

Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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Aid Totals \$51 Billion

The Department of Commerce has run up on its adding machine the totals of U.S. foreign aid in the ten postwar years. The tape shows a figure of \$51 billion. That is more than a person really can comprehend—so is just one billion, for that matter. But even the ordinary guy knows that's a whale of a lot of money. And so was the \$51 billion.

Where did it go, and how? The lion's share, \$40 billion, was given away. The remaining \$11 billion was in loans though no report is given on how good the chances of collection are. The forty billion in grants was chiefly—\$25.6 billion—for economic assistance; and \$14.6 was for military aid, mutual defense and such.

The Marshall plan was designed to restore the economics of countries in Western Europe, so it is not surprising that they got nearly two-thirds of the \$51 billion total. Asia and the Pacific countries received \$10 billion and the Middle East a little over \$4 billion. Latin America and eastern Europe (before the cold war) got over a billion each.

These are tremendous sums. We may justify them in terms of self-interest. It surely was to our advantage and for our security that gifts and loans were made to our friends in Europe. Now the same argument is used to justify more grants to Asia and the Middle East, but there we do not build on so firm and so friendly a foundation. This export of aid has not been altogether in the form of capital and credits. Much of it has been in the form of American-made goods and American-produced commodities. This has been one way to balance our foreign trade account and certainly it has helped domestic producers and manufacturers.

Our great problem now is to get off the hook. Can we taper off our giving and incur no risk in our international relations? Also, can we do that and still keep our domestic industry grinding at full speed? We ought to be slacking off in this foreign aid. We cannot wet nurse all the nations, and the prospect of gaining political advantage thereby is not sure. And it isn't healthy, except as an expedient, to wet nurse home industry by giving away our substance.

The United States can take great satisfaction however in the course it has followed since the world war. No nation in history has ever matched its generosity, giving aid to allies and to former enemies in great amounts. Self-interest was not our only consideration by any means. The instinct of extending the helping hand is strong among Americans. They could not bear to see and hear of the distress and suffering which befell Europeans in the wake of the war. If there is an award for Distinguished Service for nations the United States is well entitled to it for this \$51 billion worth of aid to our stricken neighbors.

The FBI has arrested a man down in Arkansas for taking part in the robbery of the bank at Umattila last August when a pair of bandits got away with \$57,500 of the bank's funds. That's a long reach, and how the officers put their finger on the guy should prove an interesting story.

What was all that talk about Molotov being on the way into the discard? For a condemned Bolshevik he was pretty lively at Geneva.

'Indecisive, Uncertain' Label Being Tagged On Stevenson by Both Foes, Adlai Himself

By STEWART ALSOP
CHICAGO—This last week in Chicago has been, of course, very much Adlai Stevenson's week. He has been front and center, while his two chief rivals, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver, have been cast as supporting players, pecking shyly out from the wings.

Yet Stevenson's week has not been a complete success all the same. Stevenson has one great central problem as a political leader. After a time, the American public develops a mental image, which is often more caricature than faithful portrait, of any leading American politician. With a lot of help from Stevenson's enemies, and a good deal of help from Stevenson himself, the public image of Stevenson is beginning to be that of an intelligent but indecisive man, honest but uncertain.

Such a public image of Stevenson could be politically fatal. Therefore, as many of his friends and supporters are well aware, his first objective must be to smash the image, and replace it with an image of confidence and decision. Stevenson could have begun to smash the image last week. But he has failed to do so.

On the contrary, the image of uncertainty has been strengthened. To all questions about his plans for primaries, other than Minnesota, Stevenson answered that he had not made up his mind. He even replied that he had not yet decided when asked whether he would go into Minnesota to campaign.

Not only undecided in his own mind about his political strategy, he has also been receiving divided counsel. One group of advisers, which includes such a like Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago and Barry Bingham, the able publisher who is to head the Volunteers for Stevenson, favors a bold course. Another group, whose leader appears to be the newly appointed Stevenson manager, James Finnegan, favors a policy of minimum risk.

The problem of Kefauver and the primaries typifies the difference between the two groups, and the conflict in Stevenson's own mind. Aside from the possibility of the emergence of a candidate acceptable to the whole South (and the suggestion that Sen. Lyndon Johnson might run despite his heart attack causes the Stevenson men to start back in horror) there is only one real obstacle to Stevenson's nomination. That is the risk of being beaten in an important primary by Estes Kefauver.

