

# Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

BERNARD MAINWARING (1897-1957)  
Editor and Publisher, 1953-1957

E. A. BROWN, Publisher  
GLENN CUSHMAN, Managing Editor  
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 280 North Church St. Phone EM-46811

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, \$6.50; One Year, \$12.00. By mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.50; Six Months, \$8.00; One Year, \$13.00.

## Communists Facing Crisis

The February issue of Fortune contains a special section entitled "Communist Crisis" which contains an analysis of the developing economic crisis in Soviet Russia, brought about by overwhelming ambition to overtake and surpass the West. Never in modern history, Fortune states, has a big economy vouchsafed so few crumbs to so many consumers. The forced and unnatural growth has reached a cracking point.

Excessive emphasis on heavy industry and a huge military establishment, Fortune reports, retarded investment in agriculture and its productivity. Low productivity has retarded the movement of manpower from farm to factory and insufficient manpower and lack of incentive have retarded industrial productivity.

"Popular resentment," it is stated, "is actually beginning to affect production, and the Kremlin must now make real concessions to consumers. But if the Kremlin makes such concessions, it cannot keep pace with, much less surpass, the military and economic progress of the United States."

In what the editors describe as one of the "most colossal ironies of all history," Stalin converted his country into what is, in the worst (Marxian) sense, "one of the most capitalistic states of all time."

"Under the capitalism of the U.S.S.R., 'primitive accumulation of capital' has been pursued by dedicated, single-minded tyrants who made the caricatures of U. S. capitalists in the New Masses look like benign socialists."

"In the name of the people, the Kremlin has denied almost everything to its people." But now, the magazine adds, cruel exploitation of the worker, command economy and terror are beginning to tell within Russia, and have backfired on the Soviets in the form of an economic crisis. It adds:

"The Kremlin, of course, can make a disarmament deal with the U. S., or subject and harness the economy of western Europe. But barring these, it is confronted with only two clear choices: it must either stick with its heavy industry policy, or it must relax that policy far beyond anything yet suggested either by Malenkov or anybody else in the Communist Party's Central Committee. The former course would probably end in violent revolution and the destruction of the dictatorship; while the latter would end the myth of the necessity of absolutism, and pave the way for the destruction of the Communist Party."

Although the crisis could degenerate into World War III, Fortune says, it seems more likely to degenerate into a "twilight period of stop-gap measures, ad hoc policy changes, accompanied even by coup d'etat and uprisings."—G. P.

## U. S. Haven for Refugees

As a result of the Hungarian revolt tragedy, President Eisenhower has asked Congress for new immigration legislation that would grant a haven in the United States each year to 57,000 refugees who "fled from Communist persecution and tyranny." Also requested was liberalization of the Carren-Walter immigration act, basic immigration law of the nation.

Commenting on the fact that thousands of men, women and children have fled Hungary to seek asylum abroad, the President said: "Our position of world leadership demands that, in partnership with other nations of the Free World, we be in a position to grant that asylum."

Mr. Eisenhower asked for legislation to give permanent residence in this country to upwards of 15,000 Hungarian refugees now here on partial status—subject to congressional veto in individual cases and for revision of the McCarran-Walter basic immigration act to admit 65,000 more immigrants yearly than the 154,857, raising ceiling to 219,000.

Redistribution of unusual immigration quotas from some countries to others was asked to permit additional immigration from Greece, Italy and other Southern European countries.

In appealing for an open door sanctuary to refugees from Communism, the President included not only those from Hungary but of "any other like emergency which may hereafter face the Free World."

Some Hungarian refugees now in the United States have been granted permanent immigration visas under the refugee relief act which expired last Dec. 31. But thousands of others have been brought here on a parole basis, and their status in this country will not be assured until Congress acts.

The President would restore the old welcome of Emma Lazarus' sonnet on the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor to the refugees on their way to liberty:

"... Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."—G. P.

## Highway Commission Report

A lot of hard work has gone into the compiling, editing and publication of the biennial report of the state highway commission for 1955 and 1956. The result is an interesting book of 276 pages.

The report was prepared, of course, for the Governor and the legislature, but it is full of valuable matter for anyone interested in the Oregon highway system.

Content of the report includes much about the present and future plans and activities of the department, many tables of simple prepared statistics, over 50 pictures of Oregon highways and scenic spots, one of Salem centering about the Capitol area, and an excellent map of the highway system of the state.

Several pages are given to county highway and bridge construction projects that have been completed during the two years under the supervision of the state commission on county roads lying outside the primary and secondary state highway systems.

