

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## McCall in Third District

The Oregonian editorializes on the race for the Republican nomination for congressman in the third district. The competition is between Homer Angell, who served in the office since 1939, and Tom Lawson McCall, former secretary to Governor McEoy and more recently radio news commentator. The Oregonian after six paragraphs lands squarely on the fence.

In this contest The Statesman is strictly on the outside looking in, but that doesn't prevent it from having a choice between the contestants and that falls squarely on McCall. After all Angell has mighty little to show for his 15 years of tenure, other than going through the motions annually of trying to advance the Townsend pension plans and voting with great consistency in accord with the views of the AFL.

Tom McCall on the other hand is a man of vigor, of fresh contacts with the people, of political conviction and with marked ability in expressing his ideas. His election would really contribute a vibrant personality to the Oregon delegation in the House of Representatives which can stand a dash of distinction. The third district will serve itself and the state and nation well to make Tom McCall its next congressman.

## Russia and NATO

Premier Malenkov of the USSR says that his country still persists to join NATO. At least he is showing some willingness. Previous Russian overtures met with quick dismissal from the United States and later from Britain and France.

If Russia would join NATO in good faith then there would be no need for NATO. It is exclusively an organization for defense of western Europe from Soviet aggression. By staying out and undertaking measures of conciliation Russia could erase the excuse for NATO's existence. The United States would be most happy to pull out of Europe, and will as soon as the prospect of durable peace brightens.

For that matter Russia is a member of United Nations, but its obstructionist tactics have made it a problem within that body. If the member nations would give U.N. the support which their ratification of its Charter implied the cold war would thaw out and the war tensions which grip the world be relaxed. Such a "millennium" really would be a surprise to generals and admirals—and statesmen.

Stickland Gillilan lived to the age of 84 and when he died his passing brought reference to only one of the bits of poetry and wit which he gave the world in the course of his long career as writer and lecturer. That was his "off again, on again, gone again, Finnegan" line. He did that poem early as a space filler for a newspaper he was working on. His subsequent fame never outran that early "hit."

## Eisenhower Losing Full Faith in Advisers Due to Bungling Strategy in McCarthy Issue

By JOSEPH and STEWART

WASHINGTON — In the McCarthy Army battle, six persons have been named as "principals"—McCarthy, Carr, Cohn, Stevens, Adams and Hensel. In reality, there is a seventh principle—President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

For the President has as great a stake as any man in the outcome of this battle over a mere Army private. Indeed, the outcome may determine whether Eisenhower is to be the real leader of his party; whether his Presidency will be written down as a success or failure; even whether the institution of the Presidency itself may be damaged beyond repair. Thus it is pertinent to ask how the President himself feels about the contest which has now been joined.

First of all, although in some ways he seems so aloof from the battle, he is anything but indifferent to what is going on. According to friends and acquaintances who have seen him over the past few weeks, he has developed almost an obsession about McCarthy. He is very likely to introduce the Wisconsin Senator's name into the conversation himself—and once the subject has been brought up, it is often difficult to change it, so strongly does the President feel.

Second, it can be stated on undoubted authority that the President has no illusions about the

threat to his own leadership posed by McCarthy. The significance of the fact that McCarthy chose to launch a frontal attack on the Army, where the Eisenhower career was built, is not lost on the President. Nor are McCarthy's sneering references to "Pentagon politicians," and "the high brass." In short, the President is quite aware that McCarthy is likely to attack him directly, as soon as McCarthy feels himself strong enough to do so.

This being so, it may seem strange that the President has not himself taken the offensive, in the best military tradition. The fact is that he has very seriously considered doing so. With old friends, he has discussed a plan for one or more broadcasts defining the real nature of McCarthyism, and naming the Wisconsin Senator by name. He has been persuaded not to do so for the present, on the grounds that such a course would endanger his program.

If it came to an open and irreconcilable break between McCarthy and the President—so runs the argument—Eisenhower would lose four or five program votes for his program in the Senate, and more in the House. Whether this argument is valid or not, the President, who feels very deeply indeed about his program, has accepted it. Yet he has by no means ruled out a direct challenge to McCarthy, after the Congress adjourns, but before the elections.

