The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Spain Revisited

Revisiting Spain 15 years after the close of the civil war, Herbert Matthews reports in the New York Times Magazine that he finds the atmosphere of Madrid "strangely peaceful and apathetic." There has been a great amount of rebuilding there and in Barcelona, and the physical scars of the war are pretty well healed or concealed; but a spiritual apathy prevails quite in contrast to the tension and drama of that fierce, bitter war which has been called "an international war on national territory." The Franco regime is securely established. The one thing clear is a "positive determination not to have another civil war." (The Spanish exiles have about quit talking of any overturn in Spain, though the strikes of workers several months ago did take an alarming color for a time).

The Spanish character, reports Matthews, has not changed:

> "The Spaniard is a man of principle, a believer to the death in virtues like honor, courage, good name and, above all, in his right to be a free man. If one misses the spirit and vitality today, it is not because the people have changed, but because they are tired and because they are more satisfied with the Franco regime than with any possible alternative."

Looking ahead the correspondent sees peril when the inevitable change in government comes. Though Monarchists and Republicans hope for power to fall their way, there is no preparation for a successor to Franco, and no education in self-government. Matthews concludes: "The day that General Franco dies or is incapacitated will be one of the most dangerous in Spanish history." The Spanish people deserve a better present and a better prospect.

It's the Parents' Turn

Starting today in Salem and thousands of other communities the nation over, the responsibility for the daytime activities of all the little Marys and Johnnies are right back in the lap of the parents. Teachers, the blackboards, the schoolgrounds get a few months off.

It is a crucial time for the youngsters. In farm homes, of course, the problem is not so difficult — there's plenty to do for idle hands. In the cities, it's different. Some children will have hobbies to keep them busy all summer, others will be at loose ends after the first few days. Neighborhood playgrounds are a great help. And in the valley we are particularly blessed with the availability of field and harvest work for those ambitious enough to take advantage of opportunities. But even this work is not so abundant as in former years, and time will start hanging heavy for many a juvenile. True, the boys and girls can and will find plenty to do as soon as the novelty of sleeping late has worn off. It's what they find that's important.

Summer can be a time of productive effort, of happy family responsibilities, of sharing the work load at home or of earning spending money for the multitude of gadgets which constantly increase our wants. And it can be a time of saving money toward college, toward clothes, toward the less-remunerative months of the winter when cash in juvenile pockets runs short.

Or it can be a time of neighborhood feuds, of unsupervised mischief, of "gangs," of damage and ill-feeling.

The parents who can and will spend the time to help guide activities, to participate in them as far as possible, to join in the eager interest in new discoveries of playtime will have their reward in happier children, ever-better able to cope with the problems arising as the years click by, and in children to whom idleness has brought neither unpleasant episodes nor memories.

At least, both the farm and urban parents now having something in common — they can wish for the rain to be over awhile so the children can be outdoors.

Baseball Must Pay or Else

Will the WIL baseball league, in which the Salem Senators have a somewhat precarious berth, be the next commercial entertainment program to take a beating in these parts? Several experts expect the league to strike out at the end of the current ball season. We certainly hope not, but actually if the WIL folds it will only emphasize the more something that has been quite evident for a long time that while the entertainment dollar is as abundant as ever, we've found so many more ways to spend it in recent years that it just won't go around.

Movie attendance has slumped, not because people don't like movies anymore but mostly because there's too much else to do. But will still hope movies and baseball, as well as radio and TV, will stay with us —and more power to them. Its just that no single entertainment medium will dominate for so long as, for example, movies have in the past.

Highways are calling; more and more citizens are taking to the outdoors; do-it-yourself activities are increasing; outdoor camping, family style, is growing tremendously in popularity; angling licenses are at an all-time peak; trips to the beach and to the mountains, to other cities, once necessitating much planning, are mere jaunts.

Baseball may be slipping as an entertainment medium, but it isn't baseball's fault. And we're still hopeful there are enough of us interested in the great sport to make it pay. This is just a reminder that if there isn't, there'll be no baseball.

Recall the controversy which Elmer Deetz, the Canby dairyman had over selling milk in gallon jugs, on a come-and-get-it basis, at cut prices? Well, the case in which he is accused of violating the milk price control law comes up in the Clackamas County court today. The publicity helped Deetz win a GOP nomination to the state Legislature, where he may press for abolishing milk price control if his pending initiative fails. But then Arthur Ireland of Washington County, who was a House member in 1933 special session and one of the sponsors of the original legislation, is a nominee in Washington County. If both are elected we may see a lot of milk spilled at the next session.

