

Capital Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER—ESTABLISHED IN 1888
Bernard Mainwaring (1897-1957) Editor and Publisher 1953-1957
E. A. Brown, Publisher Glenn Cushman, Managing Editor
George Putnam, Editor Emeritus

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By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00. By Mail in Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Year, \$9.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00.

The Only Choice

Choice by the state military department of a location on the State Fairgrounds for Salem's new Armory should, under the circumstances, meet general approval.

If the building is to be used for civic as well as military purposes, which it will be, a location near the city center is preferable, but such a location isn't to be had. The military department, and the Metropolitan Planning Division of the Chamber of Commerce have explored all possible locations, including public parks, and found them unavailable. City, county or state must furnish the location. The federal government does not do it.

The location of the present outmoded Armory isn't suitable for several reasons. While the property is state-owned the premises are not large enough for the Armory needed, nor would car parking space be possible. And the old building would have to be razed while the new one was being built, which would mean that Salem units of the National Guard would be without quarters for several months.

Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, adjutant general of Oregon, who has approved the fairgrounds location, says it is ideal for military purposes. For civic uses, while he would prefer a spot in the downtown district, he believes the fairgrounds location can be made a great asset for Salem and that it should have a seating capacity of 5000 for public gatherings. Car parking will be no problem.

If the fairgrounds location is approved by the Legislature the building will be an asset to the state in addition to its military service for it can be used as an exhibit building during fair week.

Fortunately congressional money for armories is already available. For armories exclusively for military service the government puts up 75 per cent of the cost, the state 25 per cent. If used also for civic purposes the federal grant would probably be less but would still be generous.

In working toward a much-needed new armory for Salem much credit is due the Metropolitan Planning Division of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been working at it quietly and cooperatively with the military department, for about two years.

The old Armory, now no longer adequate, has an honored place in Salem history. It was built in the early 1890s and for nearly 50 years has been an active spot. There assembled Salem National Guardsmen when they were called to the Mexican border in 1916, and when they were mobilized for World Wars I and II. It was the home of the draft board for a time.

It has been the scene of hundreds of sports events, fairs and shows and lectures. Madame Nordica sang there and William Howard Taft spoke between the presidency and the chief justiceship. Billy Sunday and Upton Sinclair spoke from its rostrum. Frederick Warde lectured on "Fifty Years of Make-believe," and predicted that a time would come when people at the fireside would turn a dial and bring the theater into their own homes.

And after the old State House burned in 1935 the Armory was the meeting place of the 1937 Legislature.

Kremlin Rules U. S. Reds

Some 290 self-elected delegates, remnants of the U.S. Communist party that recently met in New York City, its membership down to about 8,500, adopted a resolution stating the Communist party in America will "interpret and apply" Marxism for themselves.

There were some present who had apparently been revolted by the exposure of Stalinism at the Supreme Soviet congress a year ago, and this resolution was taken to mean that the party in the United States was going to play a Tito role of interpreting a Red line of their own, instead of blindly following the Kremlin's.

Among the announced purposes of the four-day closed session was to select a new national committee and reunite the three-way split party ranks following the attack on Stalin and his restoration and the Hungarian massacre.

However, there will evidently be no break between the American Red party and the Kremlin. The former Soviet secret police intelligence chief, Alexander Orlov, testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee last week stated there will be no break.

Orlov stated that the American party's "declaration of independence" was only a maneuver carried out on Moscow's explicit orders. "All their resolutions," he said, "had been approved in the Kremlin beforehand. And they are so disciplined that they carry out to the minutest detail the performance to show they are not disciplined." Presumably the same tactics for reuniting the Communists in France, Italy and other countries are utilized to keep party solidarity.

Orlov further testified that there were 18 Soviet spy rings operating in the United States of which only two were exposed by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley. Red espionage has been driven underground and it apparently continues and must be watched.

To get the new program underway, party headquarters will be returned to Chicago from Manhattan. It migrated from Chicago in 1928 and goes back to be in the heart of the farm belt.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union is seeking to re-establish central direction of the International Communist movement—a new combination—but getting a cold reception.—G. P.

Save These Names

The Legislature's House highway committee has introduced a bill to erase Baldock and Banfield as the names of two Oregon highways and substitute for them names having geographical or historical significance. The former of course is Baldock Freeway from Salem to Portland, which the bill would

call Willamette Freeway. For Banfield would be substituted Columbia.

There is nothing practical or necessary about the bill and it would serve no good purpose. Both highways mentioned were named to recognize great service to the state by the two men, the late T. H. Banfield as chairman of the State Highway Commission for many years, and R. H. Baldock for over 40 years service with the highway department, most of it as chief highway engineer, where he won national recognition. Both served the state during the era of its greatest highway development.

