

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 280 North Church St., Phone 4-6811.

Full Leased 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, \$7.50; One Year, \$13.00. By mail in Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; Six Months, \$6.00; One Year, \$10.00. By mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$13.00.

Ike Consults Congress on Formosa

President Eisenhower is reported to be considering asking congress for special authority to use U.S. naval and airpower to help evacuate Chinese Nationalist troops from some islands along the Red China coast if necessary. These troops would then be deployed elsewhere for the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores which the United States is committed to help Chiang Kai-Shek hold against the Communists.

The Chinese Reds have assaulted and claimed the complete capture of the long island of Kinkiangshan and are menacing the Tachen islands, 200 miles north of Formosa. But what islands would be possibly evacuated would probably be determined by military developments. Secretary of State Dulles is reported to have told congressional leaders that the administration would like to have the evacuation authority.

Key congressional Democrats are quoted as saying that it is up to President Eisenhower and not to congress to decide on the use of U.S. air and seapower to defend Formosa and its outposts. They say that as commander-in-chief he has all the authority he needs to make the decision.

These Democrats recall that President Truman took all the responsibility for going into Korea in 1950 and did not consult congress or its leaders, except to report his action. While objecting to the proposal, they made it clear they will give their approval to the president if he asks for it.

Mr. Eisenhower apparently wants to make it doubly sure he has clear legal and congressional authority and approval before committing American ships and planes in emergency action. He probably wants to avoid the bitter and carping criticism Mr. Truman evoked by assuming the authority that brought on U.S. participation in the Korean war.

Mr. Eisenhower, it is also stated, thinks that his legal authority to use the U.S. Seventh Fleet becomes questionable following the conclusion of the Korean armistice. When the United States entered the Korean war, Mr. Truman simultaneously ordered the fleet to protect Formosa. He also asked the Nationalist government to stop attacking the mainland. This latter provision was removed by the Eisenhower administration but recently restored.

The mutual defense treaty signed by Secretary Dulles last year with Formosa, would authorize the president to use armed forces. Dulles says this authority "originally derived from the Korean war, may be tending to become obsolete from the lapse and passage of time, and the conclusion of the armistice in Korea." The treaty is awaiting senate approval.

It is evident the president wants bi-partisan approval by congress of any intervention in Asia to avoid creating discord in the handling of foreign affairs and creating an issue for opponents to capitalize.—G. P.

This One Shouldn't Pass

A bill to make the office of attorney general appointive instead of elective is being prepared by Senator Gill of Linn County. This promises to touch off quite a contest, which we hope the "anties" win.

Senator Gill denies that the measure is aimed at Attorney General Robert Thornton, and in a way it isn't, for it won't take effect, if it becomes law, until the end of Thornton's term. But we suspect its background includes the fact that Oregon has a Democratic attorney general in an otherwise Republican state administration, to which he has occasionally been an irritant.

Here we open one of those "long stories" in which there is much to be said on both sides. We know this because it has been said, and we imagine much more will be said, with Thornton's request for a Multnomah County grand jury investigation of the Liquor Commission still pending. We express no opinion on the merits of these controversies, for they need have no bearing on the reaction of the citizen who has no interest in the personalities involved but wants the best possible job of governing done.

The reason we do not want the attorney general appointed by the governor is that we do not want him under the control of the governor or the state administration. It will be better if he is responsible to the people. Then if he finds anything wrong, which it stands to reason he will occasionally, he will be free to challenge it without fear of removal. We do not think the present governor would abuse his privilege if he were to appoint an attorney general, but we have had governors in the past who would have done so, and we probably will again.

Let's keep the attorney general independent of the other state officials. Senator Gill said in support of his bill that "the governor should be permitted to hire his own lawyer," and we would agree with this, if he needs one the year around. But we don't think the attorney general is the governor's lawyer. He is the people's lawyer and should remain directly responsible to them.

A Splendid Choice

There is always more than one man in a city of our size who could properly be chosen for the community service award of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, or the senior award to be made in a few days. We aren't and never will be a "one man town" or a hundred man town in community service.

