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Anniversary of Saint and Sinner

December 21 is observed as the birthday anniversary of two extraordinary men, Saint Thomas, the apostle of Jesus, who helped found the Christian religion and Joseph Stalin, apostle of the devil. One lived in the first century A.D. and the other in the 20th century.

The former helped found the religion of Christianity, and the other did everything in his power to destroy it. What little we know of Saint Thomas is due to tradition and legend, but what we know of Stalin is historically verified for history. While Stalin was worshipped as a god he plunged the world into an organized bloody maelstrom of human destruction and slavery.

St. Thomas was known as the "Doubting Apostle" because he was not present when Jesus first appeared before the apostles after crucifixion and said "Except I shall see in His hands the point of the nails and put my finger into the print of the nails and thrust my hand into His side, I will not believe," which he apparently did and was convinced. He said, "My Lord and my God." (St. John 20:28)

Saint Thomas, also called Didymus (signifying twin) is said to have been a native of Antioch, and a step-brother of Jesus. It fell to his lot to proselyte in India, and tradition relates with great circumstantiality that he hesitated to travel there, until Jesus appeared to him in a vision and ordered him to visit the Parthian king who ruled over Kabul Valley and the Punjab and to build him a palace, which he did and converted and baptized King Gondophares, whose name appears on coins as reigning from A.D. 21 to 52 at Peshawar on the Indus.

Saint Thomas went further and founded the church of the Christians of St. Thomas in Malabar and was married at Madras. In Ceylon he shares with Buddha the honor of footprints on Adam's Peak, reported left on his ascension into heaven. His remains were transferred to Edessa, where his grave was reported by Chrysostom, who mentions his grave as one of the four genuine tombs of the apostles—others being those of Peter, Paul and John. An apocryphal "Gospel of Thomas" is published in "Evangelia Apocrypha," in his Zoological Mythology.

Stalin, whose real name was Joseph Vissarionovich Djughashvili, the son of a cobbler, was born in Tiflis, Georgia, Dec. 21, 1879, and died March 3, 1953 after a brief illness. He was worshipped in Russia as a god. His crimes are too many to narrate, but the lengthy summing up of his long career of bloody tyranny was aptly and correctly summarized by his accomplice and successor Nikita S. Khrushchev before the supreme Soviet congress, too well known to need repetition.

But only a few years ago, all Russia, including its European and Asiatic satellites paid, what the ancient Romans called divine tribute to Stalin as god of communism, whose anniversary was a holy day in all his vast enslaved empire.

The civilized ancients of the first century were better judges of saints than the modern barbarians of the 20th century.—G.P.

How Fast Must the South Move?

The rest of the country thinks Texans look upon themselves as more of an ally or associate of the United States than as merely one of its 48 members. So we suspect that the decision of Federal Judge William H. Atwell of Texas will be hailed by headline writers as a reversal of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision against school segregation. Such however is not the case.

The 84 year old Dallas jurist is obviously no admirer of the highest court, for he observed that it had no actual constitutional provision or even a law upon which to base its decision. But he did not say: "The Supreme Court is hereby reversed."

Rather he noted that the Supreme Court has left to the lower courts and to the school authorities the implementing of its decision. He concluded that the school authorities in Dallas are trying in good faith—admittedly not with any great haste—to carry out the integration mandate. Therefore he refused to order immediate integration, saying he was satisfied they were proceeding properly.

The case will be appealed to a Circuit Court of Appeals and probably from there to the Supreme Court. It will be very interesting to see what these tribunals say of Judge Atwell's decision. The segregation decision of the highest court will stand. This is certain. The question is: How much haste will be required in putting it in effect?

It is quite proper for the courts to answer this question. The unfortunate angle is that southerners who are trying to nullify the Supreme Court's decision will find further encouragement for dragging their feet. School boards should be entitled to time to bring about this drastic change with a minimum of ill-feeling and dislocation. They are not entitled to derail it.