The Astorian-Budget, criticizing the bill, rebukes Clatsop County's own Rep. W. H. Holmstrom, who is a member of the highway committee.

"Clatsop's legislative delegate starting something that may go further?" inquires the Astorian-Budget. "If this idea of historically or geographically significant place names is carried to its logical conclusion it could create a revolution in nomenclature."

It mentions that Rep. Holmstrom's home town of Gearhart was named for a man, and Astoria as well, and satirically suggests that perhaps Oswald West State Park, named for the former governor "who preserved the beaches for the people of the state," ought to be changed to something else.

The Astorian-Budget might have added the cities of Pendleton, Eugene, Baker, Grants Pass and several Oregon counties to the list, all named for men who had something to do with history, either nationally or regionally. Names so used do have historic meaning.

As for Baldock and Banfield, what period of Oregon's history is more important or even more glamorous than its era of highway building? Both names are historically significant. They define a historic period, which the names Willamette and Columbia do not.

RAY TUCKER

Liberals Seeking Oil Bath for Ike

WASHINGTON—A few liberal Democrats on Capitol Hill are seeking to smear the Eisenhower Administration with political oil in the current controversy over the new Middle East Doctrine. Combined with the emotional and acrimonious Israel problem, they believe that an overseas Teapot Dome "scandal" would win future elections.

Headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, the Democrats' trust-buster, they charge that Ike and Secretary Dulles are trying to protect the investments and profits of a few American petroleum firms with concessions in the Arabian area.

Indeed O'Mahoney maintains that oil influences and dominates our foreign policy. Others ask whether, under the Middle East program, American forces and money will be spent to save Standard Oil and associated interests.

Importance of Middle East Oil
The answer would be a flat "Yes" if official spokesmen dared to discuss the matter frankly. They would also add that Middle East oil is essential to the survival of the western world, and to eventual destruction of Moscow's dream of Communist supremacy.

Furthermore, every administration in the last 50 years, Democratic and Republican, has based its Middle East policies on recognition of the vital importance of this supply.

The late James V. Forrestal, Roosevelt-Truman Secretary of the Navy, said that the United States could not win another global conflict, if Russia should ever be able to shut off this source of fuel for the fleet, the Air Force and industry. Our European NATO Allies depend upon the Middle East for 75 percent of their annual consumption, and the percentage increases every 12 months.

Franco-British Repercussions
If Britain and France had to rely on oil from the Western Hemisphere in peace or war time, American automobiles would be the principal victims, together with the homes and factories which use this form of fuel.

Oil and gasoline would have to be rationed more drastically than in World War II. In fact, experts predict that two-cylinder cars would be the most powerful that this country could afford to make. Today's long and luxurious automobiles would be uneconomical. Until atomic energy is developed for commercial use, our major industries would suffer seriously. The American way of life as we know it would disappear.

Wilson Inspired Oil Development
Ironically from the O'Mahoney standpoint, it was the Wilson Administration which first inspired overseas oil development. When the victorious Allies agreed to give France the German concessions in the Middle East in 1920, Bainbridge Colby, then Secretary of State, protested vigorously and successfully. He insisted on an "open door" policy under which American interests would get their share.

Not until 1922 was Charles Evans Hughes, Harding's Secretary of State, able to "persuade" the British to offer half of their holdings to American firms. Even then, it took six years of negotiations for final division of the petroleum concessions. Ten U.S. companies dropped out because of the cost and risk.

President Truman and Secretary Acheson pursued the same policy. When Mossadegh nationalized British oil in Iran, Washington supported the London boycott of the confiscated product. They ordered American tankers not to haul Iranian oil to market, and Mossadegh's regime was starved out of existence.

JAMES MARLOW

Pullout of Israel May Be Victory

WASHINGTON—Any announcement by Israel today that she will pull out of Egyptian territory may turn out to be a victory for Israel and a setback for the United States in its dealings with the Arabs.

Israel had refused demands by the United Nations to get out of the Gaza areas, both claimed by Egypt, unless guaranteed Egypt couldn't use either to harass her.

When the news broke that Israel was ready to announce her withdrawal, there still had been no public promises of guarantees by either this country or the U.N. Why then would Israel pull back?

Possibly because the United States, and other nations friendly to Israel, had given the latter pretty solid promises that U.N. troops would move into the Gaza and Aqaba areas to prevent Egyptian attack or blockade.