But we venture to observe that seldom has an award been made that will be more universally accepted as the right one as that of Mark Hatfield Thursday night. A brief recital of his activities before his name was announced covered an astonishing range. They were so numerous one was bound to wonder how he could get any work done out at Willamette University where he makes his living most of the year.

High point to date in a career that will contain many more was Mark's election as state senator here in November, leading the ticket. He is the youngest member of the senate and judging by his previous work in the house will be one of the most effective. But this is only the best known of so many useful, wholesome things he has done for the community and its people. The Capital Journal is pleased to add its congratulations to all the others.

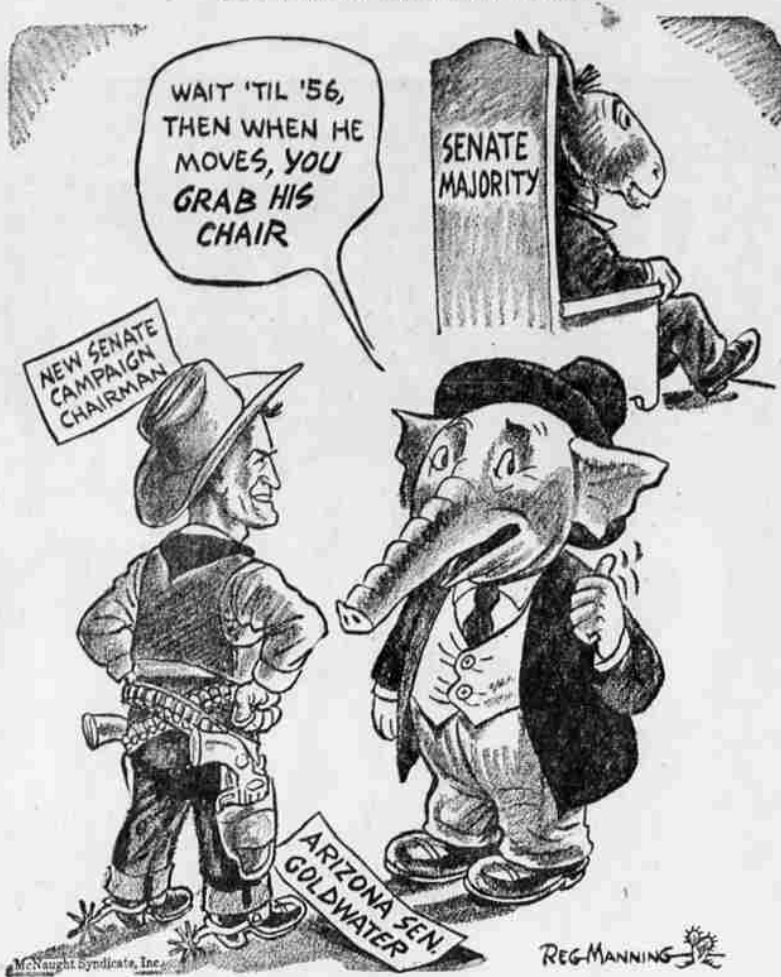
Chamber and Council Merger

Boards of both the Salem Chamber of Commerce and Salem Industrial Development Council have both approved—the latter Wednesday—merger of the two organizations, effective April 1. Ballots on the move were mailed to the I.D.C. members the same day.

The merger will undoubtedly be approved and certainly should be. The industrial development is a proper Chamber of Commerce feature and one of its most important. It can surely be handled effectively within such an organization, with the help of a large, vigorous committee such as has been created by the I.D.C.

We would be less sure of the wisdom of turning industrial development over to the Chamber were it not for the campaign for more members and more financial support that is to be conducted for the Chamber in April. The Salem Chamber is woefully undernourished financially and has been for years. Salem, ahead of the civic procession in so many things, has lagged badly here and must catch up, with a strong, healthy Chamber able to do the many community tasks only such an organization can do.