No Negligence Here

Salem, regardless of handicaps and discouragements, has not been negligent of the fringe area problem. And right now it is more on the alert than ever.

The city council and the city planning commission have done everything legally possible to maintain an orderly fringe development, and the county planning commission has done and is doing all it can without a helpful county zoning ordinance which the voters have thrice refused to approve.

The Chamber of Commerce is alert to the situation and its president, Claude Miller, by authority of his board of directors, has appointed a committee for research and investigation into the problem. It will direct its attention to each of the local areas. And from the south Salem district, where a Salem Heights coterie recently proposed incorporation of a separate city, will come another committee.

All of these groups will work cooperatively, although the city and county official bodies will be in a standby status mainly to give assistance if requested.

And then there is the state legislative interim committee on local government which has given thorough study to the problem. It will report to the 1957 legislature and ask for some action on a state-wide basis.

Something constructive and beneficial to growing communities should result from all this effort by the time the legislature adjourns next spring.

Adlai as a California Senator?

The San Francisco Chronicle says a "powerful group" in the Democratic party is pressuring Adlai Stevenson to move to California, and not for the reasons most people go there, which are: 1. To enjoy the climate, and 2. To make a sockful of money while doing it.

No, they want Adlai to come out and locate in order to become a California senator. There is little hope for him becoming one in Illinois. He could become eligible in one year, in time to run against Knowland in 1958. You'd think a state like California could furnish candidates without having to import 'em, but these gentry seem to think not.

Anyway it's an idea. Lots of people would be only too glad to move to California in order to be a senator, even a state senator. But it's a lot easier to migrate to California than from there to the U. S. Senate chamber, as many another has discovered ere now. Nor would Californians be flattered to be told that they must go east for their senators.

And the 1952 election, in which Knowland won by nearly three and a half million majority, does not suggest that he will be easy to displace. This is probably why California Democratic kingmakers are looking eastward for a Messiah.

Nehru Takes Advantage of Our Very Short Memories

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — The refrain in Kipling's famous "Recessional" comes to mind again and again in these moments when Prime Minister Nehru of India occupies the world stage—those memorable words, "Lest we forget, lest we forget."

For, as Nehru's speeches—written in the style of a qu i v o c a l phrases and verbal bouquets—are reported throughout the nation by means of radio and television broadcasts and lengthy news dispatches, what is omitted from the story serves to emphasize how conveniently short are the memories of some visiting statesmen.

Only yesterday Nehru was refusing in the United Nations to condemn Soviet aggression in Hungary. He excuses it lamely now with the argument that he had a differently worded resolution to offer as a substitute. In the final showdown, however, India was the only non-Communist government to refuse to support the cause of freedom and justice.

Only yesterday Nehru was engaged in a diplomatic conspiracy to secure the withdrawal of United Nations troops from North Korea and to leave the U.N. in a humiliating position in the Panmunjom armistice.

Only yesterday the free world was condemning Red China as an aggressor in Korea, where 33,629 American boys were killed and more than 100,000 wounded, along with hundreds of thousands of the brave soldiers of our allies. But Nehru has already forgotten what happened in Korea. He is ready to extinguish the fires of liberty and freedom that still burn in Formosa as a symbol for all Chinese. He wants to reward the aggressor—Red China—even though no act of atonement or repentance has come as yet from the Peking government. Indeed, Red China still holds many Americans as prisoners of war notwithstanding the provisions of the armistice of 1953 that they must be given up.

But Nehru has come nevertheless to the White House this week to present some "complaints" from Chou En-lai, whose government in Peking ordered the murder of hundreds of American prisoners captured in Korea. Nehru has recognized the Red China government and is championing it in the United Nations. Yet, when asked at the press conference here on Wednesday why, even though his government recognizes the little Republic of Israel, he has not sent diplomatic representatives to that country, he said the situation was too serious now to do so in view of recent events in Egypt. Long before the Suez crisis, however, Nehru refused to give full recognition to Israel.

