

Capital Journal

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Is This Adlai's Best?

We've found ourselves—against our better judgment we're now sure—thinking better of Adlai Stevenson of late. Why? Well, the comparison was with opponents like Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver, and with Harry Truman. Further, we suppose distance lent enchantment to the view.

This must have been it. For he has come to Oregon, with a message his fellow partisans cheerfully pungled up \$25 apiece to hear. And what did he offer them—and us—for we are all suffering taxpayers?

Adlai was proud to stand up and be counted with Wayne Morse, thus repudiating the stand he had taken earlier for "moderation." For if there is one thing the present senior senator has never been accused of in all the political welter it is moderation. Like him or otherwise, he is about the most unmoderate politico between here and the distant horizon. And Adlai made common cause with him.

Otherwise he came out for 90 percent parity, although this was the major cause of the present vexing farm surpluses. It was in force till a few months ago, during which the debacle occurred. He admitted that this wasn't a program, but still it is what must be done. Apparently there is nothing to do but start buying vast quantities of food to be produced not to eat but to store.

Adlai declared that the Al-Sarena mine patent case which would have passed unnoticed if the Democrats were in because it was a routine decision required if a law passed in 1872 was to be complied with "is a piece of clear and conscious chicanery." Who do you suppose told him to say that?

Of course he was for Hells Canyon, as all Oregon left wingers profess to be, though the matter has been decided and the Idaho Power dams are under construction. No Democratic congress was willing to authorize it in the 18 years that party controlled both houses; but it must be talked about now, so nobody's face will be lost.

Adlai is against mob violence down in Alabama. He probably didn't want to say this, but leftwing Democrats, particularly the negro groups, have been needing him. So he made "an agonizing decision" as Dulles would say. Sin is bad, even in an election year.

Surely this isn't the best thought Adlai Stevenson, whom we still consider an intelligent man, can contribute to a more than usually important presidential election. Heaven help us if it is.

'Dead Sea Scrolls' Deciphered

Bible scholars at Jerusalem have announced that the last of the seven 2000-year-old so-called "Dead Sea Scrolls" found in a cave under the ruins of a Jewish monastery in 1947 has been deciphered. It had been known as the "Scroll of Lamech," and is believed to be the Aramaic version of part of the Book of Genesis. Aramaic was a universal language spoken in the Near East in the time of Jesus.

The name of Lamech occurs in chapter five of the Book of Genesis as a son of Methuselah and the father of Noah. These scholars believe that this was a fragment of the "Apocalypse of Lamech" known only from its listing in an ancient Greek record.

The university professors state that what has so far been deciphered was an Aramaic version of four chapters of the Book of Genesis into which stories and legends about the Patriarchs are interwoven and embellished, such as:

In chapter twelve, which deals with Abraham's visit to Egypt and the taking of his wife, Sarah, by Pharaoh, the scroll adds a minute description of Sarah's beauty.

In chapter thirteen, where the Lord tells Abraham to walk through the length and breadth of the land of Canaan, the scroll goes on with a first-person account by Abraham of what he saw on this journey.

In chapter fourteen, further topographical details are given in connection with the Battle of the Kings in the Vale of Siddim beside the Dead Sea. For example, Melchizedek is described in the Book of Genesis as the King of Salem, and the scroll adds, "which is Jerusalem." This is considered a most important proof of a connection that had been long suspected.

In chapter fifteen, where Abraham is promised a son, the scroll adds what the professors described as a "colloquial discussion between Abraham and his wife on the subject."

The handwriting of the scroll appeared to be similar to that of another scroll called "The War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness." On the basis of this similarity, it has been concluded that the scroll was written between 1,900 and 2,000 years ago when the "war scroll" has previously been placed.

Additional details will be forthcoming after the publication of four sections of the scroll later in the year.—G. P.

The Missing Diplomats Show Up

The five-year-old mystery of what happened to the two British diplomats, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain was partially cleared Saturday when the pair made a brief appearance before western newsmen in Moscow.

They were well dressed and looked relaxed and healthy. They appeared to have been well treated. Maclean confirmed that his wife and children had joined him in Russia. They furnished the reporters a statement but did not answer questions.

They admitted that they had been communists since college days, which must have been known to many of their college friends. Despite this fact they worked their way into confidential positions in the British foreign service. The British have long ridiculed our security setup, but they evidently could use one to advantage themselves.

