

The Salem Venus

Helen of Troy launched a thousand ships.
Homer and Virgil tell us.
What makes you think our pioneers
Were different kind of fellows?
SACAJAWEA GET OUT OF MY WAY.
THERE'S SOMETHING TO SEE IN SALEM!

No Mountain Men within our ken,
Were known to be so choosy:
They welcomed almost any kind
Of fat or lean dark floosy.
SACAJAWEA GET OUT OF MY WAY.
THERE'S SOMETHING TO SEE IN SALEM!

Two thousand miles weren't just all smiles
In every covered wagon;
We'll bet that every Pioneer
Was fed up most to gaggins'.
SACAJAWEA GET OUT OF MY WAY.
THERE'S SOMETHING TO SEE IN SALEM!

For even Missionary Men
At times were, almost human;
Their thoughts, weren't always
On the trail
It's fair to be assumin'.
SACAJAWEA GET OUT OF MY WAY.
THERE'S SOMETHING TO SEE IN SALEM!

Put up this Venus by Renoir
More Tourists to attract.
She can't fail, she has no veil,
She's round and firmly packed.
SACAJAWEA GET OUT OF MY WAY.
THERE'S SOMETHING TO SEE IN SALEM!

Nelson Reed
(Editor's note: Venus was rejected by Salem, but she must be someplace.)

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's try a hasty tour of the news today, pausing a moment here and a moment there, to see what's going on in the world. We can note developments that may be of interest and significance to us as Americans at this moment when DESTINY is looking us in the eye and asking us what we are going to do about it all.

First stop—Berlin.

Refugees arriving in WEST Berlin (they are pouring into West Berlin from behind the Iron Curtain) report that the EAST Germans (who are under the iron heel of Russian communism) have DEFEATED RUSSIAN MARTIAL LAW in four East German cities by staging protest marches demanding bread.

THE WAVE OF ARRESTS AND EXECUTIONS CONTINUES (in East Germany) IN THE WAKE OF LAST WEEK'S REVOLT AGAINST RED OPPRESSION.

In effect, facing Russian tanks and machine guns, these East Germans appear to be saying: "As for us, give us liberty or give us death."

Speaking at a vast memorial for the Germans who died in the East Berlin rioting last week, West German Chancellor Adenauer said firmly:

"THE PERIOD OF TOTALITARIAN RULE OVER GERMANY IS PAST. THE WHOLE WORLD HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT GERMANS WILL NO LONGER BE SLAVES." Those are bold words.

Next stop—Denmark.

Denmark's strongest political party, the Social Democrats, has just come out AGAINST plans for U.S. air and fighter planes to operate from Danish bases in the event that it should become necessary to defend Western Europe against communist aggression.

That is a switch in policy for the Social Democratic party, which hitherto has given at least moral backing to plans for use of Danish bases by American air forces in the event of war in Western Europe. Opposition of the Social Democrats means that proposals (for us to use Danish bases if trouble comes) can't win in the Danish Parliament.

Well, if the Danes don't WANT our sons to fight and die on Danish soil in defense of Danish freedom, there isn't much left for us to say there except that in that case OUR SONS WON'T FIGHT AND DIE ON THEIR SOIL IN DEFENSE OF THEIR FREEDOM.

You can't force liberty down people's throats against their will.

Nowhere in Western Europe have possibly in Germany (if there are any discernible determinations to fight for liberty against communist aggression, NO—HERE, apparently, is there any desire for OUR HELP in fighting for liberty against communist aggression. EVERYWHERE there seems to be a tendency to say to "Yankee, go home!"

Or shall we become SELECTIVE in our choice of partners, accepting as allies at Armageddon (if Armageddon has to come) only nations and peoples as are WILLING TO FIGHT FOR THEIR OWN LIBERTIES AND WILL COME OUR HELP IN SUCH BATTLE?

This is a grave decision. But the march of events seems to be forcing it upon us.

WEST BACKS EAST BERLIN

ROKs Drive Off Division Of Chinese

SEOUL (AP)—U. S. and South Korean infantrymen hurled back Chinese attacking in division strength and Sabre jets bagged six Red MIGs today as three years of war in Korea drew to a close.

The war goes into its fourth year tomorrow.

The Eighth Army said Chinese regiments which attacked Allied hill positions in Central Korea's Iron Triangle had been beaten off by mid-afternoon except in one small sector.

Battle-toughened infantrymen of the U. S. 3rd Division and South Korean units hurled back 3,000 Reds in a night-long battle for Boomerang Ridge.

And to the east, reinforced South Koreans of the ROK 8th Division drove off Reds attacking Sniper Ridge.

Some fighting was still under way around nearby Jane Russell Hill on Triangle Hill at mid-afternoon, but the Army said relatively few Reds were involved.

A U. S. Army spokesman said the Red attack on Sniper Ridge began shortly after midnight and carried into South Korean trenches at some points, Dense fog helped to screen the attackers, but reinforcements were rushed to the front and before noon the Reds were in retreat. No more than a single Communist platoon remained in the area by 3:30 p. m., the spokesman said.

