

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1881

Statesman Publishing Company
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Published every morning, business office 230
North Church St., Salem, Ore. Telephone 4-6811
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Ore. as second
class matter under act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Member Associated Press
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use
for republication of all local news printed in
this newspaper.

Cain(e) Mutiny

Once the capitol correspondents voted Sen. Harry Cain as the least valuable member of the U. S. Senate. He was defeated for reelection in 1952 and it looked as though he was doomed to enter the limbo of defeated politicians. Incoming President Eisenhower took pity on him though and made him a member of the President's Subversive Activities Control Board. That made friends of tolerance groan, for Cain had been enrolled among the McCarthyites in the Senate.

In two years of service on this board, however, Cain has undergone a sea change. After being one of those ready to stone the Stephens of political deviation he has seen a great light. Now he has become openly critical of the security programs which have been riveted on the country by law and by congressional inquisition. Cain has made addresses and issued statements urging a return to old-fashioned (constitutional) safeguards of civil liberty. His revolt against past practices might almost be called a "Cain(e) mutiny."

On a television program the other night Cain said it was persecution to brand every person fired from office as a "security risk"—a blow at the late "numbers game" of GOP candidates. He would give organizations listed as subversive by the attorney general a day in court, and he decries denunciation of others without "bothering" to get the facts. He attributes his change to "downright experience," and explains: "I woke up one morning to find out there was a single purpose to my job—dealing with average human beings."

Wonderful discovery, though a bit late. Cain, however, offers a welcome symptom of a shift in the political breeze. The wind carries less of hate and fear and suspicion. Even politicians are finding that witch hunts are losing some of their vote-getting efficacy.

Movie Oscars

The annual Oscar event in Hollywood and New York brought no surprises as far as the principal awards were concerned. For weeks the papers had been predicting that Grace Kelly ("The Country Girl") and Marlon Brando ("On the Waterfront") would win the coveted top honors. Many, however, regretted that Bing Crosby and Judy Garland had to be passed over. Bing's acting in the film with Grace Kelly was the climax of his long and highly successful career; and Judy Garland has won great sympathy for her courageous comeback in the entertainment world.

What is noteworthy is the return of confidence throughout the movie industry. The year 1954 saw some great movies produced and public acceptance of them was highly gratifying. The slump which attended the onset of television has been withstood. The theater has again proved itself indispensable as a medium for public entertainment. Again it is quality which has redeemed the popularity of motion pictures. The real Oscar for 1954 goes to the whole movie industry.

Secretary of Defense Wilson has directed the Army, Navy and Air Force to use civilians as information directors instead of officers, and to reduce up to one-half the number of military personnel assigned to information duty. In other words guns, not typewriters are the tools for the military. If Wilson carries the rule on through he may be able to slow up on the draft.

Dulles May Remind Solons That Congress Gave Authority for Yalta Papers Publication

By JAMES M. ROBERTS
Associated Press News Analyst

There are several things that Secretary of State Dulles could say when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee questions him about publication of the Yalta papers and why side remarks were included. He could say that the informal remarks were a part of the only records available, and that if you start cutting out too much material you imperil the authority of the whole compilation.

He could say that these informal remarks actually are important evidence as they relate to the attitudes and intent of the conference participants, and therefore necessary to a full view of what was taking place.

He could say further that one of the remarks, publication of which irked Winston Churchill, was actually deleted from the Bohlen report at British request, and was supposed to have been deleted from the Matthews report but was left in by mistake. That was the Churchill reference to not being much interested in the Poles.

As for deletions, he can say that the papers were submitted to the British and others for suggestions and that most were followed. He could say that even such phrases as "were scratched were already known in all the chancelleries involved, and that those published were at worst reminders of old wounds, rather than new hurts."

He could say the papers have been widely used by the Voice of America to remind the world of the futility of negotiations with a Russia which breaks and perverts her agreements right and left, and to prevent the rise of hopes for future negotiations only to have them dashed. He might not be able to say that this was a factor in the decision to publish.

Housewives in the Marketplace

Said Simple Simon to the pie man,
Let me see your wares...

The operation of a profitable little sales sideline is becoming a major pastime for a lot of middle-strata American housewives, and the reports of these transactions are as routine bridge table conversation as Wall Street quotations at a stockholders' meeting.

These women have progressed a long way from their predecessors who used to pick up some pin money crocheting doilies for the club bazaar or selling boxes of Christmas cards around the neighborhood. Now they utilize all the promotion gimmicks of high-powered hucksters: They have neat little printed business cards, slick-printed brochures, efficient-looking order forms, and so on.

Their methods, too, are a great refinement over those of the Continental market woman hawking her wares in the town square or the old-time American itinerant peddler of spices and notions wearily plodding door-to-door with his pack. The modern one-woman retail outlets for cosmetics, household merchandise, cleaning equipment, ready-to-wear clothing, and what-have-you, politely make appointments by telephone, or are introduced to congenial groups by friends or carry introductory notes signed by acquaintances of the prospective customer.