Oregon's participation in the 13-year nationwide highway improvement program is described in the text and in a statistical table. This is important to all Oregon citizens, because in the nation's \$50 billion program Oregon's share is estimated at \$650 million with \$500 million to be provided by the federal government and \$150 million by the state.

Among subjects reported on are development of state parks, accident reduction, traffic increase and tourist travel information, and so many others that the report is worth having at hand for ready reference.

## An Addition to the Family

Newspaper editors are in pretty firm agreement that the most overplayed news story of last year was the Grace Kelly wedding. Nevertheless, the hubbub continued throughout 1956 with the world getting almost daily accounts of Mrs. Rainier's condition, discussions about the prospective child's dual citizenship and the like. Now that she's here, the little girl will almost certainly become the most highly publicized baby in the world.

The Capital Journal doesn't want to seem envious about this. We think it's fine that Grace and her man have a family. We hope they continue to increase it. But darned if we're willing to believe the newcomer is any prettier or more charming or more important to the course of the world than a little girl who arrived at our neighbor's house week before last.

## NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

### Public Power Empire Dream Becomes Bonanza for Trusts

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, February 1—The original New Dealers' grandiose dream of a public power empire to benefit suffering consumers has finally slipped into a bonanza for a few private corporations and the hated "power trust" which Franklin D. Roosevelt sought to drive out of business.

In the great Northwest, as well as along the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers in New York and the construction of huge dams and transmission networks had not brought the blessings and benefits forecast by apostles of cheap power in the prewar thirties.

It has not, for instance, lowered consumers' costs appreciably. It has not attracted industries of the kind that need or employ large working forces, for most of them are pushbutton operations. It has not served as a "yardstick" to force down electric light and service bills to the general public.

Curious Twisting of Hopes Where private industry and utilities have not enjoyed most of the benefits from plants built with the taxpayers' money, including contributors residing far from their locations, they have cut the costs of conventional fuels—coal and oil—so that they can compete with firms using government power.

Such a public power enthusiast as Senator Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon recently complained to the Senate about this strange twisting of his high hopes. Despite the vast public power ex-

penditures in the Northwest, he said, the labor force in that area has increased by an average of only 1.1 per cent in the last five years, whereas the nationwide average is 2 per cent.

The aluminum and allied industries buying most of the power need a minimum of personnel for their operations. It is estimated that they have not added more than 20,000 to the area's working total. The great increase has been in the aircraft factories.

Industries Pass Northwest Several great industries have passed up the Northwest to build along the Ohio River, where they will rely on coal for fuel instead of hydroelectricity. They will also have the advantage of proximity and cheaper freight rates to the vast Eastern and Middle West markets.

The utilities themselves worked to offset the claims of public power advocates. They have increased the efficiency of steam generation from 25 to 35 per cent in the last decade. John L. Lewis, no friend of "big government" since his experiences with F.D.R. and Harry S. Truman, has preached the mechanization of coal-mining so as to reduce the cost of that source of fuel.

As a result, a U. S. Department of Labor expert recently concluded that public power in the Northwest has "run its course as a really dynamic force in the development of this region."

## They Say Today

Quotes From The News (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's wife denouncing President Eisenhower for criticizing her husband's remarks about the National Guard.

"I think the President should have stood back of Mr. Wilson instead of spending his time commenting on how wonderful Foster Dulles has been."

OTTAWA—British Defense Minister Duncan Sandys announcing he would expect nuclear warfare to be used in any future major war.

"I would think it not conceivable that a large section of humanity would allow itself to be defeated and subjugated without using everything they have in the cupboard."

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Copilot Archie Twitchell telling the control tower of the Douglas Aircraft Company that the DC7B transport plane he and other crewmen were testing had collided with a jet plane and was going to crash.

"Midair collision. Midair collision. Ten how (referring to aircraft identification). We're going uncontrollable. Uncontrollable. Say goodbye to everybody."

Governor Harriman's Power Authority appointees have approved this arrangement. But it has drawn fire from some labor unions, agricultural organizations and New York Democrats in Capitol Hill. They regard it as a repudiation of Roosevelt on an issue closest to his heart.

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

## PUBLIC OPINION NEWS

### 79 Per Cent Approve of Ike; Popularity at All Time High

PRINCETON, N. J.—President Eisenhower's personal popularity is again at an all-time high point. Seventy-nine per cent of the voters questioned in the Institute survey told interviewers they approve of the way Mr. Eisenhower is handling his duties as Chief Executive.

This equals the previous high point registered in August, 1955, following the President's return from the Summit Meeting at Geneva.

Interviewing in the latest survey was completed just before the second-term inaugural ceremonies.

