

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Peron's Power Threatened

Censorship strangles the flow of news from Argentina, but there are some indications that President Peron may have suffered a mortal blow in the events of recent weeks. His feud with the established Catholic church which led to his excommunication culminated in a naval-led revolt. While the Army suppressed this revolt the episode elevated into authority as "Commander-in-chief of the Forces of Repression" Gen. Franklin Lucero of the Army. He fended off the revolt, re-established order, protected worshippers attending services on Sunday. An AP report via Montevideo stated that Lucero was trying to set up a three-man governing committee: Peron, Lucero and Rear Admiral Teisera. Such a junta would mean that Peron has been forced to share his previous dictatorial power. Since in Latin American countries the Army holds the keys to authority Lucero would seem to be in position to enforce such demands on Peron as he cares to make.

The President of Argentina has been described as a recluse since the death of his wife Evita, rarely appearing in public, ruling through ministers and subordinates; but still exercising command. He may have overreached himself in his defiance of the church, as have many other heads of the civil state in history.

One thing is almost certain, the overthrow of Peron would relieve the country and the western hemisphere of a most offensive type of dictator. People of Argentina deserve far better government than he has given them.

## Strike at GMC

A good many persons may have wondered why the rash of strikes at General Motors plants after GMC conceded the same unemployment guarantee that the UAW had won from Ford Motor Co. A reported 750,000 workers were made idle by these unauthorized strikes. An explanation may be found in the fact that while a few across-the-board items such as wages and the UAW got attention, a wage contract contains many other provisions. Also there are differentials among various groups of workers. Some groups in Ford employment kicked because they felt they were not getting the right treatment. At one of the GM plants a production standards dispute induced the walkout. In brief, it is not enough to effect the overall wage settlement which covers major issues, each group and each individual is anxious to see that his own interests are protected, and they feel that the time to assert themselves is when a contract is in the making. The sporadic strikes were short-lived, but they emphasized certain points which presumably will have to be worked on by management and labor until all details are ironed out.

Admiral Ben Moreell who is chairman of a task force of the Hoover commission which has been studying water resources and power says the federal government should get out of the power business. Maybe it "should," but it won't. We doubt if the Hoover commission itself goes that far, and Moreell said he was expressing his personal view and not speaking for the task force which will report later this month. Thus far the second Hoover commission reports have been received in a void of silence by the administration.

## Careful Reform of Federal Security Program Declared All-Important to Prevent Trouble

By JOSEPH ALSOP  
WASHINGTON The cloud is still no bigger than a man's hand; but maybe Herbert Brownell, Scott McCleod, Lewis L. Strauss and a few other people had better start thinking about what happened to the prophets of Baal when Elijah's little cloud grew to be a big one.

The cloud in question is the unanimous report by the Senate Committee Joseph Alsop on Government Operations of a resolution calling for the appointment of a high level commission to review the entire federal security program.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn mean to pass the resolution through their respective bodies. Rayburn and Johnson have a highly developed knack of getting what they want. Hence the resolution has an excellent chance of becoming law before the end of the session.

Meanwhile, the circumstances in which this resolution to investigate the investigators was reported to the Senate are highly significant in themselves. In the novel style of the Lyndon Johnson democracy, it was co-sponsored by a Left-Right team, Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and John Stennis of Mississippi.

It was then studied at prolonged hearings, in the course of which Attorney General Brownell exhibited a marked lack of enthusiasm for the proposed inquiry into his own security practices. The Republican members of the subcommittee studying the resolution, Senators Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, Thomas E. Martin of Iowa and Margaret Chase

Smith of Maine, were at first inclined to be suspicious of a measure that looked partisan. But in the end they enthusiastically joined in presenting the resolution to the full Committee on Government Operations.

The two senior Republican members of the Government Operations Committee are Senators Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin and Karl Mundt of South Dakota. No one can suspect either Mundt or McCarthy of any desire for reform in federal security procedures. Yet even McCarthy and Mundt did not record their hostility when the full committee reported the resolution to the Senate.

The signs are clear, then, that there are increasing doubts about the federal security program. The doubts are no longer confined to leftwingers, intellectuals and obstinate old-fashioned persons who cannot quite approve the backdoor abrogation of the Bill of Rights. Grave concern is also beginning to be felt by such good, horny-handed, orthodox, corn state Republicans as Senator Martin.

This shift of opinion was bound to come, sooner or later. Essentially, the existing security program embodies a national reaction to the case of Alger Hiss. It was a proper and natural reaction. The result of the reaction, the security program itself, is neither proper nor natural.