Probably most of the homemakers who sell in their spare time are working for some commendable project to benefit their families. Their aim is to increase the family's living standards to that vague but enchanting ideal set by the manufacturers and advertisers in order to create greater demand for their products. In a sense, then, these hard-working, often self-denying housewives, are victims of a vicious circle. In another sense, this popular way of making money also provides an outlet for extra energy, a challenge to talent and ingenuity, a chance to "get out of the house and meet some people," and a share of that ancient thrill of the marketplace.

Chances are that today Not-So-Simple Simone, tasting the pie man's wares, would be carrying a sample case and order book herself.—M.W.W.

Sale of Dump Power

Senator Morse in a letter to Sen. Murray, chairman of the Senate Interior committee, calls for an investigation of the contract between Bonneville Power Administration and Idaho Power covering interchange of power at La Grande. Morse is concerned lest BPA sell "dump" power to Idaho Power and the latter resell it at firm power rates, thereby "making a killing."

This is confusing rather than disturbing. BPA has an established rate schedule under which it sells its power. Idaho Power will pay for what it gets according to the rate schedule. The only power Bonneville has to sell now to a new customer is dump power, power that otherwise would be wasted by letting water go over the spillway rather than through the turbines.

Idaho Power or any distributor sells its power according to its rate schedule, passed on by state regulatory bodies. If through purchase of cheaper power its earnings show appreciable increase the rate structure would have to be revised downwards. It is doubtful if the quantity of dump power IP buys from BPA will have much effect on its earnings. Surely it is good business for the government to realize extra income from sales of more dump power in the season of heavy water runoff. In addition BPA may draw power from Idaho Power when the latter has a surplus, and that would be purchase of dump power.

It looks as though the senior senator had developed such an antagonism toward anything Republican or Eisenhower or McKay that he impugns their motives on every transaction. As for the investigation proposed, let it proceed, and let the facts speak for themselves.

These electronic computers aren't as smart as we thought they were. They can use only two numerals, noughts and ones. This equals the brain of a four- or five-year-old; however, they excel in speed.

By JAMES M. ROBERTS
Associated Press News Analyst

One contention of the State Department is that publication of the papers boosted the majorities given to ratification of the Paris accords by France and Germany. Whether the secretary will make that claim is not known. High French authorities will tell you that, insofar as their vote was concerned, publication had no effect either way.

The main thing the secretary can say is a delicate one. Some expert observers think he will do so in one fashion or another. It is that Con-

gress instructed the department to prepare and publish the papers, appropriated the money for them, and that Republican congressional pressure overcame department reluctance at the end.

Harder to explain will be the department's first attempt to show the papers only to a limited number of congressional leaders under circumstances which invited widespread leakage, and why there was a decision not to publish, and another to publish, after Democrats had refused to accept the documents in confidence.

And speaking of movies, Salem movie-goers almost, but not quite, agreed with critics who decided the Academy Award winners. When award-winning "Waterfront" played in Salem it drew a "good" but not a top house. "Country Girl" did better. "White Christmas," which didn't earn an Oscar, was Salem's best picture from a crowd-drawing standpoint. "Waterfront" and "Eternity," last year's winner, will be back in Salem in a couple days.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

The Young Hitler I Knew. By August Kubizek, translated from German by E. V. Anderson, introduction by H. R. Trevor-Roper. Houghton Mifflin.

A couple of boys in their teens, buying standing-room at the opera in Linz, met and formed a friendship under the influence of the music both loved. For four years they were constant companions, going on walks, recounting their dreams, planning for the future and, in Vienna where one studied music and the other art, architecture and politics, even rooming together.

One was this author, a minor conductor and later a minor municipal official; the other was Hitler.

Adolf had visions and dreams; he wanted to rebuild Linz, he envisaged a new opera house, museum, castle and bridge. In Vienna this humorless youth thought up more grandiose projects.

At the same time he spread his pants out under the mattress to keep the creases. He got down on his knees to scrub floors for his dying mother. He sighed like any boy for a pretty girl, and appears to have been so attractive to women in general that, except for the one who mattered, they turned to look after him on the popular promenades.

"I never saw him take anything lightly," says Kubizek, who records Adolf's almost maniacal fixities, intertemperate outbursts and even then, anti-Semitism—source material as invaluable as the introduction claims. But still, there's Kubizek who insists to the end that Hitler "was my friend." The stubborn Hitler is in some ways easier to accept than the docile, glibly Kubizek. Are there many Germans and Austrians today who do not scruple at professions of friendship for Hitler?

W. G. Rogers

FALLOUT!