If true, this would not sit well with the Arabs, who had demanded the U.N. use sanctions to force Israel out of Egypt, without guarantees.

Pressure Was Applied
For weeks the United States—while talking up President Eisenhower's Mideast program for winning over the Arabs—had tried to pressure Israel into pulling back her troops.

This pressure was applied both by President Eisenhower in a nationwide radio-TV talk Feb. 20 and by Secretary of State Dulles in public statements. The Israelis nevertheless held out for guarantees.

And the administration, because of the reaction among friends of Israel at home and abroad, said less about pressure. Dulles talked intensely and almost incessantly with Israeli representatives.

The United States was on a kind of hook; if it didn't go along with the Arabs who wanted sanctions against Israel, it was in danger of alienating them just when Eisenhower was making his friendly gesture towards them.

Would Anger Israel, Friends
But if it went along with sanctions—and as time passed it seemed less likely to—would it anger friends of Israel, both here in America and among American allies overseas?

Dulles brushed up with his diplomatic talks with the Israelis behind closed doors. For days there was a kind of off-again-on-again air about the talks. But they seemed to be getting nowhere until Wednesday night.

Any attempt by this country and other friends of Israel to have U.N. troops protect Israel seems certain to provoke opposition from the Arabs, particularly Egypt.

But if Israel, through its powerful friends, is able to get what it wants—protection from Egypt—even without publicly stated guarantees, it will be a victory for Israel all the same.

This whole story, very fuzzy around Washington last night, needs a lot of explaining. It will probably unfold in the U.N.

Stressed United Nations
Eisenhower and Dulles both have stressed reliance on the U.N. to settle international disputes. Yet the U.N. itself was forced into a back seat by the United States in its dealings with Israel.

The U.N. practically had to suspend operations and sit back immobilized while Dulles, here in Washington, tried to find a solution.

This is one more example of what seems to be a growing tendency among U.N. members to settle their disputes in huddles outside the U.N. Assembly chamber, which thus becomes merely a place where they announce the agreements they have made.

BEN MAXWELL

History in The Making

March 1, 1954
Snow had fallen in Salem on this day six years ago. (Before the month ended total snowfall attained a record of 18.9 inches.)

Paul W. Miller had retired after 42 years of service with Salem postoffice. He had been assistant postmaster since 1937.

Lawrence T. Cherry, senior BEN MAXWELL scholar at Willamette university in physics and mathematics with an "A" record in both, had been awarded a Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation assistantship in departmental physics.

A Stoyton man arrested in Salem for being drunk had explained to police that his new cowboy boots caused him a stagger.

W. W. Rosebraugh, chairman of the city planning commission, had addressed the Salem Optimists on the subject of planning and zoning.

School Problem



DAVID LAWRENCE

Clinton Desegregation Troubles Point Up Wrong Federal Usurpation of State Powers

WASHINGTON—It is a matter of news importance when the American Civil Liberties Union, known for its persistent defense of "liberal" causes, criticizes a federal court injunction in a "desegregation" case.

After the Supreme Court of the United States issued its order throwing out state laws D. LAWRENCE that permitted segregation, the school authorities of Clinton, Tenn. interpreted this to mean they had to bring about a forced association of the races and they complied with the court's order. But various people in the town spoke in criticism and some of them allegedly attempted to interfere with the school board's operation. A riot took place near the school grounds, which should have been handled by local police under state laws. But the federal judge issued

an injunction of such broad scope that the Department of Justice arrested 16 citizens and made them defendants on the ground that they had engaged in a conspiracy to violate the injunction. Some of them had merely criticized the injunction and the court decision. Others happened to witness the disturbance. One of them merely offered bail for a defendant and was promptly arrested as a co-conspirator.

Should Not Be Prohibited
"More advocacy, in the Clinton case," says the American Civil Liberties Union statement, "urging the ignoring of the law or judicial orders, should not be prohibited. As we said at the beginning of this statement, the ACLU supports the Supreme Court decision and urges all citizens to obey it. But if some citizens choose to oppose the decision by peaceful means, through speech, they have the constitutional right to do so. Mere picketing to express a point of view, in the absence of intimidation, should not be enjoined. So

we believe the blanket prohibition against picketing of the Clinton High School is invalid. Without direct incitement to definite acts of individual or joint obstructiveness or interference, coupled with a clear and present danger that these acts will take place immediately, the injunction is too broad and interferes with free speech.

"However, the prohibition in the injunction as to overt acts of 'hindering' or 'obstructing' the integration order is different. Such overt acts cannot claim the protection of free speech. Whether or not such acts have occurred is a matter of proof to be determined at the contempt hearing."