JOB FOR A TWO-GUN MAN



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Coca Cola Runs Into New Obstacle in Competition

By PRESTON GROVER
(For Hal Boyie)

CASABLANCA, French Morocco (AP)—This is the sad story of Coca-Cola in Morocco and how a pig got into the picture.

Coca-Cola sent specialists in Morocco soon after the war to get the soft drink business going. The eight million thirsty Moroccans, barred as Moslems from drinking alcoholic beverages, looked like good prospects. Bottling plants were sold to operators in a half dozen cities.

By 1951 the operators were in a fair way to make real money out of the deal.

Then a paper in Casablanca, Al Alham, with but a thousand cir-

Jolt to Seniority

Boston Globe

Tradition and seniority, two of the most jealously preserved factors in the life of the United States Senate, have undergone a severe jolt. By naming former Vice-President Alben Barkley to the Foreign Relations and Finance Committees, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney to the Interior and Judiciary Committees and Independent Senator Wayne Morse to Foreign Relations and Banking, the controlling Democratic forces have stood precedent on its head.

Theoretically, the first two Democratic Senators are "freshmen," having been absent for some years from the Senate; and as "freshmen" they would have to begin all over again to build seniority, resting content with assignments to the lowest and least important Senate committees. The previous Legislative records of both, and the sometime "Year's" prominence, apparently made adherence to seniority rules awkward.

These appointments are nevertheless, refreshing. They signify a victory for experience and abilities already proven over dead routine. All too often seniority in the Senate means a sort of "mediocrity's progress" toward the top in committee assignments. The assignments of Senator Morse emphasize the precedent-shattering mood of the Democratic command. Senator Morse enjoys favor for quite understandable reasons. His vote enabled the Democrats to organize the Senate; his aid gave Oregon its first Democratic Senator in decades; and last, but not least his attitude spurs the Democratic leaders to hopes for his ultimate conversion.

TOM TURNS PROPHET

By THOMAS E. DEWEY

I am firmly convinced that if (as Eisenhower - Nixon state) would win the same overwhelming victory (in 1950) that it did in 1952.

WORST POSSIBLE REMEDY

Tulsa World

Waging a preventive war would be somewhat comparable to a man's pulling out his hair to keep it from falling out.

ROAD AHEAD'S BETTER

By EZRA WENSON

I am convinced that for agricultural culture the road ahead will be smoother than the one we have been traveling.

CHANGED THE WEATHER

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UP)—Peggy Joyce Meriwether decided a change in the weather was all right with her.

She and George D. Meriwether look out a marriage license.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT

Omaha World-Herald

We're always disappointed that the papers don't carry a picture of the husbands of the year's 10 best-dressed women, eating lunch out of paper sacks.

SEARCH CALLED OFF

DETROIT LAKES, Minn. (UP)—Sheriff D. A. Wennerstrom called off his search today for Harold Ryan wanted for abandonment.

Wennerstrom discovered that his wife had let Ryan into the county jail because he was tired and hungry and wanted a place to rest.

THEY LEARN FROM US FAST

Omaha World-Herald

"O My, Otori-San" is a very popular song in Japan although the words make no sense and everybody hates the tune. These people are becoming Americanized at a frightening rate.

WHERE WE ARE WEAK

Methodist Bishop Arthur Moore

If there be weakness in the modern church, it has come not because we have denied the teaching concerning the Holy Spirit, but because we ignore it.

IS THIS A SLY DIG?

Sherman County Journal

Never mind, Oregonians. We may not get much legislation but we'll get more than our share of the Congressional Record.

Fear of War Reaches Lowest Point in 7 Yrs., Poll Finds

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

Other world war has shown a sharp decline in the United States as the number of American voters who today foresee an armed conflict in the near future is the lowest it has been in seven years.

Only about one person in every 10, or 11 per cent, sees the United States on the brink of war today.

In 1948, an identical survey by the Institute found nearly three times as many (32 per cent) believing that a major war was imminent. Two years ago in January, the figure stood at 21 per cent—almost twice as many as today.

At periodic intervals the Institute has put this question to a cross-section of adults in all walks of life:

"Do you think the United States will find itself in another world war within, say, the next year?"