The McCarthy experience has also caused the President to shed certain illusions with which he entered office. He no longer has the implicit faith he once had in his politician-advisers nor in his businessmen-administrators. He has complained to at least one visitor that he has been badly counseled by his political advisers on the McCarthy problem since the very beginning of the 1952 campaign.

As for the "best brains" he recruited into office, it is no secret that Eisenhower considered

Secretary Stevens' initial handling of the McCarthy problem less than brilliant. More recently, the President almost blew up when he saw front page pictures of Secretary of Defense Wilson arm-in-arm with a grinning McCarthy. This was on the very day when Eisenhower planned to take a strong anti-McCarthy stand at his press conference.

Similarly, the President has lost his excessive respect for Congress and its leadership. In a moment of anger, he has compared the Congress to the "French Parliament." The futile stand around in corridors arguing about what McCarthy has on them and about the election," he is reported to have remarked, "and they don't pay any attention to my program, or the important things."

Finally, Sen. McCarthy, with an assist from Sen. Bricker, has stimulated the President to examine anew the nature of the office he holds. "Nowadays," an old acquaintance has remarked, "he always pricks up his ears when someone says something about his 'Constitutional responsibilities.'"

Until recently, like most citizens, Eisenhower had only a rather vague and general notion of the functions and of prerogatives of the Presidency. Since the start of the Bricker amendment fight, and especially since the McCarthy controversy reached the boiling point, he has become fascinated by the subject. He has recently taken to reading "The Federalist Papers" (which he had never read before), and with his remarkable memory, he now quotes or paraphrases passages from the papers at almost excessive length.

In short, the Bricker amendment seems to have first made the President thoroughly aware of his Constitutional position; while the far more ferocious challenge from McCarthy has made him determined to defend it.

## Wind Erosion in Columbia Basin

The Columbia Basin in Central Washington is almost ideal for irrigation. The land is quite level but with enough draws or coulees to provide good drainage. The soil is rich, friable and deep save on slopes where there is rock outcrop. Since the soil is very fine (it is loess, windblown by the prevailing winds from the west and southwest) it is subject to blowing; and strong sweeps of wind across the treeless basin are not uncommon, especially in the spring of the year.

The new farmers on the irrigated lands are learning of this readiness to blow at considerable cost. The spring has been windy, and from many tilled fields the crops have been blown out. On other fields the seeding has been damaged. Farmers now face a difficult problem in getting in crops for harvest this season.

What they have to do is to learn how to handle this soil. The best advice they get is not to cultivate the whole field at once, but to work up part of the land and get it under water so the soil will stay in place. Over in the wheat country farther east the farmers learned long ago how to combat blowing. They leave as much trash and vegetation and clods on the surface as possible so that soil blowing will be at a minimum. Even so in years of high winds they suffer from wind erosion.

Those who are doing the pioneering on the Columbia Basin are finding the road to success is not easy. Last year potato growers found little market for their produce and prices for alfalfa hay were not very good. Those who raised sugar beets on contract fared well, but they were not numerous. This spring wind erosion has brought new losses. Eventually the land will be tamed, and the wind if not tamed, thwarted of its serious damage. But it will take time and effort, planting of shelter belts of trees, and learning how to handle the soils. It may take more than one generation of farmers (as has been true of many other irrigation districts) but in the course of time the Basin will be a richly productive area, dotted with homes of prospering farmers. It is too bad that the farmers anxious to carve out farms and homes for themselves have run into these hardships as the start of their ventures.

Since the Veterans Administration took over Camp White near Medford for care of disabled veterans the institution has been called a Domiciliary Center. Now the VA is looking for another name which would be more suitable. The manager in a letter posted asking for suggestions says that the term "Domiciliary" has come to denote an "end of the road" philosophy. That is not accurate in view of modern therapeutic practices which look to restore of patients to normal living. He says that suggestions for a new name will be forwarded to VA in Washington. This should be a good mental exercise for those acquainted with the new word game "Scrabble" or who work crossword puzzles.

Gardner Knapp who was named Marion county citizen of the year for his work in the field of education well merits the distinction. Besides his service on the district school board he has been a wheelhorse for many other good projects.

