time in history. It is not the minerals these prospectors are after, but obviously the green gold of the forests.

In 1948 an Alabama company filed 23 separate claims on approximately 460 acres of forest service land, paying the nominal \$5 per acre required by the law, and worked its claims, though other claimants did not. When patents were applied for forest service recommended adversely on 15 of the claims, stating examinations revealed no minerals for commercial development. Both the local BLM management and the Washington headquarters sustained the decisions, and demanded further exploration to establish their mineral value. Five of these claims had not been worked to the minimum \$500 required.

Davis granted the patents on an appeal by the company, on report of examinations made by an engineer representing the company and employees of the Bureau of Mines. Davis added that "the applicants have quite obviously spent amounts estimated from \$150,000 to \$200,000 in development." These figures are the same figures the Forest Service gives of the volume of the timber on all 23 claims.

Federal laws permit the right to file on public lands for development of mineral deposits and granting exclusive access to the claims and eventually ownership if the claims if mineral resources are proven. But recently the law has been utilized both for recreational facilities and for grabbing the timber. And scores of such claims have been filed in the northwest and California. A \$500 expenditure would yield \$10,000 timber and one such claim yielded \$87,000 timber.

The mining laws should be amended so that only mining production would be encouraged as has been done on O&C acreage. This should be pushed by the Oregon congressional delegation to stop the perversion now in full swing.—G. P.

## BIG PROJECT FOR ST. HELENS

As meaningful to Oregon as the recent announcement that General Motors will spend a billion dollars in plant expansion in the next few years was to the nation is the announcement that Crown Zellerbach plans to spend more than \$14,000,000 expanding the St. Helens Pulp & Paper company, control of which it recently purchased.

This is really big business for a community the size of St. Helens. The project will also be felt in Portland and indeed throughout the whole state, for the purchasing power generated by the construction work and the larger payrolls to follow the expansion will be very great.

Much of the benefit of such an announcement right now will be psychological. Zellerbach is the west's leading paper manufacturer. It is one of the best managed concerns in the entire nation, to be ranked in its field with General Motors, Dupont and other great leaders of American industry.

This great company clearly subscribes to the idea that America's best days are ahead, not behind, that the next future years call for expansion, not contraction, for constructive, not negative planning.

Those who are trying to be the advance men for another depression should take note, as should those who are timidly echoing their counsels of despair. For people like General Motors and Zellerbach bet a lot of money on their judgment.

## AFTER YEARS IN THE JUNGLE—



— HE BURSTS INTO THE OPEN!



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Top Senate Demos Almost Boycotted Party Gathering

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Though the top democratic leaders of the senate are supposed to be among the top-ranking leaders of the democratic party, they came close to boycotting the gala Jefferson-Jackson day dinner to be held in Miami March 6 rather than appear on the same platform with the party's head, Adlai Stevenson.

Inside fact is that the trio who run the democratic side of the senate—Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Democratic Whip Earle Clements of Kentucky and Sen. Dick Russell of Georgia, the real power behind the scenes—arr secretly grooming their own candidate, Missouri's handsome, able Stuart Symington.

Therefore, when Stevenson accepted an invitation to head the celebrity list at the Miami Beach dinner, the Johnson-Clements-Russell group secretly debated whether they should attend. Their bright young political disciple, Sen. George Smathers of Florida, who got the assignment of introducing Stevenson, also considers whether he should go through with it or turn the job over to Ex-Sen. Claude Pepper, leader of Florida's liberal faction. Smathers was in a difficult position because Pepper seems almost certain to run against him in 1956.

All these political implications were solemnly weighed by Johnson, Clements, Russell, Symington and Smathers at an island hideaway off the Florida coast where they spent four days of fishing and political angling. In the end, they decided that appearing in the same spotlight with Stevenson would not necessarily constitute an endorsement of him for renomination in 1956. They also agreed to make the March 6 dinner a great show of democratic unity with democrats of all political shades slapping backs and breaking bread together.

NOTE—Meanwhile, the Stevenson-appointed democratic national chairman, Steve Mitchell, has been playing up to the conservative southern wing. He has deliberately cold-shouldered the liberal elements in the South, and has even gone out of his way to boost Senator McClellan of Arkansas who backed Strom Thurmond of South Carolina against Truman in 1948.

### Friends at Court

Scott McLeod, the State Department security officer who brought a storm of democratic wrath down on his head as a result of his Lincoln Day speeches, has had wrath brought down inside the State Department for some time.

One wrath-provoking incident occurred some months ago when McLeod varted to move his personal furniture from one house to another and drafted two members of the State Department security organization to help. The moving occurred on a Saturday afternoon and the two men were paid overtime. They were paid, furthermore, not by McLeod but by the State Department.

When this writer queried the State Department regarding this highly unusual, if not illegal transaction, the official rep' was "No comm. nt." Finally, and following publication of the above facts, it was learned that McLeod had called in the two State Department men, asked

them to refund the original payment to the government, and he substituted his own personal check.