Maclean and Burgess denied that they were spies for Russia before they left Britain, but this isn't likely to convince many. They indicated no regret or repentance, indicating that they've done all right in Russia. At least they are still eating and dressing well. If they have any misgivings these had better be kept to themselves.

Pearson Apologizes

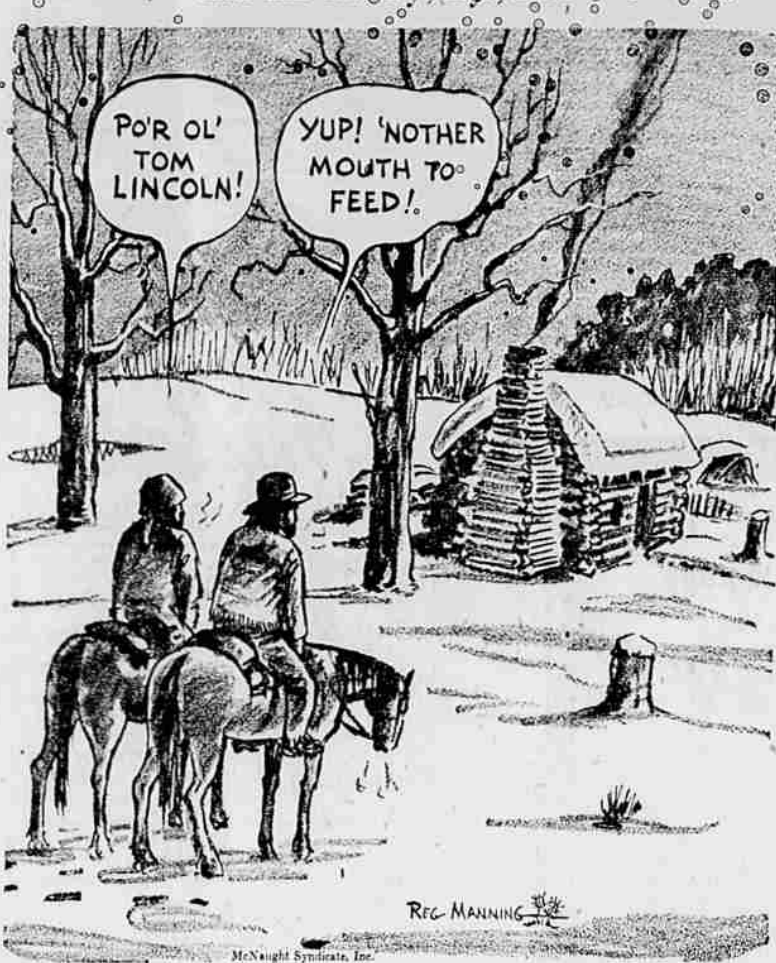
Columnist Drew Pearson has sent a letter of apology to President Eisenhower for claiming in his column that Eisenhower sent a letter to "Dear Doug" in behalf of the Al-Sarena mine patents in Southern Oregon.

The White House said the charge was false and no sign of the letter ever turned up. Pearson now admits that he cannot prove "it ever existed beyond one man's imagination."

Pearson is to be complimented on his frank apology, but he has put out a great deal of stuff that "never existed beyond one man's imagination." It is only occasionally that he gets caught short and so far as we recall this is the most many apology he has ever offered.

Yet the man is a genius who has many splendid services to his credit. It is tragic that he has become so spiteful that he must have a steady diet of spiteful stuff on Republicans whether it exists or not, and so eager for scoops that he cannot confine himself to reliable facts.

Hardin County, Ky., 1809



REG-MANNING

McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Latest Poll Shows Ike with 61 Pct., Adlai with 35 Pct.

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

PRINCETON, N.J. — President Eisenhower today runs ahead of Adlai Stevenson by the widest margin he has held at any time during the last year, largely because of the President's gain in popularity among independent voters.

In the Institute's latest "trial heat" election race, Eisenhower holds a 54-to-36 edge over Stevenson.

Among rank-and-file Democrats, Mr. Stevenson is the winner by a comfortable margin. With Republicans, Mr. Eisenhower comes out far ahead.