The commission named to pick a site for the Airforce Academy narrowed the choice down to three: Alton, Ill., Colorado Springs, and Lake Geneva, Wis. Failing to agree the decision must be made by Secretary for Air, Harold Talbott. The question is, How did Alton qualify? Lake Geneva is a gem of a place; and Colorado Springs is famed for its climate and scenery, and Colorado's "turquoise sky" must be a delight to aviators.

GRIN AND BEAR IT — By Lichty

"Come, come, gentlemen! . . . calling each other what you really are has no material bearing on this investigation . . ."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

of the high dam was presented, but portions of it were ordered stricken by the examiner as not germane to the case. This was true of some of the testimony of Prof. Charles McKinley of Reed College and of Leland Olds, former member of the FPC.

Last week the FPC put some of its own engineers on the stand. Their testimony was not favorable to the contention of the advocates of a single high dam. According to these engineers the high dam, costing $400 million, would add 785,000 kw of dependable capacity to the existing Columbia river power system while the alternate three dam-installation would cost $190 million and provide 770,000 kw. This would make the additional 15,000 kw cost from 5.68 to 7.44 mills per kwh, which is twice the cost of steam-generated electricity. (Some months ago I suggested that the test of comparison of the additional energy produced by the high dam be compared with cost of steam generation).

Other government engineers, particularly those in the Interior department who had been working on the project, came up with a different result, far more favorable to the one high dam. This week the FPC engineers will be cross-examined by attorneys on both sides of the controversy. It would seem that before many more weeks this hearing will be concluded and then it will be subject to the review by the examiner and after that be up before the Commission for determination. There seems not the slightest chance of any decision on this matter this year.

Another development reported last week was the action of the administration in submitting to governors of Northwest states a proposal for eliminating the proposed Nez Perce dam on the Snake and substituting for it two smaller dams upriver (above the mouth of Salmon River) at Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley. This is the consequence of fresh surveys made in the region in the past year. The advantage of this plan is that it protects the salmon runs up Salmon River which would have been cut off by a high Nez Perce Dam whose site was below the confluence of the Salmon and the Snake.

No intimation as to the timing of these projects was given, or on who would build them. The important item is that these dams are possibilities which would greatly augment the power supply of the Northwest—880,000 kw in connection with the three-dam plan and 1,020,000 kw if a single high dam were built. So it looks as though we can look forward to a great deal more electric energy from the Columbia River system, but until we get some master plan, both of engineering and jurisdiction, the development will be attended with continued controversy.

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

June 7, 1944

From the White House, President Roosevelt read in a solemn, strong voice over all radio networks his plea for God's aid for the men fighting and for the great liberation assault on Europe.

Congratulations are going to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heltzel on the birth of a son, Charles Christopher. Grandmothers are Mrs. W. W. Gabriel of Portland and Mrs. James G. Heltzel.

Several carloads of wild horses, purchased from the Warm Springs Reservation Indians especially for the ninth annual St. Paul rodeo in July, arrived here this week.

25 Years Ago

June 7, 1929

Oregon has over 3,500 miles of improved highway, stated Phil Metschan, director of the Oregon State Motor Association. In 1904, there were 142 miles of paved roads.

Jolted by the dramatic raid of Venezuelan rebels upon Willemstad, capital of the Dutch possession of Curacao, and criticism in the home press, the Netherlands government took steps to strengthen its Caribbean possession.

Robert J. Hendricks, Salem, was chosen supervisor of the census for this district upon recommendation of Congressman W. C. Hawley. Hendricks held the same position in 1910.

40 Years Ago

June 7, 1914

Less than a dozen survivors of the Mexican War, 1846-1848, attended the National Association of Mexican War Veterans' annual reunion at Chillcothe, Ohio. Capt. John A. Fisher, 90, president of the national association, welcomed the survivors.

Gov. Oswald West issued a proclamation declaring June 12, 1914, a legal holiday, this being the closing day of the Rose Festival in Portland.

E. H. Bryant, president of the Portland Chess and Checker Club, and who is considered the best checker player in Oregon, gave an exhibition at the club rooms of the Salem Chess and Checker Club.

Kaganovich Keeps Peace In Kremlin

By TOM WHITNEY
AP Foreign Staff

First Deputy Premier Lazar Kaganovich may be playing a much more important role in Soviet affairs than is generally realized.

He may be a key man in keeping members of the ruling clique from falling out among themselves.

In a recent speech Kaganovich put the Communist Party and the Soviet government on a parallel and equal basis. In one reference he used the same terminology in mentioning Nikita Khrushchev, who heads the party, and Premier Georgi Malenkov, who heads the government.