It effectively deprives millions of American citizens of the ancient protections of our Constitution. It has worked horrible injustices. It has bred among us such novel phenomena as hired informers, officially encouraged poison-pen-letter writers and federal flatfeet who ask people whether their neighbors' garage includes an excessive allowance of bottles. As presently constituted and administered,

## Plywood Birthday

Fifty years ago owners of a small box factory in the St. John district of Portland got the idea of putting out a novelty for the Lewis & Clark exposition in that city. They cut strips of board, applied glue between the sheets, pressed them together with house jackscrews. The finished product was then exhibited in the forestry display at the exposition. Out of that humble beginning has grown the vast plywood industry. Thin sheets of wood are glued together, now with waterproof resins, the inner sheet of the three-water sandwich at cross-grain with the other two, bonded under heat and pressure to make the four by eight panels now in universal use in construction, cabinet work, boat building, and "do-it-yourself." Production this year in the 100 plants in the Pacific Northwest will reach an estimated 4.5 billion square feet.

Right now the Douglas Fir Plywood association is holding an anniversary celebration in Portland of the "invention" of plywood. The allied interests joining in the event are not spending too much time on past history. They are very busy planning ahead both for wider markets, for bigger production—and for ways to provide material to meet the growing demand.

Coming in later than plywood is what is called hardboard. Masonite was the first to develop a process for binding wood particles into tough, durable sheets. When the company's patents expired other firms got into production with some variance in techniques. Down in North Bend, Weyerhaeuser has started a particle board. This takes planer shavings and compresses them into a hardboard in 4x8 ft. panels. The principal use for it is expected to be for under-flooring, or core stock in furniture or backing for veneer. Utilizing materials that formerly went into the burner it will serve to "extend" the timber resource of the state.

The forest industries seem to be living up to the slogan, "Hats off to the past; coats off for the future."

## Winner From Davenport

It had to happen, of course. Ben Hogan couldn't go on winning the national Open golf championship forever. The doughty warrior who came back after a severe auto accident to win again and again on a combination of skill and nerve, had to reach the end of his winning trail. But that a virtual unknown, Jack Fleck, a golf pro from Davenport, Iowa, playing his first year in the round of tournaments should be the one to unseat the champion seemed quite incredible. But the Iowan did it, setting up a tie with Hogan on Saturday and winning the playoff Sunday at the Olympic course, San Francisco. Hogan announced after his defeat that he was through with intense golf competition. After all he has won all the honors in golf and won as well the esteem of golfers and admirers of good sportsmanship.

## Editorial Comment

THE YOUNG COLLEGE WIVES  
One of the most interesting of the farm-hour programs over KOAC was a tape-recording this writer listened to a few evenings ago. Three young women who had just earned the P.H.T. (put husband through) degree at Oregon State College were interviewed. In the background could be heard the happy gurgling of a baby—one of several in the three families.

The three happy wives told of their husbands' obtaining posts as agriculture teachers in three good little Oregon high schools. None of them would admit having had a very hard time keeping up their homes and young families while the husband went to college. On the contrary, all said they had greatly enjoyed the experience of being a college wife. They all were looking forward with keen anticipation to their new careers as faculty wives.

The happy conclusions to be drawn from such situations as those of the three PHT's are too obvious to be labored here. It was happy, confident young womanhood looking forward to increased usefulness made possible by sacrifice—oh, oh—the girls wouldn't admit it was sacrifice. The interview was a heartening bit of dialogue—or would you say, tri-alogue?  
—Albany Democrat-Herald.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"You wouldn't want a house that was going up according to schedule, Mr. Snodgrass... you'd immediately suspect something was wrong with it!"

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

both sides of the Deschutes River at the Pelton site, and the bed of the river, and since "the project calls for no permanent diversion of water" the Court concluded that the license issued by the FPC was valid. "To allow Oregon to veto such use, by requiring the State's additional permission, would result in the very duplication of regulatory control precluded by the FIRST IOWA decision." However in a footnote the opinion states with respect to approval by the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission:

"While we hold that such approval is not necessary, there is no reason why the company should not thus seek state as well as federal approval of the project."

With respect to the Desert Land Act of 1877 and previous similar acts which vested in the states authority to control use of waters on public lands the Court avoided any interpretation of these laws "because these acts are not applicable to the reserved lands and waters here involved." In his dissenting opinion Mr. Justice Douglas voices disagreement, and thinks these laws do apply and that state assent for use of waters of the Deschutes at Pelton site for power generation is required. The seven who made up the majority (Justice Harlan did not participate), however, gave the verdict of the Court. In brief this decision does not of itself in any part of the opinion invalidate state exercise of au-

thority over waters for reclamation purposes.

The Court also took up the objection raised in the state's case that the FPC abused its discretion in granting the license because of the injury that would result to fish runs by the construction of a high dam. It concluded that the plans submitted by the power company for fish propagation, which had been approved by the FPC were acceptable. These plans, it will be recalled, included provision of facilities for fish conservation and an annual contribution of \$100,000 toward their maintenance and operation.

