

Capital Journal

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There Are Capable Patients in the State Hospital

The person worth knowing, from whom you can gain something by acquaintance and conversation, is where you find him—in the office, the college, the church, at your club, in a lot of places. And, let us add, the mental hospital.

The usefulness of the person who is a patient in a mental institution, in a vast number of cases, is not at an end. He or she can work or play, enjoy friends, and, though mentally ill, think deeply into life's foibles and problems, its comedy and tragedy, and its hidden meanings. Cravings lean to friendship and cheer and understanding and freedom of expression.

More than before the truth of this appears after perusal of some copies of "The Lamplighter," mimeographed magazine that is published monthly by the patients of Oregon State Hospital.

Mainly its contributors are hospital patients—comment, verse, news, book reviews—almost all the things found in any other periodical of school or institution. Some of the contributors are members of the hospital staff.

An article by Dr. T. Stappans mentions an improved public understanding of those who are mentally sick. He stresses freedom of the patients. Of this he says:

"It pertains not only to more freedom to move around the hospital area, such as ground parole and other privileges, but more important, to the freedom of the patient to feel at liberty to express all potentialities hidden in his individual personality. It has been customary in the past to conclude that people entering state hospitals with mental and emotional problems are completely deprived of their ability to think and act properly, and, therefore, should be treated as irresponsible individuals. Of course, this is not true. Every one of them, with few exceptions, are respectable individuals, often having past successful lives, professional skills, intelligence, and high moral aspirations. Putting to work these assets of the individual patient helps him as well as others. One of the methods of promoting his assets is in reassuring him of freedom as much as possible. The idea is not just in giving the patient the right to adjust himself within the hospital's four walls, its routine and personnel, but to learn to live as a successful member in society."

Dr. Stappans goes into self-government among the patients and mentions that several wards have promoted it successfully.

Among the best contributions from patients is under the caption "We Saw the State Fair," where they visited exhibits and attractions "without leash or restraint," to quote one of them.

Ida Boehmer, director of recreation at the hospital, comments that "it is interesting to read how much is done in other communities in offering entertainment, donations and gifts, how many civic and social clubs and organizations offer their services and help in this big program of assisting the mentally ill."

"One of the best ways a group could help would be to invite patients to their home . . . One of their greatest concerns is the fear of not being accepted by the people who have never been hospitalized in a mental institution . . . They need to be made to feel they are useful and accepted citizens."

Salem has its groups and individuals who help the mentally ill. For more to do so would be an appropriate manifestation of the Christmas spirit.

'The Big Thaw' in Russia

"The Big Thaw" is the title of the newest book on Russia's aims and program on the drive to communize the world. It is written by C. L. Sulzberger, foreign correspondent of the New York Times, published by Harpers. It depicts the story of the Kremlin's drive for power since the death of Stalin, which was the "turning point in the history of the Soviet Union" and perhaps of the world and ended the old era and a change in strategy, but there has been little change from crude ruthlessness to subtle tactics, as revealed in Hungary.

The author concludes that the "competitive co-existence of Bulganin and Khrushchev is more brilliant, more significant, more desirable and more dangerous to our own position than Stalin's peaceful co-existence ever was."

Mr. Sulzberger, who has traveled extensively over the vast region affected, and surveyed, on the spot, the global struggle between the Soviet and the democratic West as well as the Soviet Union, particularly the satellite belt, the Near East and Central Asia, and explored the ideological, economic propaganda, diplomatic and military factors involved, presents probably the most accurate summary presented as of the present.

There has been no real change in Kremlin policy or diplomatic methods. Still followed is Stalin's expressed formula—"A diplomat's words must have no relation to his actions—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more probable than dry water or iron wood."

The author quotes Molotov as telling him bluntly, "We should like the change over to Communism to be as painless as possible."

One of the most important fields of Soviet expansion is remote Central Asia, says Mr. Sulzberger, and he states that Soviet diplomacy and revolution are pushing across Central Asia toward India with more vigor and skill than the czars ever showed. Professing to be friends of the Moslem world, they have waged ruthless war there against Mohammedan religion and culture and brain-washed Tadjiks, Kazaks, and other Turanian peoples as their instruments as far as Afghanistan, which seems doomed.

In the Middle East, Russians have penetrated Egypt and are gambling on depriving Europe of oil to strangle the NATO nations, but as the author says, have never been able to solve the problem of sufficient food for the Russian people. Yet in spite of broken treaties, genocide and crime against their victims, in the battle for men's minds, "despite millions of dollars spent, we are not successful" and Americans, not Russians, are regarded as imperialists.