The pedestrian has the right of way at street intersections but the way the signal lights are timed that right is certainly clipped in favor of the motorists.

The forgotten man at the McCarthy-Army hearing is Major Peress. He's the guy who started the fuss, and is now back pulling teeth in New York City.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



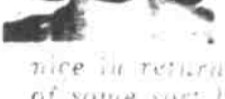
"Comrade agent is correcting report of widespread sabotage in U.S.! Says is merely widespread fad called 'do it yourself'..."

## Inside TV . . .

### 'Foreign Intrigue' Excites Reviewer

By EVE STARR

HOLLYWOOD—CRITIC'S CORNER: We aren't claiming any credit. We're just glad "Foreign Intrigue" is back in running order again. Shows for the past weeks have begun to measure up to where they used to be, and last Thursday's adventure with an international dope ring was just what the title suggests—it was Foreign and it was intriguing. We doubt whether producer Sheldon Reynolds or new lead James Daly were even aware they had slipped, but we were—and we'd want to yell. We like plays of this sort and we don't want them to bog down.



With our preferred entertainment back in the groove we'd like to do something nice in return. Digging around our desk for an offering of some sort brought forth an old glory and a bunch of slightly used blotters. And a newspaper clipping fairly new. The last one da-uh. We'll give "Foreign Intrigue" a brand new plot, free for nothing. And there's just the right spot to give it the works. They shoot their film in Scandinavia and our clipping concerns a scientist in Denmark. The fellow who won fame and a Nobel Prize for the discovery of vitamin K. Now he's discovered an over-night cure for ulcers.

What's that got to do with intrigue, either foreign or domestic? Plenty. "Thor" is always in a hassle with the Communists, in front of or behind The Iron Curtain. And just think what this new cure is going to mean to the Reds. Just think of all the harassed and overworked executives around the world who've developed ulcers—and make life miserable for their workers as a result. Their testy dispositions are a boon to the Communies' main objective—discontent and unrest throughout the world. And now just think what a cure for those ulcers will mean. A healthy, happy boss doesn't pick on the hired help. It'll be a very contented world and a Red won't even have a chance to open his mouth, to say nothing of opening up revolutions.

Our plot deals with the frantic efforts of the Communies to gain control of the newly discovered cure and keep it off the market. The scientist could be kidnapped, the formula stolen, with "Thor" in swift but stealthy pursuit to recover all and save the world.

It does sound a bit fantastic. It somehow doesn't ring true. If "Foreign Intrigue" used such a plot there's a bare chance the show might start slipping backwards again, after having done so well of late. Perhaps we'd better just forget that plot and let well enough alone.

If you have fond hopes of turning the dial on your TV set one of these days and sitting back to enjoy a recent first-run movie, you are just dreaming—unless by chance your set has a pay-as-you-see gadget.

Who says so? Ronald Reagan. "Now Mr. Reagan has been around and about for some time now, mostly in the movies, but guesting enough on TV so that he can speak with some authority on both mediums.

Over coffee cups we kicked around several topics in the TV and movie fields, and Reagan pointed out something that is significant:

"The average TV telefilm costs \$700 a minute—finished production. The average motion picture operation, while making a top-budget major film, costs \$10,000 each minute. So it's obvious that film companies can't afford to sell their A productions to TV until such time as subscription television, or something equivalent, makes it profitable. However, all studios under ergo production slumps, and I wouldn't be surprised to see some making low-cost hour-long TV films to help absorb the overhead during production slowdowns."

Reagan himself has no ambitions at this moment to plunge headlong into TV. "It's like this," he says, "I get \$150,000 a picture. Three a year provides me with an income that is quite comfortable. Why should I work 39 weeks each year in TV to earn the same amount, providing the scale was such that it would match my movie income? Moreover, I would take the chance that viewers would get tired of seeing my face on their sets. Right now, motion pictures are still big league—and TV is minor league class. Both will survive, though, and complement each other as an entertainment medium."