This suggests that the present system is one of duality between the party and the government apparatus. Kaganovich may have a role as a sort of arbiter.

In the current committee rule of Soviet affairs the committee which apparently counts is made up of five men.

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These five representing party and government are in a position to settle any policy questions among themselves without outside help. They are Malenkov, Khrushchev, and First Deputy Premiers V. M. Molotov, Kaganovich and Nikolai Bulganin.

The interesting but infrequently noted fact about this group is that three of the five are former proteges of Kaganovich. He for many years was the party chieftain of Moscow. In this position he selected many promising Communists for advancement, gave them important responsibilities, and, depending on their showing, recommended them to Stalin for advancement to key goverment and party posts.

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Kaganovich was in charge of building the first Moscow subway line, a project on which the attention of the country was directed. Khrushchev was one of Kaganovich's right hand men in the work.

Later Kaganovich made him chief assistant in Moscow party affairs. When Kaganovich took over control of railway transport in a crisis, Khrushchev moved into Kaganovich's party job.

The story with Bulganin, who heads the Ministry of Defense, is similar. Kaganovich as the boss of Moscow industry named him director of an important factory in Moscow—the electric factory. Bulganin scored a signal success, in the view of his superiors. His plant was made a model where various nationwide movements for higher labor productivity were launched.

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As a result Bulganin also rose to a key position in the Moscow party organization and eventually became its head.

Malenkov, who like Khrushchev and Bulganin started out with a technical education in Moscow, won his first spurs in the Moscow party organization as chief of the personnel department at a time when Kaganovich bossed it for Stalin.

There is no question Kaganovich has great weight with these three men. Adding his own voice to those of his proteges gives a bloc of four out of five in the key group.

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The only member of the five who does not fit into this picture, V. M. Molotov, is largely concerned with the foreign affairs field in which he appears to be master.

One need not minimize the possibility of conflicts among Kaganovich's "children." Their school days, after all, are over.

But Kaganovich probably uses his not-inconsiderable influence to keep them working together. With, in all probability, no aspirations himself to become a dictator on the Stalin pattern, he is in an excellent position to throw his weight behind peace and harmony in the top echelons.

TRANSPORT ARRIVES

SEATTLE (AP) — The transport W. H. Gordon arrived from the Far East Sunday with 2,904 homebound troops, among them were 24 from Washington state.

Ike Regime Prefers No Farm Legislation to Rigid Supports

WASHINGTON (AP) Sen. Knowland (R.-Calif.) said Sunday the administration would rather have Congress pass no general farm legislation at all than to continue high rigid price supports.

But Sen. Russell (D.-Ga.) said any such outcome of the controversy over 90 per cent parity proposals is likely to be "quite costly" to the Republicans politically.

The parity issue goes before the House Agriculture Committee Monday with indications that President Eisenhower's plan for flexible price supports will suffer its first setback.

Eisenhower has proposed a flexible scale of supports ranging from 75 to 90 per cent of parity on major field crops to replace the rigid 90 per cent support law which expires this year.

If the rigid support law goes off the books without any replacement, a flexible 75-90 scale approved by Congress in 1948 but held in abeyance will become effective.

Government Surplus

But unless the 1948 act is revised, no provision would be made to take care of Eisenhower's proposal to set aside in a reserve 2½ billion dollars worth of cotton, wheat, dairy products and vegatable oils already owned by the government as surplus.

Despite this, Knowland, the GOP Senate leader, said in an interview he prefers no legislation at all to continuance of the 90 per cent support provision

He said he had been told by chairman Hope (R.-Kan.) that a majority of the House Agriculture Committee members favors continuing rigid supports for at least a year. This issue comes to a vote in the committee on that phase of an omnibus farm bill.

Knowland said he doesn't know what the House itself will do, but added that "if any bill comes to the Senate in a form that is unacceptable to the administration, there is not likely to be any legislation passed finally."

Author of Proposal

Russell, one of the authors of a 90 per cent parity proposal, said he believes there is enough bipartisan support for the high support program in the Senate to override administration opposition.

"It is going to be close, however, and there is no way of predicting what effect administration pressure will have on the vote," he said. "The administration has been pretty effective in putting on the screws on some issues."

Russell said he thinks administration leaders will be "compelled to bring up a bill" because of their desire to get congressional approval for the set-aside of crop surpluses.

This set-aside is calculated to eliminate part of the depressive influence of huge crop surpluses on farm prices.