The advocates of boldness want to meet this danger head-on. They claim that their man can clobber Kefauver anywhere. They may even favor Stevenson taking on Kefauver in the New Hampshire primaries, where Kefauver beat Harry S. Truman in 1952. Knock Kefauver out in New Hampshire, argue the bold men, and the whole story is told—Stevenson can stop worrying about August and concentrate on November. Above all, Stevenson will stand out as the confident candidate, willing to take on all comers.

The advocates of caution argue, no doubt with good reason, that it is silly to risk a serious set-back for Stevenson in a small, heavily Republican state

where all the cards are stacked in Kefauver's favor. The issue is still unsettled, and before it is decided, some discreet pulse-feeling will be undertaken in New Hampshire. But unless it is found that New Hampshire pulses are fairly racing for Stevenson, the advocates of caution are likely to have their way.

Meanwhile, the whole Stevenson strategy is in danger of falling between two stools. Even Stevenson's most cautious advisers agree that risks are going to have to be taken sooner or later—otherwise Stevenson will be accused of ducking a fight. There is no one in the Stevenson entourage, for example, who doubts that Stevenson will have to enter the California primary, and probably at least one or two others as well.

Yet Stevenson has failed to take credit even for the risks he is certainly going to have to run. His announcement that he would go into Minnesota, where his victory is supposedly assured, and which everyone had known about for weeks, was greeted with bored yawns. But if he had announced that he was going into California too he would have grabbed headlines all over the country, and stood forth as the happy, confident warrior.

Instead, he said that he had not made up his mind about California either. Thus, quite unnecessarily, the public image of Stevenson as the man with the unmade mind was strengthened rather than weakened during the last week. Soon, before it is too late, Stevenson must find a way to smash the image, once and for all.

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Poor Screening on Appointments

With the best intentions in the world to put in office only capable men dedicated to serve the public interest, President Eisenhower has had his share of misfits, or worse. The reason is that he has to rely on advisers to screen possible names, and often these advisers are influenced by political pressures. The party workers put on the heat to get jobs for their friends or supporters and often for lack of an acceptable alternative their recommendations are accepted.

While the traffic in government favor hasn't been as crass as it was in the former administration some appointees have had to resign under public pressure if not at White House urging. Harold Talbot resigned as Secretary of the Air Force, Peter Strobel quit as supervisor of public buildings for GSA. Now Hugh W. Cross of the interstate commerce commission is under fire for mixing in the award of railway contracts. Travelers through Chicago have long used the buses of Parmelee Transfer between railway stations. After holding this business for many decades the company lost the contract to another outfit. The imputation is that Cross had something to do with it. He denies he was offered a job by the rival concern, but apparently he did discuss the contract award with some of the parties. That was at least a breach of discretion.

Most of the Eisenhower appointees have been persons of high caliber and great ability who came in to help him do a job. But a good many were run-of-mine, and too many of them have been tarred by administration critics because of their past business associations. Lack of acquaintanceship with men in public and political life was a handicap to Mr. Eisenhower when he became president. The real difficulty is that the personnel job for the chief executive is too burdensome because of the multitude of appointments to be made. Whoever is president the next four years should install a better sifting and screening staff at the White House.

Now this John Gilbert Graham denies he planted a bomb on the UAL plane out of Denver on which his mother was a passenger. He repudiates the alleged confession and says it was made under duress. That is a frequent dodge of persons accused of crime. In this case the state, which has caused his indictment for murder, will have to prove that his confession was valid or else be forced to rely pretty much on circumstantial evidence. In that event it would have to combat the old foe of prosecutors: "reasonable doubt." We have recently seen in Oregon how this can be used to obtain an acquittal.

Home owners and nurserymen are keeping close watch on their plantings to see how much damage was done by the recent cold snap. Fears have been expressed that many of the flowering shrubs as camellias and rhododendron have suffered injury. Folk recall the damage done to such shrubs in the severe winter of 1948-50. In Clackamas county, which is a heavy producer of holly, the freeze blackened berries on the holly trees, and a loss of from 50 to 75 per cent of this year's crop is reported. This was certainly an ill wind which blew out of the North.