Nehru came here well coached. He handled his press conference and television broadcast with the mastery of a public relations expert. These techniques are studied in advance by foreign visitors of prominence because it's all a form of "brainwashing" that means getting across some effective propaganda. Thus, the usual advice given in advance is to "softsoap" Americans by extolling Jefferson and Lincoln and talking about the American revolution.

That's what Sukarno of Indonesia did on his trip here last spring. As soon as he got back home he resumed the policies of a ruthless dictatorship. Nehru and Sukarno have visited the United States after being importuned to do so by some meddling Americans and starry-eyed diplomats of the school of thought which believes a "giveaway" of American money solves everything.

What does America get out of these visits? A gesture of friendliness, to be sure, to the Asian world, and a manifestation of our policy of the open door—everybody is welcome to come and speak his views and those of his countrymen.

But there is really no common interest, geographically, commercially, or militarily, between the United States and India. Even sentimentally, relations between the United States and India are the same as those of America with many other nations in the world. There is no special position that India occupies which would warrant the prominence and attention being given here this week to her prime minister. There are far closer ties with Britain and France and the other peoples of Europe and with Latin America and the Philippines.

But, nevertheless, as long as there are billions of dollars which so many misguided Americans want to give away "without strings"—that is, without even assuring America an ally in time of war—there will be pilgrimages to this country by prominent statesmen, hat in hand.

California the 'Dream Home' Of Some 9,000,000 Americans

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)
The science beauty of the state. Reasons for choosing Florida were much the same as those for California. The one exception was the fact that some adults felt taxes would be lower in Florida.

California has shown the greatest population gains of any of the 48 states over the last 16 years. Between the 1940 Census and the 1950 Census, the population of the Golden State jumped from 6,907,387 to 10,586,223. The latest population estimate, in November of this year, showed 13,591,000 California residents—almost double that of 16 years ago.

But, nevertheless, as long as there are billions of dollars which so many misguided Americans want to give away "without strings"—that is, without even assuring America an ally in time of war—there will be pilgrimages to this country by prominent statesmen, hat in hand.

Not too far behind is Florida. About 6,000,000 adults have thought they might like to move there someday. Another 2,000,000 say their choice would be Arizona. Either because of state loyalty or because of the fact that they are perfectly happy in the state where they now live, about two Americans in every three say they have never thought about moving to another state.

Institute reporters put the following question in interviews with an accurate cross-section of adults across the country, with each geographical region represented in its correct proportion:

"Have you ever thought you might like to move to another state?"

Yes 63pc.
No 35pc.
The figures indicate that, out of an estimated 102,000,000 adults in the country today, some 35,000,000 have entertained the idea of moving someday to another state to live.

The 35 per cent who said they had thought about it were next asked:

"To which state?"

When the replies from across the country of those who said they had thought about moving to another state were added up, here is the list of the top 10 state choices in order of frequency of mention:

1. California
2. Florida
3. Arizona
4. Colorado
5. Texas
6. Washington
7. Oregon
8. Illinois
9. Ohio-New York

All who mentioned a state were then asked:

"What would be your reasons for wanting to move to that state?"

Heading the list of reasons for wanting to move to California was its climate. This was mentioned by nearly six out of every 10 of those who indicated their choice would be the Golden State.

Next in order were job opportunities in California, the fact that they would be near friends and relatives if they lived there, and

I Never Use the Main Gate



Nehru's Smart, But It Takes Him a Long Time to Learn

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (UP) — India's Prime Minister Nehru is an intellectual but, nevertheless, there are some things he has to learn the hard way and it seems to take him a long time.

His visit to the United States and his talks with President Eisenhower may have persuaded him at last that American foreign policy is neither rigid nor aggressive and that the U. S. government's intentions are good.