It is the Independent voters—the "in-betweeners"—who throw the over-all balance in favor of General Eisenhower, by picking him over former Governor Stevenson by about 34-to-1.

Each voter in the survey was asked:

"Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If President Eisenhower decides to run and were the Republican candidate Adlai Stevenson were the Democratic candidate, which would you like to see win?"

IKK vs. STEVENSON
Eisenhower 61%
Stevenson 35%
Undecided 4%

A previous trial heat, reported in December, showed Eisenhower with 58 per cent, Stevenson with 39 per cent and 3 per cent undecided.

In the first of the Eisenhower-Stevenson trial heat series, reported just one year ago, the figures showed Eisenhower with 57 per cent, Stevenson with 40 per cent and 3 per cent undecided.

In today's survey, sentiment among independent voters divides almost 34-to-1 in favor of Eisenhower, as follows:

INDEPENDENT VOTERS (Today)

Eisenhower 69%
Stevenson 24%
Undecided 7%

In December, Eisenhower's margin over Stevenson among Independents was as follows:

INDEPENDENT VOTERS (December)

Eisenhower 65%
Stevenson 29%
Undecided 6%

Among persons who classify themselves as Democrats, Stevenson is favored over Eisenhower today by about 5-to-2, as follows:

DEMOCRATS ONLY (Today)

Eisenhower 28%
Stevenson 68%
Undecided 4%

Here are the figures for December:

DEMOCRATS ONLY (December)

Eisenhower 26%
Stevenson 70%
Undecided 4%

REPUBLICANS ONLY (December)

Eisenhower 96%
Stevenson 3%
Undecided 1%

An Institute survey reported Friday showed President Eisenhower's personal popularity index is now at second highest point during the three years that he has been in office, with 77 per cent approving of the way he is handling his White House duties.

The survey also showed that 61 per cent of the nation's voters say they would like to see Mr. Eisenhower run again, and virtually the same number, or 60 per cent, expressed the belief that he will be a candidate.

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POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Boston Genius Has Evolved A New 'Non-Skid' Spaghetti

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — Typewriter broke in terms of the population involved.

The Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. points out that the 1,300,000 non-farm dwelling units built in 1955 came to an average of 36 for each 1,000 families.

But back in 1925 the rate was 47 new units for each 1,000 families. There were 20 million non-farm families in America in 1925. In 1955 there were about 36 1/2 million.

How you gonna keep 'em down on the farm? The evidence seems to be that in America at least you can't — even though the towns, cities and suburbs become more and more crowded.

The late Gen. George S. Patton, prophet and hero of American armored might, often got himself in hot water with his blunt opinions.

After the Second World War he was among the first to declare there was no essential difference between fascism, nazism and communism. He thought them all bad.

He said so.

While Patton will hardly go down in history as a military diplomat, he will be long renowned for his battlefield boldness that won him brilliant success.

He was a great showman, a great actor, but above all a great soldier.

To Wendell Phillips, Indiana news executive and National Guard leader, I am indebted for the following summary of Patton's chief precepts as given by his admirer and comrade, Gen. Jacob Devers:

"1. In yourself demand the impossible.

"2. Always risk Nothing worth while can be achieved without taking something

OPEN FORUM

100 Percent Wrong on Al Sarena-Neuberger

To The Editor:

Your editorial of January 27 claimed that the Eisenhower administration had "closed the loophole" in the mining laws which permits a mining company to harvest timber.

Your editorial is 100 per cent wrong. This loophole still exists. It was not plugged by the comparatively minor bill enacted last year, allowing the Forest Service and other agencies to administer timber on claims not yet patented. But, where patent has been granted, as in the Al Sarena case, the loophole resulting in "timber mining" is still very much in existence.

I should like to add that the rest of your editorial is as inaccurate as the false claim that the "loophole" had been closed. The present administration of the Interior Department allowed a private assay, made in far-off Mobile, Alabama, to set aside assays conducted by the U. S. Forest Service and by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as at the Bureau of Mines Laboratory in Albany. The chief of the Forest Service, Dr. Richard E. McAdie, testified under oath that never previously in his 37 years of experience had such a procedure been tolerated.

The secretary of the interior granted these Al Sarena "mining" patents two full years ago. Since that time, the company has not mined a cupful of ore, but it has cut over 2,000,000 board-feet of Rogue River National Forest timber, which it received as a virtual gift.