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Eisenhower is handling his job as President?"

Eisenhower Popularity (January, 1957)

Approve	79%
Disapprove	7%
No opinion	14%
With this overwhelming vote of confidence, the President ended his first term more popular than he was at its beginning. After his first month in office, the institute found 68 per cent of voters approving of the way President Eisenhower had handled his job, as follows:	
Eisenhower Popularity (February, 1953)	
Approve	68%
Disapprove	7%
No opinion	25%

One of the interesting facts brought out in today's survey is President Eisenhower's popularity among rank-and-file members of the opposition party. Two out of every three Democrats questioned voiced their approval of the President's conduct of his duties, as the following table shows:

Rep. Dem. Ind.	
Approve	95 66 77
Disapprove	2 20 10
No opinion	3 14 13

During the four-year period, the Eisenhower popularity curve has been remarkable because of the absence of any wide fluctuations. From the high point of 79 per cent to the low point of 57 per cent, which occurred in November, 1954, there is a range of only 22 percentage points.

President Eisenhower's average popularity rating during his first term in office was 70 per cent.

Here are the highlights of the Eisenhower popularity trend during his first term:

Feb. 1953	68	7	25
April	74	8	18
July	71	15	14
(Korean cease fire)			
Sept.	75	14	11
Oct.	65	20	15
Dec.	60	25	15
(UN Atom. Speech)			
Jan. 1954	62	22	10
Feb.	71	19	10
March	68	19	13
(McCarthy Hearings)			
May	64	22	14
June	61	23	16
(Indochina truce, July)			
Aug.	70	21	9
Oct.	64	22	14
Nov.	57	23	20
(Congressional elections)			
Dec.	63	22	14
Jan. 1955	69	21	10
(Eisenhower crisis)			
March	71	16	13
June	69	16	15
(Summit Meeting, July)			
Aug.	77	13	8
Sept.	73	14	13
(Heart Attack)			
Dec.	75	13	12
Feb. 1956	77	13	10
(2nd Term decision)			
March	76	14	10
May	71	18	11
(Heitits operation, June)			
July	69	21	10
Aug.	67	20	13
(Party conventions)			
Dec.	75	15	10
Jan. 1957	79	11	10

By way of comparison, President Truman started his first term with a higher vote of approval than did President Eisenhower. In July, 1945, three months after taking over the reins of government, Mr. Truman received a vote of confidence from 87 per cent of the nation's voters.

Fifteen months later, in October, 1946, Mr. Truman's popularity had dropped to 32 per cent approval and the GOP won the Congressional elections in November.

The Truman popularity curve then started upward, climbing to 80 per cent in March, 1947, following his proposals for aid to Greece and Turkey.

A year later, in April, 1948, following his civil rights proposals, Mr. Truman's popularity dropped to 38 per cent.

As his first term came to a close in January, 1949, Mr. Truman's popularity stood at 69 per cent following his November victory over Governor Dewey.

## The Red Doctrine



## Dulles Actually Saved World From Disaster in Mid-East

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—Some day they ought to erect a monument in London to John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State—the man who in 1956 saved England from economic collapse. In fact, he saved the economy of Western Europe, too.

Just now the tide of opinion runs the other way—the British think Mr. Dulles has been unfriendly to all. As one of them put it, no general starts a military movement without making sure his supply line is secure. Didn't the British realize that, once they used military force, the pipelines in the Middle East would be blown up at once and the canal blocked?

Nobody here on the inside understands why such an expedition was ever authorized by the British cabinet. But when it came, the duty of the United States was to save Britain and France from an economic disaster. Had America sided with its Western allies at the time, the last oil pipeline in Syria would have been blown up. Then Western Europe would, indeed, have been in a terrible plight. A whole economy would have collapsed because there was not enough oil immediately available at that time from any other source to keep the economy of Western Europe going. Factories, homes and military establishments are all vitally dependent on oil nowadays.

What did America, under the leadership of Mr. Dulles, do? The first and most pressing consideration was to do everything possible to prevent the blowing up of the last big pipeline in the Middle East. Accordingly, the United States promptly took the position before the United Nations that a cease-fire must be instituted and all troops withdrawn from Egyptian territory. This move caused resentment in Britain and France and led to an expression of the narrow view that the United States was "voicing Soviet Russia."

But the move did save Western Europe. It gained time—the most precious factor in diplomacy, especially in a crisis that could easily have led to the intervention of the Soviets and a world war. Fortunately, during his illness, Mr. Dulles had at his side the able under secretary, Herbert Hoover, Jr., who is intimately familiar with the Middle East.