The following table shows the 7-year trend:

	Yes	No	Opin.
August, 1948	32%	54%	14%
May, 1949	15	74	11
May, 1950 (before Korea)	22	70	8
Nov., 1950	29	55	16
August 1951	26	64	10
Jan., 1953	21	67	12
Today	11	78	11

A significant feature of today's poll is that voters with the most education are the most optimistic about maintaining peace.

Here is the vote by education levels on the likelihood of war within the next year:

	Yes	No	Opin.
College	4%	91%	5%
High School	8	80	11
Grade School	17	69	14

The importance of the survey like today's lies in the relation between fear of war and the public's attitudes toward such issues as defense spending, taxes, military training and foreign policy questions.

While Americans have generally been on the optimistic side as far as chances of avoiding an immediate war are concerned, it is interesting to note that they have been considerably more pessimistic on the question of war within a longer period of time.

A trend of sentiment since 1950 has likewise been kept by the Institute on the question of war within the next five years:

	Yes	No	Opin.
March, 1950	41%	42%	17%

U. S. Willing to Give Some Isles

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States apparently is ready to kiss off some of the islands held by its ally—the Nationalist Chinese of Chiang Kai-shek—and let the Communists have them without American opposition.

The United States is committed to defending Chiang's main forces on Formosa and the nearby Pescadores Islands. Until now the administration has been vague on what it would do if the Reds slammed at Chiang-held islands nearer the mainland.

The answer now seems to be: nothing. This week President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles described as unessential to Formosa's defense the Tachen Islands, held by Chiang but now under Red assault, and Yikingshan Island, just captured by the Communists.

The Reds proceeded with their attack on both. They alone know whether they will be satisfied with the Tachens and Yikingshan or will use them as stepping stones for attack on Formosa. They have expressed determination to take Formosa.

The present shooting was reflected in a change in events, which Eisenhower probably could not foresee two years ago, and a change in his administration's mood.

One of his first official acts after taking office in January 1953 was to announce he was changing the orders of the U.S. 7th Fleet, an act widely interpreted at the time as opening the door for Chiang to attack the mainland.

The statement was a world sensation. But very little happened. Chiang made some raids on the mainland. But he did not have the strength then to invade the mainland and now seems to lack the strength to hold his outlying islands.

When Chiang fled to Formosa, after the Reds chased him from the mainland in 1949, President Truman said this country would not defend Formosa. He changed his mind after the Korean War started. Then he assigned the 7th Fleet both to prevent attack on Formosa and prevent Chiang from attacking the mainland.

Defense of Formosa has been American policy ever since. But Chiang seems so unable to cope with the Red assault on the outlying islands that Eisenhower is reported considering asking Congress for authority to use naval and air forces to evacuate Chiang's men from the islands near the mainland if that is necessary.

Until now the United States has been playing it alone in defense of Formosa. Now it seems the Eisenhower administration would like to get the United Nations into the dispute, if only as a peacemaker, between Chiang and the Reds.

This week Eisenhower said he would like to see the U.N. seek a cease-fire by both sides, although expressing skepticism that either would accept U.N. intervention.

If the U.N. stepped in, by agreement on both sides, and assumed the obligation of preserving a cease-fire, both sides would be practically admitting they were separate

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Power to Investigate Now A Big Democratic Weapon

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON—The musical chairs Speakers of the House of Representatives, Representatives Sam Rayburn of Texas and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, swapped more than gavels and other prerequisites when the Democrats assumed control of the 84th congress. They exchanged the most politically dangerous weapon at Washington—namely, the power of unchecked investigation of the executive branch of the government.

"Joe" may now regret his witty remark after the republicans won a majority on Capitol Hill in the 1946 elections. He said then that "We will begin each session with a prayer and conclude it with an investigation."

"Mister Sam" and his democratic pals now echo that statement with the exception that they may forget to say their prayers in the attempt to discredit the Eisenhower administration and to reinstate their party in the White House in 1956.