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Watkins came to the Senate Press gallery to tell newsmen this after a scheduled hearing on Lyon's nomination was called off suddenly earlier in the morning.

The senator said Lyon had called him and asked his advice after a hearing Tuesday in which the Senate had voted to confirm him.

Sen. Butler (R-Neb) cancelled a session of the Interior Committee called to consider the nomination, and said he did not think it would be necessary to call John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to testify.

Lewis, a bitter Lyon foe, had been on call for Wednesday.

George Fischer was presented with a pin for 10 years of service with the department.

Places were marked for 60 members and guests.

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General Motors, which sponsored the contest, also announced that Sherman St. Clair Hasbrouck, former Portlander who now lives in Ohio, would receive a \$500 honorable mention award.

First prize of \$25,000 went to Robert Moses, New York City commissioner of parks.

He Preferred Work To His Bed, No Doubt

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—She just prodded her husband a bit "to get him out of bed so he would get to work on time." Mrs. Lela Sorrell, 53, told Common Pleas Judge John G. Carey.

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Lyon's Name Withdrawn By McKay

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior McKay Wednesday asked President Eisenhower to withdraw the nomination of Tom Lyon to be director of the Bureau of Mines.

McKay issued a statement saying Lyon had requested the withdrawal of his name.

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Tulelake GI Arrives Home From POW Camp

By RUTH KING
TULELAKE—Johnny Martin, 23, reached the end of the long trail from a Korean prison camp near the Yalu River Monday and is home. And Johnny is doing a lot of smiling.

For the past several days, since he was released by Letterman Hospital in San Francisco where he has been since he arrived from overseas with other GIs, Johnny and his buddy Cecil V. Preston, Seattle, who also knows what it means to wait for home, have been visiting West Coast families of several American boys they left behind the ring of guards in prison camps "over yonder."

Johnny is still in service "until they release me," he said with a grin yesterday, and he isn't violating any army rules by disclosing names. But he and Cecil brought first hand news of men still waiting for the truth.

"I wouldn't want to do anything to cause those fellows back there any trouble," he said.

Young Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Martin, Tulelake, gives most of the credit for getting home to Cecil who fed him when he was too ill to rise from his pallet in a mud hut in Camp 5, first stop of hundreds of American boys after a week's forced march from the point of capture.

Cecil visited briefly at the Martin home before continuing to the home of his parents in Seattle.

ENLISTMENT
Johnny "joined up" in early 1950 and by July 1 had seen his first action overseas. The going that first summer was rough. Men were scarce and ammunition was short. There was close fighting and the Communists kept coming.

He was "addled" by exploding shells soon after reaching the front lines and spent a few days in a hospital suffering from concussion. One week later he was back in the thick of it.

He fought on until that day, Nov. 27 when the 25th Infantry Division, Charlie Company, 65th Engineers, Combat Battalion, was surrounded.

The confusion of battle was all around. Chinese had captured American artillery and small arms. And were firing American ammunition at American boys.

Bullets hit Johnny in the fleshy parts of both legs. Then a slug of shrapnel hit him in the middle of his back and knocked him into a thorn patch.

As he rose to his feet, hands grabbed him. The long road to two and a half years of imprisonment, before he stepped across the line and release at Freedom Village, stretched out before him.

The captured were marched in columns along rugged trails for seven nights, hiding through the daylight hours in mud huts.

There were no medicines for the wounded—nothing but hot water to drink to ease their pain. Once later, Johnny got a little aspirin and sometimes a white powder that tasted like sugar.

Pain and the condition of his back wound overcame him by the time the injured and the uninjured reached Camp 5 where Cecil, un-

Lift Berlin's Martial Law, West Asks



JOHNNY MARTIN (center) is home after two and one-half years in a Communist prison camp in Korea. Johnny is shown with his father Elmer Martin (left) and brother, Sammy (right).

hurt, was ministering to the wounded in large numbers. He had no medical experience, just sympathy.

It was many days before Johnny left his single blanket on a dirt floor. It was Cecil who brought him food — "cold balls of cooked millet." It was Cecil who urged him to eat when he was too ill. Cecil who cared as best he could for the infected wound. Cecil who cheered him to recovery. It was Cecil who was left behind when the men in Camp 5 were separated and Johnny was shipped with others on another march to Camp 3 near the Yalu River—where they could bathe in summer but where ice covered the water in the winter. That was in November, 1951, one year after Johnny's capture.

REUNION
Cecil and Johnny did not meet again until they found each other, both repatriated, en route home, in Honolulu.

"A lot of men died before I left Camp 5. I don't know how many. I don't know what happened to them, we just never saw them any more," he said in answer to a question on UN losses. He was particularly cautious about revealing any information that "might cause trouble." He was particularly reticent about the part he took in the early days of the Korean struggle, minimizing his own injuries, remembering "those others" who were hurt too, but left behind.

In Camp 3 conditions were a little better, food was more plentiful and "one Christmas they gave us a pretty good dinner and a little candy," Johnny remembered.