The United States spent several hundred millions on bases in Morocco on agreements made with the French government. The Sultan says he wasn't consulted and will look into the concessions. Now that he is back on the job with more authority than ever, Uncle Sam may find himself subject to a squeeze. That is one trouble with bargains for bases in odd corners of the world, you never know when the government you deal with may be upset.

Well timed advertising of food markets featuring lower prices of pork has greatly stimulated sales of pork. One big chain—Safeway—says its sales of pork in Oregon stores have spurted 23 per cent. This has, however, had a contra effect on the turkey market. Prices of turkeys are down about a dime a pound to meet the competition of cheap pork. On Thanksgiving Day this year consumers should be happy even if hog and turkey growers are a bit glum.

THANKSGIVING



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

mean a big turnover of capital in itself. When the Foundation reinvests the proceeds that will churn the securities markets more. The Foundation will not find it easy to pick up corporate securities it wants in the size package such big-scale investors like to handle. So it seems probable that it will turn initially to government issues, buying treasury notes as offered and government bonds which it can pick up in volume from banks.

Since it got to functioning a few years ago the Ford Foundation has had an embarrassment of riches in the way of accumulated income. Since it is not a business concern itself but a non-profit organization it has had to get this income into circulation, lest it lose its exemption from taxation as a non-profit corporation. This is not an easy task. Some of its grants, such as \$15 million for Fund for the Republic, have sparked criticism, but the Foundation itself disclaims responsibility after its grant is made.

Most of the public foundations list their grants in their annual reports. One of the largest and most successful is the Rockefeller Foundation, and it gives frequent and detailed reports on its distribution of funds. It has the benefit of maturity and an experienced staff which passes on proposals for expenditure. Ford Foundation has had some staff changes. Its processing of appeals for aid should improve as its staff of examiners and appraisers gain in experience. Shoveling out money can of itself become arduous, and there is always the danger that the money will be dissipated or spent futilely.

Getting back to investment of Ford Foundation assets, it should have no trouble obtaining competent advisers for this chore. Wall Street is full of investment analysts and security appraisers and industrial engineers who can look behind the fancy annual reports of corporations to find out how good they really are. Managing investment funds such as trusts, endowment, pension and welfare funds is now a trade in itself. In recent years preference has been given to common stocks because of the lure of higher yields and possible capital gains. While the

heavy commitments in this area have not been tested recently by any serious depression most of the trusts appear to be prudently managed.

Ever since the congressional inquiry into foundations made by Rep. Carroll Reece of Tennessee a little over a year ago these big non-profit foundations have been sensitive to public criticism and possible adverse legislation. Because of its size and its operations Ford Foundation is very much in the limelight. Its impending venture into capital markets will bring it even more under public scrutiny. Admittedly it is not a light responsibility which its trustees carry.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I am sure I can do it better than her, so why not try me out?"
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "simultaneous"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Guidance, condolence, acquiescence, dependence.
4. What does the word "Cimmerian" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with fo that means "a penalty"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "better than she," and omit "out." 2. Pronounce first syllable as "sigh." 3. Guidance.
4. Shrouded in gloom or darkness. "The Cimmerian aspect of the place was depressing."
5. Forfeit.

Man Facing Theft Charge

Virgil Bay Craig, Salem Route 6, Box 1006, was arrested on a charge of larceny of an auto following a minor traffic violation early Sunday, police reported.

The 1954 Mercury he was driving was registered to the United Association Local Union No. 38 of San Francisco, Calif., police said. This was determined after it was found that Craig did not have an operator's license.

Craig said he had returned to the city only about an hour before he was stopped, police said.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"It's an emergency, doctor!... The mother says waiting with her child in your reception room is too close quarters!..."

W. W. Reporting Oregon U., Oregon State Game 'News in Nebraska'

(Editor's note: Wendell Webb, managing editor of the Oregon Statesman, is on a trip to attend the Associated Press Managing Editors' convention in Colorado Springs and to survey several major newspaper operations in the Midwest and South.)

By WENDELL WEBB
Managing Editor, The Statesman
LINCOLN, Nebr.—Miss Valentine kept us so coffee-logged as stewardess on United Air Line's Denver to Lincoln milk run Sun-

day we couldn't unlimber at frequent stops. But at least she had no problem getting her passengers back aboard. Her major problem was informing old goats that "No, she wasn't staying in Lincoln this evening, she was going to Chicago."