Your editorial stressed that the whole abuse was in the law. The same basic law prevailed during the new deal administrations, which you so deplore. During that regime, the political pressures behind Al Sarena failed. The valuable fir and pine timber remained the property of the Forest Service. After Mr. McKay became Secretary of the Interior, the pressures succeeded. The timber passed into the hands of the Al Sarena mining company of Mobile.

If Al Sarena becomes a precedent, our whole great National Forest system is in peril, for there are over 200,000 mining claims filed on forest tracts.

I consider it my duty as a United States senator to protect our natural resources and to protest against shameful episodes like the Al Sarena case.

Richard L. Neuberger,
United States Senator

Editor's Note — Why didn't the new deal dealists, during the 20 years they controlled the government, provide that when patents were granted to holders of mining claims the timber should remain the property of the federal government. This would have effectively closed the loophole through which the Al Sarena patents were issued, as required by a law passed in 1972, changed by the Eisenhower administration, too late to effect the Al Sarena patents. If such loophole is not effectively plugged by the new law, why don't Neuberger and his party colleagues stop their letter writing and speech making campaigns long enough to enact a tighter law? They control both houses of congress, as they did 18 of the 20 years prior to 1933. Of course the Eisenhower changes weren't retroactive. Surely Neuberger has learned by now that this cannot be done under the constitution.

"I never listen to the advice of fear."

Patton practiced what he preached. He was human and himself knew fear, but he also knew the terrible corrosion of purpose that fear can bring. Bravery came as hard to him as it did to any other man. By demanding the impossible of his troops — as he did of himself — he gained whatever immortal glory there can come from combat.

But no one knew the terrible price of it all more than he.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

British, U. S. Versions of Conference Differ Greatly

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, February 13—

The versions of the recent Eisenhower-Dulles discussions of world problems published in the two countries—the United States and Britain—were so divergent that they might have been reports of two different conferences. Political requirements of the American President and the British prime minister account for the contrast and contradictions.

After each session, Eden and his large staff of advisers briefed accompanying British newspapermen on the talks. At separate meetings, Secretary Dulles and his aides reported on results to American correspondents. Each statesman emphasized his achievements, and minimized his concessions to the other side.

There is nothing sinister or unusual about this seemingly lopsided procedure. It is customary at these international conferences, with each participant putting his best foot forward. Each was talking to a different audience.

IKE HAD ELECTIONS IN MIND
Eisenhower had to keep in mind next November's elections, especially on the China-Formosa and the Israeli-Arab problems. Eden had to think of charges by both Labor and Conservatives that he was "weak and futile," and a great comedown from Winston Churchill, in standing up for British rights.

Here, then, is a post-mortem on the salient differences between them which were glossed over in the somewhat vague and ambiguous communiqué:

Far East: Eden believes that the U. S. will eventually recognize Red China, although he realizes that it cannot be accomplished until after the Presidential election. Meanwhile, the U. S. Prime Minister, Nehru of India, he will try to persuade Mao Tse-tung to honor our demands on Korea, settlement of the Formosa question through negotiations and release of all American prisoners.

British Eyes on Trade
Eden claimed important concessions on relaxation of restrictions on trade with Communist China, including sale of Burma and Malayan rice and rubber.

Through periodic reviews, he believes that the United Nations embargo will be lifted gradually to permit the sale of everything except war materials. British interests wait this business.

Dulles says that we are adamant on nonrecognition of Red China, unless she meets all our terms without hagglings. He does not trust Nehru as an impartial negotiator. He maintains that the U. S. will oppose any general trade with Peking, more permitting small and select shipments to strengthen Burma and Malaya against Communist inroads.

Britain will not support us in a war with China over the Matsu and Quemoy islands, unless it is a U. N. action. A Russian veto can block any U. N. decision favorable to us. Ike, too, seeks to avoid conflict on the offshore possessions.

ISRAELI-ARAB QUESTION
Middle East: Eden wants establishment of an international police force along the Israeli-Arab border to prevent warlike clashes. He opposes military intervention because British troops would have to bear the brunt of fighting. He does not think that the West can afford to alienate the Arabs.