Comes the Dawn
By Conrad Franke

Twenty-five years ago on April 1, the Salem office of Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. moved from quarters on N. Liberty St. to new quarters. Prior to pulling out the plugs for the last time in the old place the 18 women operators threw a party. And they've had one each year since on April 1. Tonight they'll observe the 25th annual get-together with a dinner at the Golden Pheasant. Of the original 18 operators, 15 still live in Salem—and some of them are still employed by the company. Which probably makes this one of the longest distance telephone affairs in captivity.



A movie on the life and crimes of John Omar Pinson, now doing life in the state pen here, will open in Salem at the Capitol April 20. Mgr. Pete Jones says the movie, based on a Gangbusters radio story, is a thriller showing the rise of Pinson to the FBI's most wanted list—and his fall. It doesn't glorify Pinson, his works or crime in general. Rather it shows, in a sort of documentary fashion, the rough and seamy side of a life of crime. Studio synopsis says the movie starts out when Pinson is 16 "rolling drunks and prowling rooms in Joplin, Mo."

Name of the movie is "Gangbusters" . . . It's produced by Phillips Lord, the man who does the radio show. This represents Gangbusters' plunge into movies—just as Dragnet did recently . . . Myron Healey plays Pinson, and Don Harvey the officer who finally gets his man. After several prison terms Pinson kills a state policeman at Hood River in 1947 and is sentenced to life in Oregon state prison. In 1949 Pinson and a pal crash out. Pinson makes the FBI's wanted list (4th from the top) and is recaptured in South Dakota in August 1950.

Two Statesman staffers well remember Pinson's escapades. Dusty Plog, Statesman sportscribbler, was a kid attending a high school dance in his home town of Hood River on the night Pinson shot the policeman. The dance was a masquerade, Dusty recalls. One of his pals was dressed up like a cowboy, complete with shootin' irons and he was almost mobbed by trigger-happy possums . . . On the May night in 1949 Pinson went over the wall Statesman staffer Charles Ireland drove out to the pen to cover the break. Later his car, parked in the prison driveway, wouldn't start. So Charley roused a man out of bed in a nearby trailer court (a total stranger), borrowed his car and got his story to the paper. When he returned to the prison he found his car gone. State police broadcast a description, thinking maybe the escapees had taken it. Later turned out a guard had it towed off to a "safe" place.

And speaking of movies, Salem movie-goers almost, but not quite, agreed with critics who decided the Academy Award winners. When award-winning "Waterfront" played in Salem it drew a "good" but not a top house. "Country Girl" did better. "White Christmas," which didn't earn an Oscar, was Salem's best picture from a crowd-drawing standpoint. "Waterfront" and "Eternity," last year's winner, will be back in Salem in a couple days.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"So I pointed out to my smart-alecky husband that since I learned to drive, there hasn't been a single year that I've wanted an insurance premium . . ."

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

April 1, 1943

Fair but chilly described the weather for the early risers who attended the Easter sunrise services at 6:30 this morning. Later the sun warmed the landscape and Easter bonnet wearers came out for the 10:30 and 11 o'clock services.

Frederick C. Painton, 49, Readers Digest correspondent in the Pacific and author of fiction for the Saturday Evening Post, died at Guam. He was buried in a military cemetery overlooking the surf-swept beach of Agat.

The sum of \$2,617,952.65 was raised by 36 county war chests in their campaigns last fall, according to a report made by Ir. McSherry, executive director of the Oregon War Chest.

25 Years Ago

April 1, 1930

Resignations of two veteran workers of the First Presbyterian church were accepted with regret. They were Thomas G. Albert, who had served as elder since Feb. 3, 1892, and resigned because of ill health and Mrs. George Pearce, who had served as trustee for more than 20 years.

Women at Willamette University earning 500 points or more in intramural athletics were entitled to wear sweaters and "W," according to the decision of the student body.

Lured by the prospect of playing over Salem's first 18-hole golf course, a record number of local followers of the ancient and royal game swarmed over the Salem Golf Club's fairways and greens, when the second nine was opened for play.

40 Years Ago

April 1, 1915

Plans for re-organizing the army and laying before congress a basis for a government national military policy was being worked out by the general staff assisted by the general officers of the army, Secretary Garrison announced.

E. F. Carlton, assistant superintendent of public instruction, and in charge of the state's educational exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition, returned to Salem after six weeks spent at the exposition. Mr. Carlton said Oregon schools and their work were well represented at the fair.

To discuss features of the Oregon water laws, members of the California water commission arrived in Salem and met with State Engineer Lewis.

Between A. D. 1200 and 1800, world population increased from about 500 million to 900 million and today it is 2,400,000,000.