Whether Portland General Electric will proceed with this project seems to await congressional action on its proposal for a partnership enterprise at the John Day site on the Columbia. Eventually a dam will be built at Pelton to capture the kilowatts that now race wastefully down the Deschutes, and that without impairment of state or vested water rights for consumptive uses.

A footnote might be added on protests that have arisen over the discovery that New York State is collecting "water rental" on waters diverted from the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers for industrial purposes. The fact came out at a House committee hearing on grant of rights for further power development at Niagara Falls, when the president of a private power company said his company pays nearly \$2 million water toll now and would pay \$5 million if given the license for new development. Members of Congress protested the state charge, one calling it a "form of banditry." Here apparently is a new wrinkle with regard to water rights and control. Oregon collects an annual license fee from state-licensed hydro plants, but not a "water rental."

## Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

### 10 Years Ago

June 21, 1945

Hugh E. Rosson, Portland attorney and World War I veteran, was appointed by Gov. Earl Snell to direct the state's new department of veterans' affairs. Born in Iowa, he attended Knox college and the University of Iowa and came to Oregon to teach at the University of Oregon law school.

W. A. (Bachelor Billy) Rahn, owner of the town of Millican, Ore., announced he had sold the village and was leaving. When the new owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Petry, Bend, move in, the town's population will be doubled.

Col. Willis E. Vincent of Salem was awarded the bronze star medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations in Germany.

### 25 Years Ago

June 21, 1930

Official France made its first move to protest against the new American tariff and its first official threat of reprisal through the committee on customs of the chamber of deputies.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cummings celebrated their silver wedding with a mock wedding at their home, renewing the vow plighted at Shaw, Oregon, 25 years ago. The attendants and many of the guests were present at the wedding 25 years ago.

Complete checking and re-checking of the schedules for the second Oregon census showed Marion county 60,527; Polk 16,965; Yamhill 22,020; Tillamook 11,805; and Salem city, 28,280.

### 40 Years Ago

June 21, 1915

Martial law was invoked in Calexico, California, and in Mexicali, Mexico, just across the border line, following a reign of terror in both towns resulting from three earthquake shocks. Falling walls killed 15 people.

Burgess F. Ford, graduate of Willamette University and for the last four years principal of the Estacada schools, was elected principal of the academy of Willamette University.

The State Board of Control awarded the plumbing and heating contract for the new wing of the Eastern Oregon State hospital to Joe Bernardi, Salem. Bernardi's bid was \$9888.

## 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 300 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.)

### HENRY AT CANOSSA

To the Editor:  
I wish to correct an error in fact contained in your editorial "Church - State Conflict in Argentina" of June 17, 1955. It is true that Henry IV of Germany was excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII for making lay appointments to several bishoprics. It is true that Henry IV stood barefoot in the snow for three days begging absolution from Pope Gregory VII. But the most important truth of all was omitted.

As a careful perusal of history would verify; these are the facts: Henry IV willingly stood in the snow for three days as a ruse to capture Gregory who had fled to the castle to be with friends against the protest of his friends. Gregory left the castle to grant absolution to Henry and was immediately captured. Henry IV was not doing penance; he was at the castle for one reason only — to capture Gregory VII. JEANNE C. LEEK, 1605 Park Ave.

Editor's Note: Henry IV's appeal for relief from the interdict of Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand, one of the greatest of the popes) was politically motivated — he had lost support of German princes after his excommunication. Afterwards, again for political reasons "he resolved to break the oath he had just taken, and shut Gregory so closely in the castle of Canossa as effectually to put a stop to his further progress to Augsburg." (Menzel's Germany, p. 451). However the event at Canossa in 1077, with an emperor standing outside the castle in the cold, in the posture of penitence, has represented the apex of the old controversy between temporal and spiritual rulers, and the phrase "Henry at Canossa" its epitome.

### ENJOYS GARDEN

To the Editor:  
I would like to sing a word of praise for our Salem Fire Boys and the lovely little garden they prepare and tend so nicely throughout the year for everyone's enjoyment. I usually walk to town and always I go by to enjoy the seasonal flowers planted there.

SALLY MARTIN, N. Capitol, Salem.

### Adding Machines

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## 8 Americans Seen in Soviet Labor Camps

WIENER NEUSTADT, Austria (AP) — Austrian prisoners who returned home from Russia Monday said eight Americans are among Westerners in Soviet labor camps who have little hope of ever being freed.

Most of the 184 newly released Austrians—military prisoners and civilian internees—were arrested by the Russians in Vienna and in villages of Austria's Soviet Zone after World War II.