Following this, McLeod arranged to give the chief of police of Hanover, N. H., Andrew Ferguson, an expensive junket to Europe, also at the taxpayers' expense.

Ferguson, whose family came from Scotland, wanted a trip back to the old country last summer, so McLeod, who used to work for the late Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, appointed the police chief as an alleged guard to a State Department courier. The courier was quite able to protect himself, had done so before in the past. Furthermore, he was not going to an Iron-Curtain country, but to such safe and friendly countries as France and Germany.

However, McLeod arranged for the New Hampshire police chief to take this nice trip to Europe—at a cost of about \$2,500. Other bureaucrats might have trouble using State Department personnel to move their furniture or to send a friend on a European trip, but McLeod happens to have been the former assistant to Senator Bridges, chairman of the senate appropriations committee who helps allocate funds to the State Department. Another McLeod friend is Sen. Joe McCarthy, also a member of the appropriations committee. When a bureaucrat has two powerful friends on the appropriations committee he is sometimes above State Department discipline.

Alienating India Though it happens to be on the other side of the globe, a forthcoming American policy move in Pakistan may be as important as the loss of China to the free world. Some observers fear that the proposed military pact with Moslem Pakistan will alienate the second most populous nation in the world—India.

Among the observers returning from India with this fear is Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York who had a significant interview with Premier Nehru. In it the Indian leader vigorously warned against the U. S.-Pakistan military alliance.

"Look at the advantages you could gain if you spent the same amount of money in helping Pakistan economically instead of helping her militarily," Nehru told Celler.

"Instead, what you are doing will cost India a lot of money. It will use up my five-year plan. For, when Pakistan, sulds up its army, I have to build up the Indian army to meet the threat from the north. That takes money out of our economy."

"But is India equipped to resist Russian aggression?" Congressman Celler asked.

"We have a sufficient army," Nehru replied.

"What size?"

"About half a million men," said Nehru, adding, "But more important we have the Himalayas for protection. Do you know how the Chinese bring in supplies for their troops on the Tibetan border? They bring them in through Calcutta and across India. They cannot get supplies across the Himalayas to supply their own troops. So how, then, could they stage an attack?"

## Demos Old Hands At Confusing Foes

By RAYMOND MOLEY

It would be too broad a characterization to say that this piece is written in praise of the leaders of the left side of the Democratic Party. It will, however, offer a note of admiration for their sagacity, without adding the hope that they will succeed. For whatever may be said about the havoc they wrought when they were in power and the dangers of letting them control again, it has to be acknowledged that they are, in the fine art of politics, sophisticated, professional, expert, or whatever else you choose to call people who know their way about.

"About what?" you may ask. The answer to that is another story.

It is elementary in political contests, as in other forms of competition, that you direct your attack at any discernible weakness in your opponent. If he has a temper that needs a stiff rein, try to break his control, and if the effort is successful, his irrationality will injure him. If his following is not well integrated, try to divide it. If your own following is not well integrated, try to get your adversary to unite it by generalized attack. Finally, if your opponent is politically naive, lead him into damaging statements or admissions.

Most of these rules were followed in the recent pother over so-called "be kind to Democrats" week. And the harvest was rich. First there was the wailing about the Republican charges of "a campaign of fear." This was "smearing," they said. Sam Rayburn was one of the complainants. This is the same Sam Rayburn who said in November, 1951, that "if some of these fellows that have been talking like, well I might say Bob Taft, was to get elected president, and the people were to think between November and January 20, that they were going to put their threats into performance, money being as scary as it is, we might have a great panic in that time. I fear that myself."

There was real political smartness in that statement because it obviously helped Eisenhower's chances to get the nomination. And Rayburn must have known even that far in advance that under Eisenhower there would be more kindness to the Rayburn school of Democrats. It also prepared the way for a scare campaign before the 1952 election. With this current series of complaints came a series of suggestions that Democratic support would be withheld if such Republican attacks continued. This, as well as the complaints, should have been laughed off. For neither Sam Rayburn nor Senator Symington nor any other Fair Deal Democrat can control the votes of conservative Southern Democrats.

But the Democrats apparently knew that the president would respond to these tactics exactly as they wanted him to respond. His statements that he believed it would be unwise to engage in too partisan attacks were immediately interpreted to be an attack upon Senator McCarthy and other Republicans who were out campaigning. This apparent chastisement by the president blunted Republican attacks and in some cases actually prevented them. Senator Ferguson, for example, went to Brooklyn with a speech prepared that was an attack upon past Democratic rule. He threw his speech aside and gave a mere historical summary of the glories of the Republican past.

In all the chatter that followed the president's admonition, there was no attempt to distinguish between the two factions in the Democratic party. Ex-President Truman, to look for and get rid of government workers who were disloyal or considered security risks.