Mr. Sulzberger believes that the deviation of Titoism may be the means of the break-up of Soviet power. Since the book was written, Poland and Bulgaria have started revolts and Romania, Bulgaria and Albania are showing great unrest—G.P.

Governor-elect Holmes has made an excellent appointment to his position of administrative assistant in charge of press relations in Thomas G. Wright Jr., Statesman reporter. Wright is extremely capable, gets along well with other people, and knows how to get and write news. He will be a real asset to the incoming administration.

Pravda Tells Egypt Not to Relax Guard

MOSCOW (AP)—Pravda warned Egypt Wednesday not to let down its guard despite the British-French withdrawal from the Suez Canal.

"Don't relax your vigilance," the Soviet Communist Party organ advised. "The imperialists have not given up their predatory aims in the Middle East."

The Soviet press hailed the announcement of London and Paris that their troops would quit Egypt as soon as possible as "a great victory for Egypt and all the peace-loving peoples of the world."

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Individual Campaign Gifts Made to Appear as by Groups

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Political apologies are flying around these days over newspaper reports of corporations' contributions to the Republican party in the recent campaign. The allegedly erroneous articles and editorials based thereupon were inspired by an official release of a Senate subcommittee which investigated political money.

Use Paint to Brighten Ike's Practice Areas

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press White House Writer
AUGUSTA, Ga. (UP)—Backstairs at the Augusta White House:

Here's new intelligence of the "painted" sections of the Augusta National Golf Club where the President and Mrs. Eisenhower have been vacationing.

Only a few practice areas have been sprayed with a bright green paint and this as an experiment to keep splochy sections of the course looking better during the winter.

The fairways and regular greens stay green naturally most of the winter, but practice tees and greens are not tended as well and consequently change colors with the seasons.

When Press Secretary James C. Hagerly announced that the President probably would remain here into next week, one reporter observed, "Out of the sand traps by Christmas."

"I don't think that was very funny," Hagerly shot back, but he smiled when the newsman explained that he knew nothing of the President's golf and referred only to the duffers of the press corps.

With the President remaining here into next week, some other government officials might be more than willing to fly south to report to him—as if they couldn't do it by letter.

When former President Truman made his long vacation trips to Key West, Fla., the place immediately turned into a magnet for administration figures who just happened to be in the area—the southernmost part of the United States.

Living here at the exclusive, guarded Augusta National, Mr. Eisenhower is as well protected as Mr. Truman was on the Key West submarine base from a steady stream of uninvited visitors.

Mr. Eisenhower couldn't have encountered better or prettier weather here. Most of the days have been brightly sunny and cool, ideal weather for golf once the sun comes up in the morning and wipes away the frost.

Yet Mr. Eisenhower has not picked up much of a tan. His cheeks are ruddy. But apparently he is not spending as much time out of doors as he has on past trips. He puts in two or three hours in the office in the early morning, and a couple of hours in the late afternoon, playing nine holes of golf before lunch and an other nine after his midday rest, which he still gets as a leftover from his 1955 heart attack.

If it would not take time away from golf, Mr. Eisenhower would like to try some hunting before he returns to Washington. The Augusta Gun Club is only a short distance away from his golf club and the members are anxious for the President to visit their skeet shooting fields.

Augusta is more widely known as a golf center, but among the local residents this time of year, there is intense interest in shooting.

Salem 16 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
Dec. 5, 1940

Sam Laughlin, superintendent of the Boy's Training school at Woodburn since Oct. 1, 1931 had resigned at the suggestion and request of Gov. Charles A. Sprague.

Total estimated cost of the new business building to be erected at Court and Liberty streets by the Steusloff estate had been announced as \$31,000 in a supplementary building permit issued by E. C. Bushnell, city building inspector. This structure now houses Johnson's women's apparel store.

Bonnevill power became a reality in Monmouth this evening 16 years ago when Mayor F. R. Rowersox pressed a button which turned on street lights for the first time. Monmouth was the first city in Polk County to draw upon the substitution of the Bonneville power administration located upon the Salem-Dallas road.

Although 120 pupils were absent from classes in Salem schools on account of an epidemic of colds and influenza, Dr. Vernon A. Douglas, county health officer, said that the disease had not yet reached a serious stage.

Brooks, the men's clothier at 456 State street, had advertised a 26 piece set of Linton silverware free with the purchase of any suit or overcoat in stock at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30.