When TV gets into the big-league category, though, Reagan will be very interested in a permanent series. "I'd like to do something like 'Four Star Playhouse' with a rotating cast of four doing the starring role in one production and a bit of directing in another. That's an ideal combination. I think that Charles Beyer, Dick Powell, and David Niven have an ideal type of operation in what they're doing, and I must agree with their purpose and motives."

Yes, Reagan isn't adverse to a TV guest shot now and then, and admits he enjoys it. "But I'll stick to motion pictures for my main income for the present," he says. "It's what I call insuring the future, and it gives me time to enjoy my ranch."

## The Safety Valve

Information Asked For To Editor: Because I believe in these days of cults and isms it is very necessary for sincere persons to thoroughly investigate the source of their religious publications. May I, thru this means, ask Gerhard Smith of Valsetz, who contributed the large religious advertisement in The Statesman of April 22, to inform the readers of the complete background of the Laymen's Home Missionary Movement; to state definitely whether or not it ever, at any time, was associated with Russellism, now known as Jehovah's Witnesses? The booklet offered for sale, "The Divine Plan of the Ages," a publication of the Witnesses? Just so there will be an open understanding of the material offered by Mr. Smith and the Laymen's Home Missionary Movement I ask him to kindly state thru this column the history of this group. Thank you.

## IT SEEMS TO ME (Continued from page 1.)

pending a conference which looks for permanent peace and the unification of the country. First speakers will be the foreign ministers of South Korea and of North Korea. Such is the bitterness between the two segments of Korea that one may expect the debate to begin with harsh notes. In fact, if the recent conference in Berlin is to serve as the precedent the debate will consist largely in exchange of condemnations with the principals digging in deeper in their trenches as the proceedings continue. The chance for an ameliorating statesmanship seems slim in the face of South Korean demands for early unification and Communist resistance to leaving decisions to the plebiscite of all Koreans.

After Korea will come the Indochina question, if the conference continues that long and the rebellion in Vietnam reaches no military decision in the interim.

In the precincts of Geneva, however, there should be some opportunity for the side discussions which often are the prelude to an agreement. Ending the Berlin blockade came after an exchange of remarks between Ambassador Jessup and the Russian delegate at United Nations. Considering the pressures for settlement of Asian questions it is safe to assume that delegates will seek to explore various avenues and lanes which might lead to a satisfactory solution. That presumes, however, that the pressures concerned are ready to make concessions, for diplomacy remains the art of trading. Geneva is not a Boy Scout jamboree; but it is to be hoped that the various delegations have a supply of trading stock they are willing to part with in hopes of obtaining better treasures. If they do empty-handed or if they adopt hard and fast positions then Geneva will rank with Berlin and others as a conference which failed.

## Time Flies FROM STATESMAN FILES

### 10 Years Ago

Prime Minister Curtin of Australia stated that he and President Roosevelt, in a review of war and postwar problems in the Pacific, found themselves in "complete harmony."

While workers from 31 to 50 years old are expected to provide the most efficient labor for picking Oregon's 6200-acre strawberry crop, youngsters from 12 to 17 years of age picked the good share of the crop last year.

The war food administration announced that it is releasing 678,214 cases of canned vegetables and fruit juices to the trade for sale to civilians. The stocks released were not needed for government use.

### 25 Years Ago

Chemistry, by finding new uses for farm products and by-products, can do more toward "farm relief" than any legislation congress may pass, Louis J. Tauber, Columbus, national Grange master, told the American Chemical Society.

Capt. Einar Paul Lundborg, the Lindbergh of Sweden, arrived at Swan Island in a West Coast Transport plane which her pupils won by taking the sweepstakes at the annual state music tournament at Forest Grove.

Lena Belle Tartar, head of the department of music at the senior high school, displayed the silver loving cup, as well as her pupils won by taking the sweepstakes at the annual state music tournament at Forest Grove.

### 40 Years Ago

Boxes of candy intended for Christmas presents were delivered by Frank Myers of the Spa for A. W. Beckley of Chocoy, Tampico, Mexico, to Salem friends. Mr. Beckley left Salem eight years ago and is the owner of a 70,000-acre ranch. (War held up the mail).

Oliver M. Elliott, present superintendent of schools at Twin Falls, Idaho, was chosen unanimously by the school board to head Salem schools.