Truman's program was really two programs in one: (1) loyalty—for firing employees of questionable loyalty and (2) security—for firing people who might be a risk to government security, like drunks or others who talked too much or homosexuals who might be blackmailed into giving away secrets.

Eisenhower's program telescoped those two programs into one, called the security program: there was no more distinction between questionable loyalty and security risk. A man could be classified as a security risk, and therefore fired, if he was a Communist, fellow traveler, a drunk, blabbermouth, homosexual or came under any one of a number of other forbidden categories.

And there was another great distinction. The Truman loyalty program covered all government workers. That is, no matter what job he held in government, high or low, a man found to be a Communist, for instance, could be fired on loyalty grounds.

But, under the Truman program, a man could be fired as a security risk only if he worked in a few agencies which had big secrets involving national security, such as the State and Defense departments, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

But the Eisenhower security program applied to the whole government. A man found to be a security risk, although not disloyal, could be fired no matter where he worked in the government.

And all department heads were instructed to report their security cases to the Civil Service Commission. Last October Young made a report to the White House which, on Oct. 23, said 1,436 security risks had been dropped.

Democrats eventually would have asked how many of the fired people were Communists since the Republicans had made Communists in government an issue in the 1952 campaign and were going to use it in this year's election.

## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### 'What Does It Mean to Be an American?' Question of Day

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — What is America? What does it mean to be an American?

This is "Americanism Week," and these questions are being discussed from pulpit and platform. Yet they are questions that each man must search his own heart through to find his own answers. And many answers have been given since Patrick Henry said in a speech in the Continental Congress on Sept. 5, 1774: "I am not a Virginian, but an American."

Just to refresh your own thinking, here are some observations, serious and not so serious, about the land of the free and the home of the brave:

"The next Augustine age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will perhaps be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New York."—Horace Walpole, 1774.

## Salem 13 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

February 18, 1941  
A recommendation of "do pass" had been received by the Jones bill aimed to stimulate the manufacture and sale of wine made from Oregon fruits.

Employees of eight state institutions had their working hours reduced from 72 to 60 a week.

Jesse Jones, secretary of commerce and federal loan administrator, had told the house banking committee that the "United States is nearly in the war."

Carter Motor company, 240 Center street, had advertised their best buy as a 1935 Studebaker sedan for \$175.

More than 500 skiers and sports fans were reported active on the slopes of Hoodoo Ski bowl.

British ministry of home security had reported 1502 civilians were killed and 2012 injured by air raids during January.

## DANGEROUS HITCHHIKERS

Hood River News

There is a difference in picking up friends in need of a ride and picking up hitchhikers, although some of our migrant workers seem to think our natives are cruel because they do not share rides. The FBI has reported that escaped criminals resort to hitchhiking more than any other form of free transportation. Two out of every five thumbs, reports the bureau, can be identified in the FBI fingerprint files.

But the Democrats apparently knew that the president would respond to these tactics exactly as they wanted him to respond. His statements that he believed it would be unwise to engage in too partisan attacks were immediately interpreted to be an attack upon Senator McCarthy and other Republicans who were out campaigning. This apparent chastisement by the president blunted Republican attacks and in some cases actually prevented them. Senator Ferguson, for example, went to Brooklyn with a speech prepared that was an attack upon past Democratic rule. He threw his speech aside and gave a mere historical summary of the glories of the Republican past.

## WRESTLING JUST A SHOW

Pendleton East Oregonian

Entirely too much fuss has been made about Herman Hickman's "expose" of wrestling in recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Hickman's story wasn't new. The sports public has known for years that wrestling is a show. The point is that the actors are good—good enough to bring thousands out to see their shows every week.

## COSTLY MISTAKE

HOUSTON, Tex. (UP)—Seaman Jessie J. Lockler, looking for a taxi, saw a car and climbed in with the order: "Take me anywhere, never mind the fare." The driver took him to city jail where he was fined \$10 for being drunk in a public place. The car Lockler thought was a taxi was a police patrol car.

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## JUSTICE ALWAYS IMPARTIAL

Impartiality is the life of justice, as justice is of all good government. — Justinian.

But the Democrats began demanding an answer when some Republicans went beyond the simple White House statement—that 1,436 security risks were fired—and began implying most of them were Communists.

For instance, Bernard M. Shanley, Eisenhower's special counsel, said in a speech Nov. 6 that 1,436 "subversives have been kicked out of the government." Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) followed this up by saying practically all of the 1,436 were fired for Communist connections or homosexuality.

Later in his State of the Union message Jan. 7 Eisenhower said security risks dropped from the payroll now totaled 2,200.

Newsmen asked Eisenhower for a breakdown. He referred them to Atty. Gen. Brownell, who had developed the present security program. Brownell refused a breakdown and referred newsmen to Young. Young refused an answer and referred them back to the White House.

Then the Democrats' demands for an answer grew louder.

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