Couldn't Carry Through The British-French military resources were not big enough to carry through the Suez expedition. As it was, the action even for a few days was so expensive that it nearly destroyed the standing of the British pound in international exchange. Officials here are asking the question: How could the British have carried on financially through a prolonged occupation of Suez, with long-drawn-out guerrilla fighting, too? Maybe they counted on American help, for certainly only with American help could the expedition have been a success. Why Britain went ahead anyhow after America plainly said it would not be a party to the use of military force to threaten a dictator is still inexplicable here.

But while the outcome has left in its wake some bad feeling in London and Paris, the fact is that the diplomacy of John Foster Dulles saved England and the economy of Western Europe. Instead of there being a "disaster in the Middle East," for which the Democratic partisans here recklessly say America was responsible, it was Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles who saved the world from disaster.

Those American boys who now aren't being drafted would today be in uniform. American business would be on a war basis, and gas rationing would have been imposed here in November by the forbearance and skill of the Secretary of State. Some day in Britain, when they get all the truth, they will realize that in the last three months of 1956 John Foster Dulles saved them and the free world from an economic disaster of frightful magnitude.

Wouldn't Give Consent The use of force itself, however, had been discussed previously with the American government. Failure to "consult" the United States on the ultimatum was due

## Salem 20 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL  
Capital Journal Writer

Feb. 1, 1937

Capital Journal on this day 20 years ago carried a story and pictures about a sneaker snow storm that had mantled Salem with a white blanket 27 inches deep. Snow had started falling at 5:45 o'clock Sunday morning. Before it was over hundreds of cars were stalled on city streets, schools were closed, downtown marquee had fallen and a greenhouse on Market street, a tabernacle on Ferry street and a cattle barn at the (air)grounds had collapsed under a snow exceeding that of 1919 in both weight and depth.

Snow shovels on this day were at a premium in Salem. Stores had exhausted their stock and a supply had been ordered from Portland. Nearly everyone living in Salem had some snow to shovel.

Snowfall at Dallas had measured 32 inches. On this day 20 years ago 20 cars were stalled on the highway between Dallas and Rickreall and the stage was forced to stop at Rickreall where passengers found lodging for the night.

A faulty heating plant in Salem armory, temporary house of representative chamber, (replacing the Capitol building burned in 1935) had halted plans for the first Saturday legislative session. The installation had adjourned to permit installation of a new boiler.

A city council committee, named to confer with the courthouse committee on the possibility of a joint city-county building, had found the county committee unsympathetic toward the plan.

Fire Chief "Buck" Hutton had warned Salem householders to be careful about their fires. Streets deep with snow had made his equipment virtually useless. A call from the courthouse had resulted in the big hook and ladder truck getting stalled at the fire station entrance. An hour was required for the fire boys to get the rig back into the station.

## It's Only Fair

Eugene Register Guard

Well, here we go. The road is greased for the Legislature to pass a bill which would be the first step in a bonus for Oregon veterans of the Korean war. After the Legislature passes the measure—as it probably will—the people of the state will vote on it a year from November. They'll probably pass it, too.

The maximum payment to any Korean veteran would be \$600, the same amount paid as a maximum to World War II veterans. The bonus laded out after the 1950 election provided gravy for the Korean vets' older brothers. However, even if all Korean veterans received the maximum—and they wouldn't—the state's bill would be only \$12,500,000. Compare that with the \$52 million cost to square things up with the World War II boys. Money, by the way, would come from additional property tax.

We don't like it. Not a bit, we don't. We're World War II vets ourselves, and in 1950 we didn't like the idea of that bonus. We voted against it. But when the state came around with its check, we took it.

Thus we are in no position to grab about the Korean grab. Let 'em have it. It's only fair, in light of the raid by the troops of Eisenhower and Bradley and Nimitz. But we disapprove on the grounds of public policy.

## A Smile or Two

A motorist was in an accident and on filing out the required form for the Registry of Motor Vehicles, he wrote that the accident was unavoidable.

"The woman in front of me signaled for a left turn and made a left turn," he wrote.

—Boston Globe.

## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### King Saud Comes to Dinner In Saul Pett's Crazy Dream

By SAUL PETT  
For Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—I had a crazy dream last night. Real crazy. I was sitting in the living room when the door chimed. My wife said, "if it's that Britanna salesman again, you handle it."

I opened the door and there he was in person, tall, bearded, smiling, imposing in his long robes—King Saud of Saudi Arabia. He was, of course, surrounded by his 70 fellow travelers, including the guards with gold sabers and tommy guns. They filled up the walk and two-thirds of the dead crab grass. Except for the robes, it looked like the mortgage company taking possession with a direct frontal assault.