If that has been the effect on Nehru—and he has given some indication it may be—the results will have to show up later. Neither he nor Eisenhower has revealed what they talked about.

It may seem strange to think that Nehru would have to talk to Eisenhower to develop a better feeling toward the United States, especially after he had dealt first-hand for years with two fine American ambassadors, Chester Bowles and John Sherman Cooper, both men of good will.

But the record shows it took Nehru a long time to learn the facts of Indian life. He had led a sheltered life. Until he was 16 his wealthy father hired tutors for him. Then he was sent to Harrow and Cambridge in England. He stayed there until he was 23.

While there he became conscious of world affairs and made up his mind India should win its independence from Britain. But he was 31 before he made his first visit to an Indian village. When he saw what life was really like among his people, he had a practical and earnest reason for wanting independence and fighting for it.

Still, it was not until he was 36 and made a second visit to Europe that he realized that independence without a social, political and economic program was an invitation to chaos.

He returned from that trip a convinced Socialist. It is Nehru who, when India won independence, took the country down the road to socialism which it is following now.

It wasn't until he was about 37 that he became conscious of labor unions and saw a need for them in India's developing industry.

All that may seem pretty slow on the uptake for an intellectual. But that's the way it was. Nehru has been critical of the West for years and apparently suspicious of the United States.

But before he left here this week he said "I gathered the impression" from Eisenhower that American policy is not rigid—the way he said it seemed to indicate

It's Tragic, Men, But We Are Losing Out to the Women

Baltimore Sun
To men struggling to hold their ground at all cost in the Battle of the Sexes the Census Bureau brings alarming news. According to its usually impeccable figures females now outnumber the males in the United States by about 1,301,000.

Six years ago the female excess was only 800 thousand, while in 1940 the males were actually in majority. The bureau offers two explanations.

One is that the mortality rate is higher for men. The other is that in recent years there have been fewer male immigrants.

Two Reasons Cited
What are the reasons for the higher mortality among the men? Biologists give two.

They say that the male has a higher rate of physical activity. His basal metabolism is higher; he burns up more calories daily than does the female.

They point out also that, because of genetic reasons, the male is more prone to hereditary defects

It's Outmoded

Astorian-Budget

The United States elected a president this week, but the news was buried on the inside pages of most newspapers, ignored by most radio and television programs, and given scarcely more than a casual glance by most readers. That anachronistic institution, the electoral college, met in 48 state capitals and cast the vote which constitutionally re-elected President Eisenhower. We no doubt will continue to have the obsolete electoral college so long as it does not change the results of the popular vote. One of these years a candidate is going to get the popular majority, but an electoral minority, and then we will see the abolishment of the electoral college system by popular demand.

A Smile or Two

Telephony

Asked the difference between a mistake and a blunder, Mark Twain explained it this way: "If you walk out of a restaurant with some one's silk umbrella and leave your own cotton one, that's a mistake. But if you pick up someone's cotton umbrella and leave your own silk one, that's a blunder."

None of these comments are derogatory of Nehru; they merely represent the fact that the two men were thrown together under somewhat artificial circumstances. Mr. Eisenhower has a quick mind and can absorb a problem within a matter of a relatively few minutes. It bores the heck out of him to have a problem or proposition stated and restated.

The President and Nehru ended up on very good terms, but no shiny communique could wipe out the look of puzzlement and perhaps boredom on Nehru's face as the President displayed his beloved black Angus cattle in Gettysburg.

Ike and Nehru Talked Alone For Almost Fourteen Hours

By MERRIMAN SMITH

United Press White House Writer
WASHINGTON (UP) — Backstairs at the White House: When President Eisenhower and Indian Prime Minister Nehru spent 24 hours at Gettysburg, Pa., almost continuous conversation for more than 14 hours.

Mr. Eisenhower has a deep respect for Nehru and he played the role of a gracious host up to the hilt, even to the point of serving tea at the proper time in the afternoon.