"If Congress doesn't pass any new legislation farm prices are going to go down drastically," Russell said. "In my judgment, if no bill is passed, it will be quite costly to the Republicans politically."

Ike to Tour In Maryland, Delaware

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Monday will make what the White House bills as a "Non - political" swing into Delaware and Maryland. There will be plenty of Republican politicians and candidates greeting him and riding with him.

The schedule includes 40 miles of automobile touring of the "eastern shore" country each way between Dover, Del., and Chestertown, Md., during which the populace will have a chance to see the presidential party.

The chief executive, who carried Delaware by less than 7,000 out of a total vote of 174,000 in 1952, and Maryland by more than 100,000 out of 902,000, is going to Washington College in Chestertown to receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It will be his 22nd honorary degree, though not all as President.

Rotary Opens Convention

SEATTLE (AP) — Rotary International officially opened its 45th annual convention here Sunday night with the first plenary session scheduled Monday morning.

Headquarter for the convention, which drew some 8,000 delegates from every section of the world except from behind the Iron Curtain, are at the Seattle Civic Auditorium.

Cassius E. Gates, president of the Seattle Rotary Club, and Judge Matthew W. Hill of the Washington State Supreme Court, both welcomed the Rotarians to Seattle in addresses Sunday night.

An address by Joaquin Serratosa Cibils of Uruguay, Rotary president, Monday morning will precede nominations for president and treasurer for the coming year.

BLOOD GETS AROUND

NORFOLK, Neb. (AP)—Martin Leu has donated his 200th pint of blood to the Norfolk Lutheran Hospital blood bank. Leu has given the 25 gallons in the past 4¼ years. He was the blood bank's first donor Dec. 29, 1949.

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'Clean-Up of Security Risks' Said Dropping Morale of U. S. State Department Workers

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON—There are two highly significant reasons why Edward R. Wailes has resigned as Assistant Secretary of State for Personnel Administration.

Joseph Alsop

First, Wailes is himself a highly competent foreign service officer, and he could not stomach handing over the whole professional foreign service to McCarthy's emissary in the State Department, W. Scott McLeod. Second, Wailes also could not stomach the way the celebrated "numbers game" is still being played in the State Department, under the McLeod aegis.

Stewart Alsop

Wailes himself refuses comment on both points. But it can be reliably reported that these were the two main reasons for his decision to get out.

McLeod was appointed State Department Security Officer during the early McCarthy-appeasing era of the Eisenhower administration. He is generally regarded as the number one man in the "McCarthy underground" in the department. He himself has said that he is proud to call McCarthy a friend.

He has also publicly expressed contempt for the foreign service. According to the Des Moines "Register and Tribune," he believes that it is full of cookie-pushers who are given to aping "the dress, accent, mannerisms and even thinking of foreigners." Secretary of State John Foster Dulles wanted to fire McLeod many months ago, when McLeod was "leaking" to his friend McCarthy during the period of the fight over the Bohlen nomination.

Dulles was restrained by Congressional pressure on the White House. But on March 1 last, the McCarthy-appeasing era showed signs of coming to an end, and Dulles decided to clip McLeod's wings. He stripped McLeod of authority over State Department personnel, created the new Assistant Secretaryship, and put Wailes in the post.

In the Bureaucratic jungle, this really cuts McCarthy's friend down to size. But immediately rumblings were heard from McCarthy - McLeod friends in the Senate, like Senators Styles Bridges and Karl Mundt. Both Bridges and Mundt are members of the powerful Appropriations Committee — Bridges is the chairman. The State Department's appropriations were up. And so, apparently, the last spasm of appeasement was indulged in.

On April 15, Under Secretary of State Bedell Smith handed to McLeod control over the Foreign Service Inspection Corps. In so doing, he gave McLeod — and thus McCarthy — the head of every Foreign Service office on a platter. The corps has the power to inspect all posts abroad, and to recommend, independent of the mission chief, promotions, downgradings and dismissals of Foreign Service officers.

Smith apparently thought that this was a Bureaucratic matter, but Wailes, who himself served as Chief Inspector, immediately grasped its meaning. It meant that no Foreign Service officer would be safe unless he met the McLeod-McCarthy standard of "true Americanism." It meant further that McCarthy, at only one removed, would henceforth have the power to complete the wreckage of the American Foreign Service.

Although he has not said so himself, this was unquestionably the most important reason why, in mid-April, Wailes submitted his resignation to Dulles (who persuaded him to stay on until last week). The decision to resign was also unquestionably made easier by the way the McLeod - sponsored "security clean-up" is being handled in the State Department.