See Average Home An interpreter explained that the King thought it might be informative if he could drop in, unannounced, at an average American home. See how Americans live, that kind of thing. I said come in and they did, most of them.

Eight guards remained out front standing guard on the dead crab grass. Eight others slipped around the back to ease the yard. The others filed into the living room and it quickly filled up like a crowded, elbow to elbow cocktail party in costume. Saber sheaths clanked against furniture. We lost two small waxes.

Your Only Wife? I introduced by family. My wife looked faint. The two girls gawked. The younger one, a ham who has learned all about Moslem etiquette from "Rumor of the Jungle" on TV, made a broken-legged curtsy and murmured ecstatically, "Sahib." Her sister kicked her.

"This is your only wife?" the King asked politely through his interpreter. "The one and only," I laughed. "But surely there are other—other women who..."

"Oh, no, no, no, no, no, no," I hiccupped. The King's cars suddenly perked up. "You keep animals in your home," he asked.

I explained that the sound he heard came from the kids' record player upstairs. I decided not to explain about Elvis Presley. "Drink, gentlemen?" I asked, rubbing my palms together in my best suburban host manner. King Didn't Drink.

"We have Scotch and..." It was my wife who kicked me in the side. She remembered, from the papers, that the King didn't drink. There was an awkward pause and to fill it, I invited the visitors to dinner. The King said he would be delighted. Getting up off the floor, my wife made some choking noises, excused us, and dragged me into the kitchen.

"Listen, Mr. Dulles," she hissed, "you gone crazy?" I suggested she dash out to the delicatessen and lay off the hot pastrami. Just then an aide came in and explained that only the King would be dining with us. My wife said, in that case, fine, he could share our tunafish casserole.

Two official lasters came in and tried the casserole. One paled under his robes, the other shuddered. Some mumbled Arabic passed excitedly between them. Shortly after the King and his wife left. Something was said about having to get back to the Arabian embassy.

"Well," my wife snapped. "I hope you don't lose those air bases," I said.

## Eisenhower Shows Signs He's Tougher, More Critical in '57

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower is changing? He shows signs of getting tougher, of more willingness to criticize. If so, he can expect to be repaid in kind and his second term will be rougher than his first.

A soft world turneth away wrath was the policy of his first four years. It worked pretty well. But at a news conference this week he was unusually blunt twice within a few minutes: first about Secretary of Defense Wilson; second about critics of his foreign policy.

He said stinging Wilson made an "unwise" statement in suggesting the National Guard had been a refuge for draft dodgers. This was the sharpest rebuke he had ever handed a member of his Cabinet.

Mrs. Didn't Like If he wondered how this approach would work, he soon found out. Mrs. Wilson told reporters Eisenhower's statement was uncalled for, and a pat on the back might have been more in order. This was the first time the wife of a member of his Cabinet had hit at him.

Dulles 'as been a kind of 'hipping boy for Eisenhower. Critics of the administration's foreign policy have, for some reason, been reluctant to go after Eisenhower. They beat on Dulles instead, and recently Dulles has been under the most severe criticism of his life, particularly from Senate Democrats.

At his news conference Eisenhower took full responsibility for all that Dulles has done. Then, having pat Dulles' critics on the nose that they have been criticizing Eisenhower all the time, the President blasted his critics:

No Proposals "... These critics... don't bring out any particular project. They just talk about great blundering and lack of leadership. I'm blushing out at them."

The Democrats have been very considerate of Eisenhower. He has now given them less reason to be blushing out at them.

Sen. Knowland of California, Republican leader in the Senate, congratulated Mansfield last April 18 when the Montanan, in one of many long reviews of administration foreign policy, said:

"We have failed, up to now, to come up with the right policy. I do not have the answer, but I hope that with our collective thinking we may get the administration some suggestions which will help them, in the interest of peace in that area of the world (the Middle East)."

Knowland said of Mansfield: "The senator approaches the problems of foreign policy with fairness, and he has made a very fine contribution to our foreign policy."

Was Fulbright "constructive" when he tried to nail Dulles down on whether he thought the Middle East was going to erupt or was getting calmer? Fulbright probably feels he was.

He said in the Senate last April: "I think the purpose of discussion... is at least to give voice to our views."

The Democrats have been very considerate of Eisenhower. He has now given them less reason to be blushing out at them.

**Here's the Record of Our Service to Health**

... and the record of advances made by medical science to keep us in best of health.

**CAPITAL DRUG STORE**

• 405 State St.  
• 617 Chemeketa  
WE GIVE 20% GREEN STAMPS