This is Different
"However, the prohibition in the injunction as to overt acts of 'hindering' or 'obstructing' the integration order is different. Such overt acts cannot claim the protection of free speech. Whether or not such acts have occurred is a matter of proof to be determined at the contempt hearing."

This correspondent a few weeks ago called attention to this very defect in the court's injunction and also to the unlawful usurpation by a federal court of a duty and task that should be performed by local police agencies and state law.

There is no evidence that the persons arrested exercised any influence whatsoever on the school board or attempted to interfere with its operations in bringing about a forced association of pupils. All that the citizens did was to criticize the injunction and the Supreme Court decision. When an altercation occurred some distance from the school building, it was certainly a usurpation of authority for a federal court to attempt to apply an injunction to every citizen in the school district, as to what he might say in his own home to his friends in criticism of forced association in the schools.

Now Regrets Arrests Made
There are some rumors that the Department of Justice now regrets the arrests ordered under the federal judge's injunction. In the first place, if the judge at the contempt trial charges conspiracy, he will have to convince the public that the conspirators selected a point in front of a police station to carry out their conspiracy to do an unlawful thing. This would be difficult. If they did not all participate and the preacher was struck by a man acting impulsively and, as he claims, because he was shoved aside by the preacher, it would be a hard thing to sentence the bystanders and make such a decision stand up on appeal. In any event, it is difficult to see how the judge can tie up this incident, which occurred some distance from the school, with a violation of his order prohibiting interference with pupils who attended the school.

The American Civil Liberties Union has interested itself often in cases involving arrests for picketing in labor disputes and, as pointed out in these dispatches when the Clinton injunction was issued, precedents are being made which can rise to plague labor unions.

Can Pass Legislation
Under the Fourteenth Amendment, Congress is empowered to pass legislation to enforce the prohibition against abridgment by a state of a citizen—the basis on which the Supreme Court denounced racial segregation in the schools. But Congress has never, since the amendment, passed any legislation to enforce the prohibition. Hence, until Congress does act, neither the Supreme Court nor any lower court can do any legislating and at the same time obey the obligation of the states to preserve order, and they have ample means to do so.

HAL BOYLE

Actor James Stewart's Life Would Be Good Movie Script

NEW YORK (AP)—Hollywood flavor that carry a warm human appeal.

All right, Hollywood, let's test you. Here is a script that has everything you say you are looking for. But who will buy it? The script: One upon a time there is a lanky Boy Scout, who wears glasses, see, and is shy and awkward and so absent-minded that when he comes to a telephone pole he steps aside to let it pass—because he is always polite and considerate of others.

Some people think he stutters, but he doesn't really stutter. He is just so struck with the moon-beam of living that midway in a sentence he changes his mind because he has thought of something else to say. This makes his talk a bit puzzling.

Dreams of Playing
He dreams of being an accordion player. He reads about Houdini and dreams of being a magician. He sees a movie of Martin Johnson in Africa and dreams of being an actor and a big game hunter. He reads about Charles Lindbergh flying the ocean alone, and he wishes he were Lindbergh, soaring high a solitary—so he takes to building model airplanes.

"That boy Jim would do better to go to work in his dad's hardware store," says his neighbor in a town with the unlikely name of Indiana, Pa. "He don't know what he's playing 'Camille' right in the middle of the famous death scene. (Naturally this panics everybody except Jim, who wishes at the moment he could die.)"

Instead Jim goes to Princeton University where, as thousands cheer (he's a cheerleader), he dreams of being an engineer—an actor—a stage boss.

Goals Multi-Directional
"Jim's life goals are presently multi-directional," say his professors, which is their way of saying he doesn't know what he wants.

Well, Jim finally graduates—with a degree in architecture, his latest dream—lands a job doing card tricks and playing an accordion in a New England tea-room. He does a few summer theater roles. Then he becomes a stage manager in Boston, and absent-mindedly rings down the final curtain on Miss Jeanie Cowie, who is playing "Camille" right in the middle of the famous death scene. (Naturally this panics everybody except Jim, who wishes at the moment he could die.)

After a few on-and-off-stage noises along Broadway, Jim goes to Hollywood, where his shy and gawky nature win him a quick buildup as "the boy who lives next to the girl next door."

No Stereotyped Roles
The producers, who at first think Jim will be easy to push around because he is so polite and doesn't seem to know what he wants, are surprised to find he knows what he doesn't want—stereotyped roles.