The Oregon Statesman
Phone 4-6811
Subscription Rates
By carrier in cities:
Daily and Sunday \$1.45 per mo
Daily only . . . 1.25 per mo
Sunday only . . . 10 week
By mail, Sunday only:
(in advance)
Anywhere in U. S. \$5.50 per mo
2.75 six mo
5.00 year
By mail, Daily and Sunday:
(in advance)
In Oregon . . . \$1.10 per mo
5.50 six mo
10.50 year
In U. S. outside Oregon . . . \$1.45 per mo
Member
Audit Bureau of Circulation
Bureau of Advertising ANPA
Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association
Advertising Representatives:
Ward Griffith Co.,
West Holladay Co.,
New York Chicago
San Francisco Detroit

Safety Valve

(Editor's Note: Letters for The Statesman's Safety Valve column are given prior consideration if they are informative and are not more than 200 words in length. Personal attacks and ridicule, as well as libel, are to be avoided, but anyone is entitled to air beliefs and opinions on any side of any question.)

FEDERAL POWER SELF-LIQUIDATING

To The Editor:

Great damage is being done to the cause of Columbia River development by statements of high government officials—made without qualification or full explanation—regarding federal financing of multi-purpose projects.

President Eisenhower's statement about "printing money" to build power projects was one of these—like the statement of Secretary McKay that "I don't think it's right to subsidize power out in my country." Your editorial of March 19, 1953, regarding my remarks on the President's statement overlooked the real significance of what Mr. Eisenhower said and how he said it.

We in the Northwest are not confused, because we realize that the power facilities in federal projects are self-liquidating. Yet the impression gained by people throughout the rest of the nation from remarks like those of the President and Mr. McKay is that the federal government is pouring money into generators and transmission lines without any return to the Treasury.

By telling less than half the story, the campaign to block Columbia River development gets

a powerful boost from such statements. This is a matter of great importance to the people of Oregon because we need the support of public opinion elsewhere to continue the multi-purpose program which has brought so many benefits to our region and to the nation. That public support will soon disappear if the labels of "subsidized power" and "printing money" are allowed to go unchallenged.

The objective of the present propaganda line of the power lobby is to turn the rest of the nation against the Pacific Northwest by describing us as a "favored class." Through this device they hope to generate pressures which will close off federal funds for power projects. Ironically, customers of Northwest private power companies, who share in the industrial and economic expansion which has resulted from Columbia projects, contribute to this campaign of vilification when they pay their power bills. Coupled with the unqualified statements of the President and Mr. McKay, the lobby's campaign may succeed unless we who support the full development of our water resources voice a protest.

Richard L. Neuberger
United State Senator

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

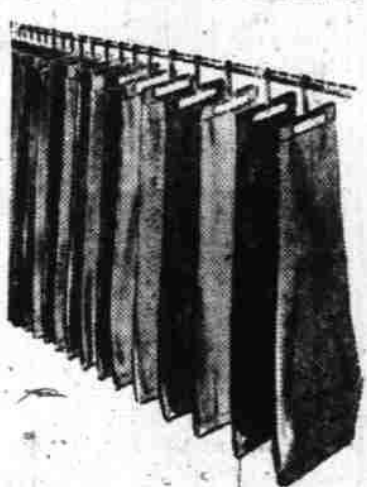
organization as their representative for collective bargaining. Picketing in such circumstances was declared unlawful.

This simply put a ban on what is called "organizational picketing," the throwing of a picket line against an employer whose employees did not authorize union representation. There have been numerous cases of picketing of that type designed to coerce the employer to sign a union contract requiring his employees to join the union. This section preserves the freedom of employees against such compulsion, and the employer against being exposed to such coercive tactics.

The 1953 act provides a way in which the will of the employees may be consulted, as does the national labor relations act, leaving the decision to the majority of the employees affected. This is designed to protect employees against employer coercion. Section 17 wasn't liked when the bill was passed; but the sentiment to prohibit organizational picketing was clear and positive. Now that has been salvaged from the 1953 act. It marks the first time that Ore-

gon has made any retreat from the little Norris-LaGuardia act of 1933. Bills have been passed, by initiative in 1938 and by the legislature in 1947, but they failed to stand up under court test. Oregon should give the 1953 act, now through the court's refining fire, a fair trial. It offers little threat of injury to organized labor and some promise of restraining labor organizations from their own excesses.

SLACKS



Choose from the largest selection of all wool slacks in the Willamette Valley.

9⁹⁵ to 17⁹⁵
A few "specials" 5⁹⁵
left at

Kay Woolen
Mill Store
260 S. 12th
Across from Willamette
Campus

RICHER COFFEE INSTANTLY



...at a 3-way saving!

- 1 PAY LESS than you do for other fine instant coffees... much less than for regular coffee.
- 2 USE LESS because Edwards is "Deep Roasted" to bring out all the richness of finest coffee beans.
- 3 WASTE NONE—make only what you want, a single cup or a good, big pot.

Featured at
SAFeway