Writing materials were provided a few times by their captors and he sent several letters home, decorated with art by another homesick GI. He got a few letters too.

The prisoners had some details gathering rocks and wood and some helped in the mess kitchen. Those that resisted restrictions "got pushed around a little." Some escaped through the ring of guards, but most were caught and brought back. There were never any fences, just lots of guards.

They got the Daily Worker and other Russian periodicals with English captions. They had to listen to Communist lectures and heard a woman's voice over a loudspeaker, in English, telling of disaster to American planes and troops. They saw Chinese women in battle costumes, principally around "message centers" but "mostly" the men just waited.

SPORTS
The good old American love for sports helped out too. From somewhere a basketball showed up. In the latter months of Johnny's imprisonment and "teams" were promptly organized for a bit of competition.

Johnny's beard grew long and his hair "just about reached his shoulders." They never saw a barber until about the time of the repatriation program when their captors brought a barber into camp. Yesterday, he rubbed his smoothing shaven chin and grinned.

He is now back to his normal weight of 130 pounds. He weighed slightly more than 100 when he walked to freedom.

He seems surprised that the folks back home are interested in his condition.

"My frostbitten hands and feet are about healed, they burn and tingle some; I couldn't touch my feet with my hands for a long time, because of the dirt in my trousers that disappeared while I had no care. That too, isn't bothering any more," he said.

It was an illness he suffered just before release, a terrific pain in his side and nausea, diagnosed by a Chinese doctor as an enlarged liver, that put him in the lineup with men soon to be freed. And it was the liver "trouble" that put him in Letterman hospital when he reached the States.

SHADOW
His parents and young brother Sammy—who now is Johnny's shadow—and his two young sisters, Vera and Betty, visited him there. He has recently seen a brother Eddie, 18, now at Camp Roberts, learning how to be a soldier.

Johnny "guessed" there is something being planned for him by the homefolks. That "something" is a fund of nearly \$500 that the folks in Tulelake and surrounding communities gathered when they knew he was "coming home."

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BERLIN (AP)—The Western Allies demanded anew Wednesday that the Russians lift martial law in East Berlin. They also rejected as unworthy of consideration Communist charges that American officers incited the rioting that spread through Red-ruled East Germany.

The new demand came as East German Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl was telling his Communist Party workers that many Germans arrested in the rioting were being released but that the "genuinely guilty" would be punished severely.

The United States, British and French commandants in Berlin put their demand in a letter to Maj. Gen. F. T. Dibrows, Red Army commander of forces rushed into the east sector to quell the rioting. Dibrows had charged previously that a German arrested as a riot leader had been hired by an American in a uniform that bore two stars. The only two star general in Berlin is Thomas C. Timberman, the U.S. commandant.

Grotewohl's statement was seen as a plotting move to a population simmering with resentment and still under martial law eight days after long-mouldering dissatisfaction with Red rule exploded into revolution.

Grotewohl spoke to a rally of Socialist Unity (Communist) Party workers. He emphasized that the machinery is already in motion for releasing the great numbers of East Germans rounded up after the rioting on June 17 and in the days following.

Western circles reported as many as 16,000 workers in Soviet Zone jails, another 4,000 in East Berlin prisons. The severe punishment Grotewohl talked about was spelled out by 27 summary executions by Russian Army rifle-

men and evidence that the East German local courts are considering the same judgment in a few cases.

The East German regime disclosed also that it had invited its subjects to air their grievances in Red-sponsored public discussions.

Soviet troops patrolled the Allied highway between Berlin and West Germany to keep Western troops from moving and to avoid any contact with the restive Western population. The entire city of Berlin is surrounded by the Soviet occupation zone. Entry to Berlin from the West is along the 100-mile autobahn.

The new policy obviously was designed as a safety valve to keep the East zone from exploding again into open fighting, but the Red Radio Berlin commented that the discussion sessions also would give the government a chance to explain its "new course."

The Russians, however, gave no major sign of lifting their iron grip imposed after the open rebellion began a week ago. Martial law still prevailed and a wartime-style curfew emptied the streets nightly.

The Soviets made only a few minor concessions, letting East and West German workers cross the gun-ringed frontier across at three special points, and releasing 800 West Berliners caught in the Soviet sector by the riots.

Those released said another 800 West Berliners still were being held in a former slaughterhouse for further checking.

Russian firing squads executed three of the picked East German peoples' police in East Berlin and shot two others in Gera for alleged complicity in the week of strikes and rioting. This brought to 27 the known total of Soviet executions in their drive to stem the tide of revolt.

Maj. Gen. F. T. Dibrows, Soviet commander in East Berlin, lifted the ban on public meetings to permit operation of the East German satellite government's new discussion program, which the East press and radio trumpeted as a "new course."

"All differences among the government, the party and the workers will be taken up," the East regime's dominant German Communist Party Secretary General Walter Ulbricht, announced.

Disgruntled senior workmen in plants and factories would have a chance to air their complaints without fear of reprisal, Ulbricht declared.

By ROWLAND EVANS JR.
WASHINGTON