Pursuing historic policy, the democrats will seek to recreate the impression that President Eisenhower and his "millionaire cabinet," as well as his wealthy friends and associates, have been unduly friendly toward "Big Business," and neglectful of Henry A. Wallace's "common man" and Truman's "little fellows."

Unfounded Charge Democratic hammering at the McCarthy-Nixon allegations has already forced a republican state department official to admit that the senator's 1950 charge that there were 205 fellow travelers in the diplomatic service, was completely unfounded. Ike himself has conceded that only the communist party should be listed as "disloyal."

The Senate Civil Service Commission, now headed by Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, will attack administrative reports that Ike has routed out "security risks" retained by Truman. Johnston expects to show that many of the ousted personnel were hired by the republicans, and that the majority were discharged for indiscretions or aberrations that unfitted them for public employment.

Oddly, Eisenhower himself appears eager to eliminate this issue from the realm of politics. Defense Appropriations Cut Weighed Two of the ablest democrats on Capitol Hill will scrutinize a field where Ike may be extremely vulnerable, in view of his military background.

Representative Carl Vinson and Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, who head respectively the Armed Forces committees in the house and senate, will ascertain whether cuts in defense appropriations have not weakened instead of strengthened the Army-Navy-Air Forces. They are born skeptics on this question.

Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas will place under review the overlong "bull market" in Wall Street, while Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois will try to determine whether Treasury Federal Reserve money management has favored great banking interests. Similar studies will seek to show that a few friendly corporations have obtained an unfair share of war profits.

The Dixon-Yates, TVA-AEC contract, as well as Interior's general conservation program, will be depicted as a deliberate effort to hand over power, timber and mineral resources to "trusts" owned and managed by GOP interests. In short, there will be grim, no-holds-barred fighting on this front.

Democrats' Careful Plan

The democrats' program of investigation has been worked out with mathematical precision. It will not be the haphazard, hit-or-miss methods which the GOP employed when they merely toyed with this blunderbuss. The areas

Salem 26 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

January 21, 1929

Lady of the Fountain, for 25 years a landmark on the Oregon State College campus, had been demolished by vandals using sledge hammers.

The "pro-shaker," one who goes to peoples homes and mixes dozens of different kinds of cocktails upon notice, had lately become an aspect of London's social life.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, now 78 and chancellor emeritus of Stanford university, had stated that he noticed no difference at all between students of 1916 and those of 1929.

Minimum temperature in Salem this day 26 years ago had been 16 degrees.

Vick Brothers, 280 North High street, were advertising the new Pontiac car f.o.b. the factory for \$745.

"How Swimming Grew Up" was explained in a pageant presented by a group of Salem girls in the YMCA swimming pool.

IT'S PRETTY BAD St. Louis Globe-Democrat

World tensions are getting so bad even the earth quakes.

countries and their fight was not a civil war.

That would freeze them. It would about ruin Chiang's hopes, and any American hopes, that he might someday retake China. And it would just about finish any hopes his followers on the mainland might have for liberation from the Reds.

Free PARKING
OFF THE STREET

46 CARS—Paved, Curbed, Lined
9 FAMILY CARS—Under Roof
Finest Parking for Funerals in Salem

Our Last 1,000 Funerals:

Under \$250	138
\$251-\$350	276
\$351-\$500	468
\$501-\$650	99
\$651-Over	19

CLOUGH
Barrick
FUNERAL HOME
Church at Ferry Sts. Phone 3-9139

BANKING is EASY

when you bank at
Willamette Valley Bank

Ample parking space is available always to customers of the Willamette Valley Bank. Away from congested downtown traffic areas, both banking offices provide fast and efficient service from 8:30 to 5:30—6 days a week.

Banking rooms open: 10:00-3:00.
Sidewalk Teller Window Service: 8:30 to 10:00; 3:00 to 5:30.

MAKE SALEM'S INDEPENDENT, HOME-OWNED BANK YOUR BANKING HEADQUARTERS

Willamette Valley Bank
All deposits insured to \$10,000 by F.O.I.C.