They were turned loose by the Russians after the Big Four's conclusion last month of the Austrian independence treaty. Some said their terms had been lengthened in 1953 because they took part in a hunger riot—finally quelled by the guards' machine guns—in a Siberian coal mine.

In Russia, they said, they shared cells with prisoners from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, among others, who are serving long terms with small expectations of getting out alive.

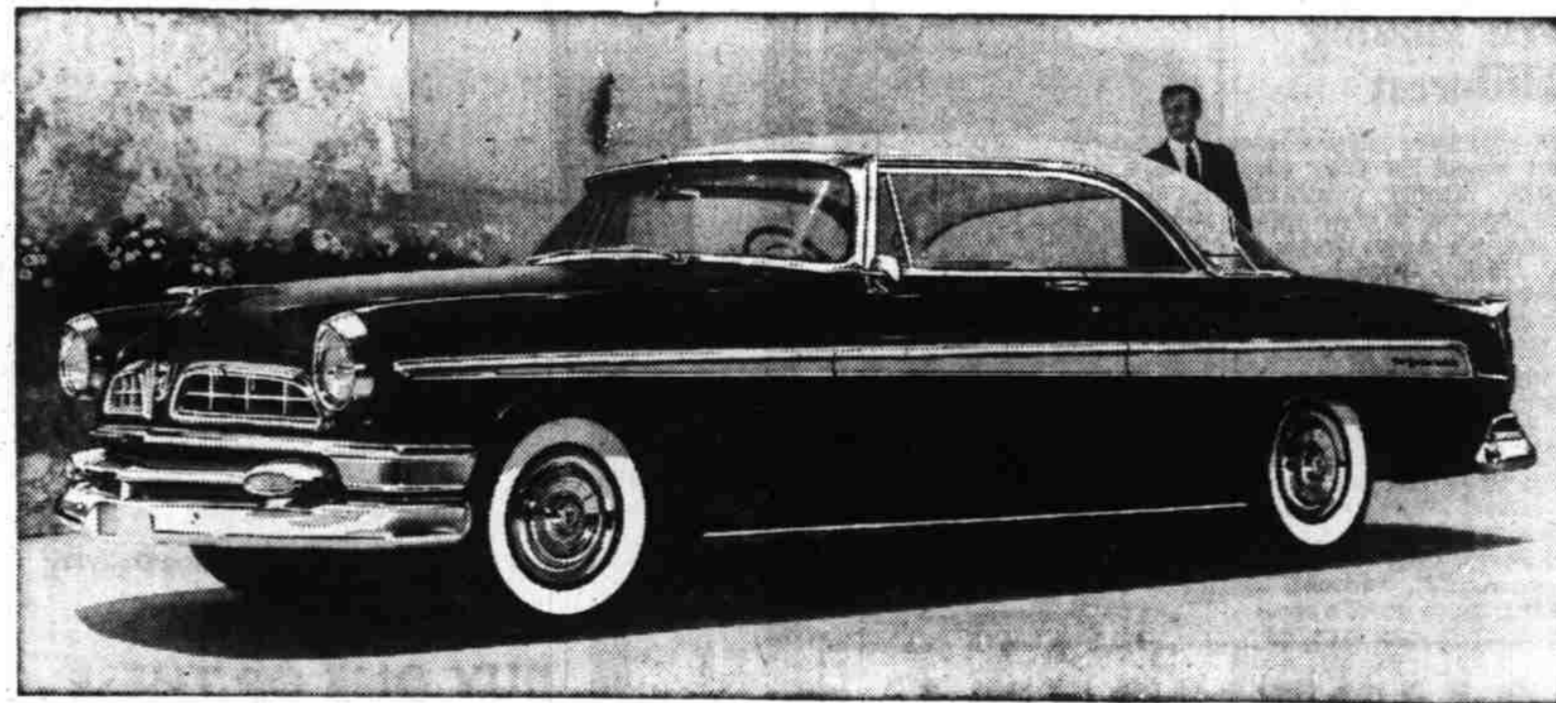
They said one American, Charley Brown or Charley Brown-Clifford, died at Camp Verche Uralsk in 1952. He was described as a U. S. diplomat arrested in Romania in 1945.

Germany has 641 youth hotels providing 6,000,000 reservations in 1955, an all-time record.

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## Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Are we going to go this evening, or have we got to stay home?"
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "audition"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Jubilee, juliene, judicatory, justiciary.
4. What does the word "litigation" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ob that means "easily seen"?

### ANSWERS

1. Say, "Are we going (omit 'to go') this evening, or must we stay at home?" 2. Pronounce a-dish-un, as in an unstressed, accent second syllable. 3. Julienne. 4. A suit at law. The effect of this ruling will be a provoked endless litigation." 5. Obvious.

## Oregon Statesman

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