A man close to the President, one who should know his moods rather well, said that Mr. Eisenhower's day with Nehru probably was the chief executive's "most difficult" day in the White House. This was not meant in any way as a derogative attitude toward the Indian Prime Minister, but merely represented the rigors of one man talking to another for what appeared at times to be an endless period.

A veteran's State Department official said: "I'm all for the best goodwill we can generate with India, but I've always thought that it was a mistake to put those two men together all day and into the evening."

After Nehru and the President spent most of last Monday together in Gettysburg, a friend of the Eisenhower family who must have had some sort of inside track on the results of the meeting, said: "I think this (Monday) has un-

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POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Florida's Enjoying a Boom On Top of a Boom, Hal Says

By HAL BOYLE

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Leaves from a sunburned notebook: Florida today is one of the states enjoying a boomlet on top of the general American boom. It is growing so fast they may soon have to pave the Everglades and turn them into a parking lot.

You can always tell when times are good here where every other resident seems to be in the real estate business, at least on a part-time basis. The natives quit swamping land back and forth for practice and get busy selling it to new settlers.

Actually, however, they seem to go through the tortures of the damned when they do finally part with a parcel of property they have held for any length of time. As one man put it: "You hate to let go of something when you feel that if you just hold it for another 5 or 10 years you will get maybe triple the present price."

Tourists are now streaming in at the rate of 10,000 a day, and various sources estimate that between 3,000 and 4,000 new families are settling permanently in the state each month.

This accounts for the present Florida version of the Oklahoma land rush. The phrase you hear most often is "If I only had..." It expresses someone's regret over having passed on an opportunity hampered on the door like thunder, than passed on, perhaps never to return.

This is the usual version: "I came here 20 years ago and waterland in the Florida Keys was selling for two bits an acre. If I'd only had \$5,000 then and bought up some of that acreage, I'd be worth better than a million bucks today."

Florida is full of millionaires, some retired, many still active. But for every real millionaire, it has a dozen "memory millionaires," the men who mourn "if I only had..." Many of them court opportunity now by buying a \$2 ticket on the daily double at the racetracks where, if they'd been right smart 20 years ago, they'd now be running their own horses.

Northerners who have the idea of finding peace and plenty in buying a small Florida fruit or vegetable farm were warned in a recent newspaper editorial here

that the hazards are high in such small-scale ventures. If a man seeks independence on five acres here, the best crop he can plant for a quick profit seems to be a housing project or some apartment houses.

Salem 16 Yrs. Ago CJ-1-18 ed. Salem 16 Yrs. Ago
By BEN MAXWELL
Dec. 21, 1940
E. F. Millard, oldest employe at the Land & Bush bank in respect to service; had retired after serving since Dec. 27, 1902. Fellow employes had presented Millard with a gold wrist watch. Said he in return, "during 38 years of service this is the first time in my recollection that employes have joined together as a unit to give such a present outside of collections for someone getting married or for flowers."

A request to conduct dog racing at the 1941 state fair had been rejected by the state board of agriculture. The board felt that to conduct both afternoon and night racing would take the fair out of the agricultural class.

On this first day of winter 16 years ago spring-like weather prevailed all over Oregon. Rain had fallen in every section of the state and nowhere did the mercury dip below freezing.

Two men and two women were dead and a man, woman and child were in hospitals seriously injured as a consequence of a collision near Salem between a car and an ambulance returning from a crash near Hazel Green.

Hannah Martin, city recorder elect, had taken the oath of office and announced that Miss Catherine Zorn would be her secretary. Alfred Mundt would remain as deputy recorder.

Relative to "The Farm Headache" The Capital Journal had editorialized: "The income certificate plan is too complicated for farmers and newspaper men to understand. Only Harvard graduates and New Dealers, who needed walked a plow, can figure it out."

Salem Catches Up Albany Democrat-Herald
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