Dulles stressed the 1950 agreement under which the U. S., Britain and France guaranteed to preserve present boundaries. Although this does not satisfy the Israeli or pro-Zionist Americans, it implies American action, and the use of force if necessary. The Administration cannot afford to antagonize Jewish voters or contributors.

KEEN CONCERN OF U. S.
German Reunification and Satellite Liberation: The official communiqué endorsed both objectives. But Ike's Christmas message and replies to Bulganin reflect keener concern over these questions than do the British. Preferring some sort of an entente with Moscow, Eden relies on time and diplomacy to settle these questions.

Ike, of course, had to remember the importance of the Polish German, Scandinavian and Jewish elements of the electorate. Suffering from no such political pressures in relatively homogeneous England, Eden's attitude was one of "Don't rock the boat!"

Laws That Regulate Political Spending Full of Loopholes

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON — You can drive a truck through some of the holes in the laws covering contributions and spending for elections to federal government office.

They are outdated, full of loopholes, and, as Sen. Hennings (D-Mo.) says, are so "unrealistic" they not only "invite" but "demand evasion."

He has a bill on tap to tighten and modify them. But the chances that Congress will pass the bill in this election year are slim.

The man responsible for prosecuting violations of these election laws—Warren Olney, assistant attorney general in charge of the laws in the 1952 campaign, and found 139 worthy of investigation. The result: 2 prosecutions.

These are two of the biggest loopholes in the present law:

1. Political committees can't spend more than three million dollars apiece. But the law is so phrased that this means only national committees—the Democratic and Republican national committees—and does not touch the many separate state and local committees.

2. The present law gives the government control, such as it is, only over spending in general elections for members of Congress. It excludes primary elections. The Supreme Court ruled 15 years ago Congress could, if it wishes, control primaries, but Congress hasn't moved to do so. Yet some primaries are far hotter and more expensive than general elections.

Hennings' bill, approved by a majority of the Senate Committee on Rules, would make these changes—among many—in present law.

1. Give the government control over both primary and general

elections for federal office.

2. Put the spending of all committees—state and local as well as national—under federal limits if they work for a candidate for federal office.

3. Raise the limit on spending to 12 million dollars and limit state and local committees to a total of somewhere between \$50,000 and \$250,000 in Senate races and \$12,500 and \$25,000 for a representative.

4. The national committees now are required to file reports on the contributions they receive and the money they spend. Hennings' bill would extend this to state and local committees.

The way the bill is drawn this reporting on spending would require a great deal of paper work, perhaps too much, and that is one of the consistent criticisms of Hennings' proposal.

But he says he's not wedded to this measure and if Congress wants to change it all right, so long as changes for the better are made.

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Salem 36 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
February 13, 1900

Work of grading and leveling
Webb's Aircraft's 30 acre flying
field at the end of the 17th street
car line had started.

Plans for organization of a progressive Salem High School Alumni Association had been considered at meeting held in the home of Miss Dorothy Buckner.

Commercial club's campaign for funds for publicity, had raised \$6500.

Valley Motor company had advertised the Fordson tractor for \$835 — "Power farming has come to stay."

"Tess of the Storm Country" produced by the Alcazar stock company, "finest dramatic organization of the Pacific Coast," had a showing at Bligh theater.

Count of Capital Journal's straw ballots had shown Herbert Hoover to be a big favorite for president.

They Say

Quotes From The News
By UNITED PRESS

TEHRAN — Radio Tehran in answer to Radio Moscow when the Red radio voice complained about the city cleaning up a Communist spy ring:

"How would your chief of police in Moscow, General Popov, deal with common crooks and criminals like these?"

"The whole world knows how you treat such people."

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) in a palatial speech saying ex-President Truman should run for president this year.

"They should nominate him. Let's not hide the Socialist program fathered by Truman under a Stevenson wisecrack, a Harriman homburg or a coonskin cap."

NEW YORK — Governor Averell Harriman of New York in criticizing the Eisenhower administration for not acting to enforce the Supreme Court desegregation ruling in the University of Alabama case:

"I was unhappy that the President seemed to take it so lightly in his last press conference.

"These people ought to be brought to justice and the attorney general should be active in the case. And I haven't seen activity which I think the situation demands."

PORTLAND — Adlai E. Stevenson on his belief that the school desegregation issue in the South be kept out of the current political campaign:

"I still consider this not only possible, but essential."

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