"Snow-clad Rockies were out in all their sunrise glory when the plane left Denver, and 'twas summery 65 degrees when it arrived in Lincoln. But faces were still downcast here from Oklahoma's 41-0 walloping of Nebraska Saturday. Surprisingly, Sunday paper had 17 lines on Oregon's 28-0 upset of Oregon State.

"Not Too Unreserved" Travelling with no set schedule poses a problem in hotel reservations, but the registration girl at the Cornhusker Hotel here said she didn't mind unreserved guests so long as they weren't too unreserved. Thus far on this trip we'd say those Oregon legislators who've complained about the price of accommodations in Salem don't have much to kick about.

Power remains a big issue in Nebraska with Sunday's paper devoting three pages to explanation of current difficulty based on squabble between two public power districts as to which should build badly needed generating plant. It isn't like Northwest's problem of public versus private or partnership development of hydro-electric facilities. Nebraska is the only state in the union which has no private power.

Join Production Lincoln Journal and Star are among the many papers which in recent years have found it feasible to join production facilities as a matter of economy while still retaining separate entity so far as news and editorial departments are concerned, much like the Oregon Statesman and Capital Journal of Salem.

But such operations present tremendous problems which independent newspapers the nation over are working to solve.

By the way, we apparently weren't too unreserved. We got room.

Death Claims I.A. Creighton

Ira Arthur Creighton, 80, died Sunday at the home of his son, Glenn Creighton, 5096 Chehalis Ave. He had divided his time between Salem and the home of another son in San Diego, Calif., since suffering a stroke about five years ago.

He was a retired carpenter, born March 18, 1875, at Red Oak, Iowa. Besides his son in Salem, he leaves sons Art L. Creighton, San Diego; Alex Q. Creighton, Hays, Kan.; and James D. Creighton, Pittsburg, Kan.; a brother, Charles C. Creighton, Stella, Neb.; and a sister, Mrs. Jennie Morgan, Perry, Okla.

Services are pending at the Howell-Edwards Funeral Home.

JUMP ahead of fall expenses (and a little extra, too!)

with a CASH LOAN on signature only, car or furniture \$25 to \$2000

George Reed Rites Tuesday

City FINANCE CORPORATION

'Cal' Stavenau, Manager Room 200, 317 Court St. Phone: 4-3396, Salem Hours: Daily 9:30-5:30; Sat. 9-12 Open evenings by appointment Loans made to residents of nearby towns

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

Nov. 21, 1945

Christmas cheer kettles of the Salvation Army made their first appearance of the season at seven downtown Salem corners. Capt. R. B. Leshner, commanding officer, announced the kettles will soon be used every shopping day until Christmas.

Francis G. Leserer resigned as manager of the Salem Montgomery Ward Company store and will go with the C. C. Anderson northwest department store chain. He will go to Boise, Ida.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hager, Route 6, will celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary this week at their home. They were married at Dodge Center, Minn. Mr. Hager is 83 and Mrs. Hager 81 years old.

25 Years Ago

Nov. 21, 1930

The Parrish Junior High school rosters were let out of school and hurried across Olinger field just in time to see their team slip over a touchdown, after just three minutes of play in the second Leslie-Parrish game of the season.

The preparatory disarmament commission adopted the Dutch proposal supported by the United States guaranteeing publicity for war preparations and materials and finished the week with a record of progress in drafting a general disarmament treaty at Geneva.

Two Salem boys will be seen in action in moving pictures of a recent game in Chicago. The two boys are Charles Kay Bishop and Tommy Livesley. The occasion for the picture is the game between Culver and St. John's academy.

40 Years Ago

Nov. 21, 1915

The game to decide the state football championship for teams of the high school class was staged on Willamette field between Columbia University of Portland and Salem High school. After wallowing in the mud the game was tied.

Peter A. B. Widener, strongest financial power in Philadelphia, a city in which millionaires are common, is dead in his 81st year. He was worth \$60,000,000 at the time of death.

Governor Withycombe received an invitation from Henry Ford, millionaire automobile manufacturer and pacifist, to be one of Mr. Ford's guests on the steamship Oscar II, which will carry the Ford party of peace advocates to Europe.

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