In 1940 he wins an Academy Award in "The Philadelphia Story," and tells an interviewer: "Hollywood dishes out too much praise for small things. I won't let it get me, but too much praise

can turn a fellow's head if he doesn't watch his step." Jim saves up his money for a rainy day, and soon has enough to last him through a century-long cloudburst. He buys a plane and learns to fly.

Hall the famous dames in Hollywood are dying to drag him to the preacher, but Jim likes the bachelor life with some old pals in a house full of mice, half a dozen doves, 3 dogs and 17 cats.

"The guy doesn't know what he wants," everybody says.

Quite a Pay Drop
War looms. The draft board defer Jim because he is too light for his height. So he puts on 10 pounds, the draft board tosses him to the Air Corps as a private, and Jim's pay drops from \$12,000 a month to \$21.

He becomes a bomber pilot and goes over to Germany as a big game hunter in uniform. He flies 20 combat missions, comes home full colored with a Distinguished Flying Cross, won the only way it can be.

Jim takes up his film career where he had left it—at the peak. In 1949 he finds Gloria, the girl he knows he wants, and they marry and have a fine pair of girl twins.

The last dream? In 1955 Warner Bros. asks Jim if he would like to play Lindbergh in a picture called "The Spirit of St. Louis." "Be Lindbergh?" asks Jim. "I've dreamed of it most of my life."

Then, when the picture is completed, Uncle Sam adds a final touch. The President of the United States nominates Jim to be a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve—the same rank Lindbergh has.

What an Oddball
A few days later, standing in the midst of a crowded studio party, Jim, who once wanted to be an accordion player, thinks back on all his boyhood dreams. All have come true but two. He hasn't become an engineer or an architect, but if he had, could he have built or designed a happier life?

A reporter steps up and says, "Well, what are your plans for the future?" "I don't... have... any program," says Jim in that slow hem-and-haw manner folks have always mistaken for a stutter. "I don't... quite see... how... a fellow... really can..."

Walking away the reporter mutters: "What an oddball. The guy doesn't seem to know what he wants—or where he's going. How did he ever get where he is?"

That, Hollywood, is the script. If you want to buy it, see Jimmy Stewart. He lived it.

PEOPLE ARE SLIMMER
People are becoming slimmer. It says here. Whether it is because they are eating less or working harder to pay taxes is not said—Sherman County Journal.

MORE TO CHOOSE FROM
We don't know whether this generation is healthier than any former one or not, but it has more diseases to choose from—Sherman County Journal.

NEARING 81ST BIRTHDAY

Pope Healthy, But Suffering From Constant Threat of War

By CHARLES RIDLEY
United Press Staff Correspondent
VATICAN CITY (UPI)—On the eve of his 81st birthday, Pope Pius XII is reported to be in excellent physical health but "suffering deeply" from the constant threat of war.

This Saturday, March 2, is a double anniversary for the Pope. It is both his birthday and the 18th anniversary for the Pope as spiritual leader of the world's 450 million Roman Catholics.

While he appears to be in the best of health of any winter since World War II, high Vatican sources say he is basically unwell and happy over the state of the world.

The sources say he is still "suffering deeply" over the events in Hungary and the Middle East and the constant menace of war.

In the face of these grave evils, "one high source said, "the Pope finds consolation only in spiritual retirement and constant prayer. He has often said that his intense spiritual life and his trust in God give him the power to overcome these sorrows."

The night of Dec. 2, 1954, when Pius XII lay near death with gastritis and hernia, few of those close to him expected him to reach the age of 79.

WHI TO LIVE
But expert diagnosis and treatment by Prof. Antonio Gasparini and other specialists—and the Pope's own strong will to live—helped him pull through. Since say, his health has never looked better. He had been plagued with winter illnesses—intermittently since 1946. For two winters now there have been none.

Last summer there were reports of occasional sore throats and at times a mild return of the hiccups.

which affected the Pope throughout the 1954 crisis. But the mildness of the ailments was indicated by the fact that the watchful specialists made no extra visits to the Pope.

Busy Schedule
The Pope exhibits his fitness when he strides firmly up and down the steps leading to the papal throne in St. Peter's Basilica. In one month last summer he made 26 speeches, all of which he prepared himself. In October and November, he issued three encyclical letters on the Hungarian and Middle Eastern situations and broadcast a major appeal to the world for unity and peace.

On the eve of his 82nd year, the Pope starts his day at 6:30 a.m. after mass in his private chapel, he confers with his aides and receives visitors in audience.

In the afternoon he strolls in the Vatican gardens, along a covered passageway when it is raining, all the while studying documents of the church and Vatican state.

It is after midnight when he lays aside his work to pray before going to sleep in his fourth floor apartment, high above St. Peter's Square.

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