Charles W. Tidball of the Good Samaritan hospital, Portland, was among those awarded with bronze medals for an act of heroism by the Carnegie hero fund commission.

## Photo Fan

A lot of folks are interested in taking home movies, but have had the impression that movie cameras were complicated to use, as well as expensive. When we say they are not, we sound just like salesmen. . . . Sponza Kodak has done a lot to help us break down this bugaboo with their Brownie Movie Camera. Now that's down to (\$37.50), but that still doesn't convince you that movies are as easy to take as box camera snapshots. Here is the whole routine: 1. Wind the camera up fully. 2. Look at the little guide on the side of the camera. It says that if the sun is shining, set camera at 8. 3. Set camera at 8. 4. Point camera at subject, press shutter release, hold for at least 6 seconds, and let go. That's all! You have taken one 6-second scene on a roll of 6mm color film on which you still have 29 more 6-second scenes to go, at a cost to you (including processing) of \$3.75. Now you go into the house for Junior's birthday party. You buy a pair of floodlights on a bar for \$7.50. You attach the camera to the bar in 5 seconds. Check the card on the camera. Subject at, say, 6 feet, set lens at 5.6, point and shoot. You're done. Send film in the box provided to EK Co. San Francisco, and it will be returned to you ready to run in about six days. Then you call on us again. We will (a) Rent you a projector and screen for \$1.50 or (b) Run the film for you in our projection room—no charge, or (c) Sell you a matching Brownie Projector for \$62.00 (7 bucks down and 6 months to pay, without carrying charges, just like we sold you the camera). Complicated? Your child can do it!

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## Geneva Has Poor Record For Peace

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.

Associated Press News Analyst  
For four hundred years, beginning after Europe's Protestant refugees after the Reformation, men have been going to Geneva in search of peace, but none save the Geneva have found it.

John Calvin made it the seat of his campaign in Europe. For 150 years since its canton became a part of the Swiss federation, giving it the aura of neutrality to add to its already well-established international and intellectual atmosphere, diplomats have used it in which to argue about their truces.

For a hundred years it has been the seat of the International Red Cross.

Its most famous venture, of course, was as the seat of the League of Nations. There, one by one, the nations shied away from their obligations to collective security while the world drifted into World War II.

Since then it has been the seat of some of the sub-divisions of the United Nations and other international bodies set up to handle problems of an economic and civic nature.

But not for many years the great halls of the league palace been filled as they were Monday with the opening of what amounts to two peace conferences—one on Korea and one on Indochina.

If there were anything in the surrounding atmosphere to affect such conferences, Geneva would provide it. The palace itself is in a rural, evergreen setting. Delegates will be housed in the great university founded by Calvin. And the park where the sculptors have left on great stone slabs the story of Martin Luther and other intellectual leaders.

In the groves men have searched their hearts for the path to religious liberty and human dignity.

Even the flower beds are laid out to geometrical perfection, as though the logic of mathematics could be applied to beauty. Boots move serenely over the lake, with the white-capped Alps beyond.

But there is no serenity and very little hope among the hundreds of diplomats and their aides who are gathered there for the latest try at peace. The quiet and beautiful surroundings are merely the scene for a test of strength. The foreign secretaries will set the stage, and then go home to pull the wires from their accustomed seats while lesser figures argue out the details of disagreement.

Geneva and the Geneva will retain their accustomed aplomb, watching another of those meetings which have so often come to nothing.

It "has not kept with our needs," he charges, it ought to organize "institutional training" courses for freshmen diplomats; there should be "greater decentralization," envoys "falling in a mission . . . should be removed."

It seems a little obvious to say that our representatives should point out to foreigners that we are not as rich as Croesus, or to note that a lot can be accomplished by an ambassador who meets the common people.

In a concluding aside he complains that "our intellectuals" have not done right by us in foreign countries. The exact contrary, that our intellectuals have done more for our good name than a lot of our officials, will certainly be maintained by many readers.

REUTERS — The new head of the FBI office in Portland took over here Monday. He is Joseph F. Santolano, 43, who was transferred here from the Houston, Texas, FBI office. He succeeds George Burton, who goes to Houston.

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