A tremendous "clean-up of security risks" is now going on in the department, with flatfeet falling all over each other in the corridors. The idea is to get the State Department "cleaned up once and for all" by June 30. Thereafter, it is expected, an impressive total of "security firings" will be announced with appropriate fanfare.

According to the peculiar rules of this sport, anyone who transfers to another agency or leaves the department for whatever reason, is fair game to be tagged a "security risk" without his knowledge — and thus the proud total is swelled. Especially since he was ostensibly responsible for personnel, this kind of fakery at the expense of innocent government employes was apparently also a bit too much for the Wailes stomach.

The story of the Wailes resignation goes far towards explaining why the professional American diplomatic corps is threatened with total disintregation. It is incredible but true that not a single Class Six Foreign Service officer has been recruited for more than two years. This is quite literally as though the Army had become so despised that no self-respecting man would accept a second lieutenant's commission as a regular officer.

Perhaps McCarthy and his friends will eventually achieve even this unique contribution to American security. If so, it will hardly be more serious than the wrecking of the Foreign Service. But what is really surprising about this whole story is the curious fact that McCarthyism still seems to flourish luxuriantly within the Administration, even while the Administration and the Senator are locked in a death struggle.

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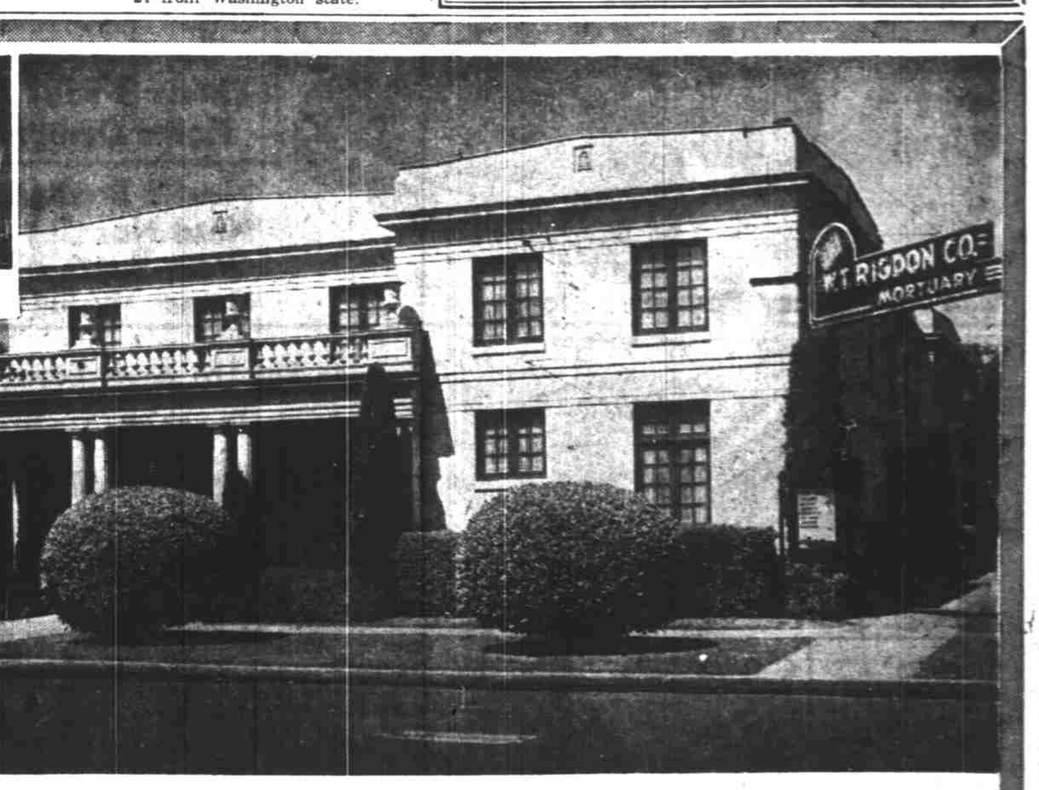
German Radio In Resurgence

BONN, Germany (AP) — Resurgent Germany is moving into overseas broadcasting in a big way. The Deutsche Welle (German Wave), in operation just a year, has won a big audience throughout the world. It's the German equivalent of the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corporation's overseas broadcasts and Russian short-wave broadcasting.

This year the Germans will start building the most powerful short-wave transmitters ever used for German overseas broadcasting — 200,000 watts compared with the two 20,000 watt transmitters now in use. Broadcasts will be added in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Deutsche Welle now broadcasts only in German.

Charles W. Claggett, Manager



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