Don Upjohn, Capital Journal's Sigs for Supper, had written: "We suggest that folks in writing to Santa this year ask among other things for a little peace on earth and good will toward men." (It would be in order this year too.)

Shadow in Neighbor's Tent



Half of America's Families Willing to Aid the Refugees

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)
PRINCETON, N. J.—A measurement of the size of America's heart in extending a welcome to the refugees from Hungary is shown in a nationwide survey just completed by the Institute.

The survey finds that approximately 24,500,000 American families would be willing to have one or more of the refugees stay in their homes until such time as they could be on their own.

Not all of the American families who say they would be willing to provide a temporary home for the refugees, of course, would have the room to accommodate them. But the extent of America's desire or willingness to lend a helping hand to the Hungarians who have chosen this country as their new home is clearly indicated in the survey results.

As the first plane loads of refugees arrived in this country, Gallup Poll reporters asked this question in person-to-person interviews with a cross-section of families from coast to coast and border to border:

"If you had the room, would you be willing to have one or more of the refugees from Hungary stay in your home for a few months, or until such time as this person could be on his or her own?"

Here are the replies:

Yes, would be . . . 50%
No, would not . . . 26
Don't know . . . 14

Based on an estimated 48,000,000 U. S. households today, the above figures indicate that half — or approximately 24,500,000 — American families would be willing, if they had the room, to provide a temporary home for one or more of the Hungarians.

One interesting finding in the survey is the fact that the proportion of families who would be willing to provide homes for the refugees is highest in the two

They Say Today

Quoted From The News (Reg. U.S. Pat. Of.)
By UNITED PRESS

CHICAGO —David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, on labor's part in the fight for freedom:

"I feel very strongly that American labor cannot remain passive in the struggle between freedom and tyranny, between Communism and democracy."

VIENNA —Harold H. Tittman, director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, on government plans to speed the flow of refugees from Communism:

"We plan to increase the U.S. program quickly so that by the 11th or 12th of this month, we will be moving 1,000 refugees to the United States daily."

BUDAPEST —An elderly Hungarian woman, on a demonstration by 20,000 women in defiance of Russian armored cars and troops:

"Look at those Russians. They have guns and are afraid. We are only women with our children but we are not afraid."

The President has named Tracy S. Voorhees, New York attorney, to coordinate the Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement activities being undertaken by both government and voluntary agencies.

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POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Yes, Stylish Paris Eating Place Has California Wines

By HAL BOYLE

PARIS (AP)—It's not easy, but you can get California wine in Paris.

Two Americans found this out at the cost of much cajoling and several fistfuls of francs. They had read that Louis Vaudable, proprietor of Maxim's restaurant, told Los Angeles newsmen:

"Of course, we have California wines in Paris — and they are excellent. It's simply that no one orders them."

Well, Vaudable is perhaps two-thirds right.

A visit to Maxim's brought these results:

At first the sommelier (wine steward) was rather definite. No, Maxim's had no California wine. In fact, Maxim's had no foreign wines. No Chianti. No Spanish wines. No Portuguese wines. Well, yes, they did have a few German Rhine wines, but they were for German tourists, and even they usually wound up with a Chablis or a good Bordeaux.

But what about Vaudable's statement?

There was a hurried consultation, a long pause, a long absence, and behold, there were two dusty bottles of California wine from Vaudable's own private collection, it seems.

One was a Livermore Valley Pinot Chardonnay 1945 from Alameda County. It was described as similar to a Montrachet or fine Burgundy.

The other was a Fountain Grove Pinot Blanc, also 1945, from Sonoma county. The Americans chose the Livermore Valley to go with the filet of sole.

Soon there was a crowd of waiters around the table. They were curious about this strange vintage. They were more curious about the people who might order it. Well, you know how Americans are. Would they have a sip? Curiosity was stronger than a diamond.

"A little small," commented the sommelier as he tasted the Livermore '45. Another remarked that it seemed a trifle "flatter" than the French equivalent but that was more agreeable when very cold. Another said that it seemed "lighter" than French white.

The boys were doing their best to be polite.

When it came time for red wine the sommelier came up with Louis Martini Napa Barbera 1949. The headwaiter, Albert, craved over to oversee this. Good color, he conceded. Albert bravely served that Maxim's had had California wine for years and had been serving it all the time, connoisseurs.

An assistant dropped tact. wasn't bad, he said, taking a mouthful of Martini's Napa Valley, but why should anyone care all the way from the United States to drink California wine?

TOM WAS AN OLD DEALER
Thomas Jefferson

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