

Oregon Statesman

"No Fear Sweats Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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End Fast Amortization

The latest report of the office of defense mobilization shows that tax amortization certificates of over \$36 billion have been issued of which \$22 billion permits a fast write-off for tax purposes. This practice was authorized by the Truman administration after the outbreak of the Korean War, but has been extended long after that war was over. It is time these fast write-offs were terminated. The country has both peace and prosperity and there is no urgency for defense installations such as this grant was supposed to encourage.

In recent years most of the fast amortization has been granted to railroads and utilities. Both of these types of enterprise are well able to finance their expansion. The Southern Pacific is one which has obtained this tax advantage for acquisition of rolling stock. It needs the equipment, but is abundantly able to finance it without assistance, on its taxes.

The argument is made that the company eventually has to pay the full tax, which is true—but it has the advantage of use of the deferred tax payments during the five-year period. The scheme must be of advantage to the corporation or it wouldn't ask for the privilege.

As was true in 1876 when resumption of specie payments was urged: the way to resume is to resume. Now the way to resume equal treatment of taxpayers is to cancel this fast amortization business.

Integration and Politics

Integration is the big problem the Democrats face—not race integration in the South but keeping the two wings of the party, South and North, together through the next campaign. Under FDB the Democrats made an alliance with labor unions and won the support of Negroes who have big voting blocs in northern cities. This didn't set well with conservative Southerners, but the latter went along because the long tenure of their senators and representatives insured them powerful committee posts in Congress under Democratic rule. The Supreme Court order for desegregation in schools has rocked the South, but the general disposition there is to stay with the Democratic party unless it adopts a strong civil rights plank in its platform or nominates an extremist (which isn't likely).

Republicans face no such split this year, assuming that Eisenhower remains in the race. Anti-Nixon agitation will be kept suppressed, and the 1952 team offered for the 1956 campaign. How Republicans can lure back to the party many northern Negroes is a problem of party managers; but undoubtedly there will be considerable switch in that direction. The Emmett Till case, opposition to desegregation have stirred Negroes deeply in the North and should result in Republican gains in Negro wards.

Automobile manufacturers and dealers are reporting rather a poor year, poor especially when compared with recent years. Fears for the future, however, are out of place. No one thinks these new super-highways are going to be left in disuse.

Adlai Stevenson Camp Using Bandwagon Technique — Making It Sound Convincing

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSEP

WASHINGTON — Adlai Stevenson's strategy is using the bandwagon technique to a fare-thee-well. There is, they say with confidence, no longer any serious question about the nomination — Stevenson can probably have it on the first ballot if he wants it that way. The real questions now, the Stevenson men say, are the Vice — Presidential choice and post-convention strategy.

The bandwagon technique is a very old one, of course. But the confidence expressed in the Stevenson camp sounds convincing and most observers agree that it is probably justified. The Stevenson men sound a good deal less convincing when Stewart Alsep and Joseph Alsep claim that, having been nominated, Stevenson can also be elected. But their version of how the thing can be done is worth describing.

They claim that the South, including Texas, but probably excluding Florida, will return to the fold this year. In that case, Stevenson only needs to win the normally Democratic border states, plus a handful of Northern industrial states — Pennsylvania, Michigan and Massachusetts are cited as examples of states in which Stevenson should have a good chance.

But the Stevenson men assume that the Republican ticket will include Eisenhower-Nixon, and they agree that, in order to win the needed handful of Northern industrial states, something effective must be done to counter

Discipline for Army, Air Force

The House Appropriations Committee called on Secretary Wilson to discipline the Army and Air Force and make them stop their "useless competitive rivalry" over guided missiles. That is a big order for the Secretary of Defense, even when he has as chief to back him up a General of the Armies. For men in military service are permanent career men. Civilian officials at the head of the departments come and go, but the separate services, Army, Navy, Air Force are continuing. Individuals at the top of each service change, but service policies and ambitions continue.

The trouble with the individual service is that it looks at its role through partisan eyes. It is fully aware of its responsibility for the national defense, but fails to credit the other services with their share of responsibility and of capacity.

The present dispute centering around guided missiles reflects not only controversy as to quality but as to authority for the program. The Army has felt that since it is responsible for ground defense, it should be prepared to shoot enemy planes out of the sky, which certainly is sound doctrine. So it developed the Nike missile. The Air Force, however, has the duty of shooting enemy planes out of the sky, and it developed the Talos. Claims now are made that the latter is a superior weapon.

It ought to be easy to decide the merits of the two, and the House committee proposed that Wilson name a committee of qualified experts to evaluate the two. That may settle this dispute. But the rivalry will continue. The requirement of proper discipline remains an administrative duty.

N.E.A. and Federal Aid

The N.E.A. people were much perturbed over the defeat of the bill for federal aid for education. They blamed it on the attachment of the Powell amendment for enforcing desegregation, and some of the leaders made vague threats against those voting against the bill. At least that is implied in comments that they would study the roll call responses. One past president declared that Congress doesn't sense the feeling of the people. We doubt if the "people" are very much stirred up on this subject, one way or the other. The White House conference composed chiefly of warm friends of education certainly was very lukewarm as to federal aid.

The N.E.A. dodged an issue of non-discrimination in employment, and took no stand as to segregation. In fact in their zeal for federal aid its spokesmen were sharply critical of the Powell amendment although it has a strong moral foundation.

Significantly, also, the teachers would have nothing to do with merit rating in salary schedules or with incentives. They prefer the system of the standard journeyman's wage applying to all. One grants the difficulty of developing a just merit rating system which will be free of favoritism, but it seems a bit callous to toss it aside as the N.E.A. appears to have done.

However, we are sure the educators who spent nearly a week in Portland got a great deal out of their conferences and general sessions and out of their contacts with others in the profession. Oregon weather cooperated beautifully; so a pleasant time was had by all.

Whoever designed the cover for the GOP convention in San Francisco was more arty than smart. As shown, it included a print of Rodin's statue, "Three Shades." Mayor Christopher of San Francisco protested, as did others (because the figures were nude). The rejection became unanimous when some one with a knowledge of art said Rodin's theme in the statues was to represent dead souls abandoning hope at the gates of hell. That was hardly fitting for the convention-campaign theme of "Peace, Progress, Prosperity." Republicans ought to work in some symbol for "Health."

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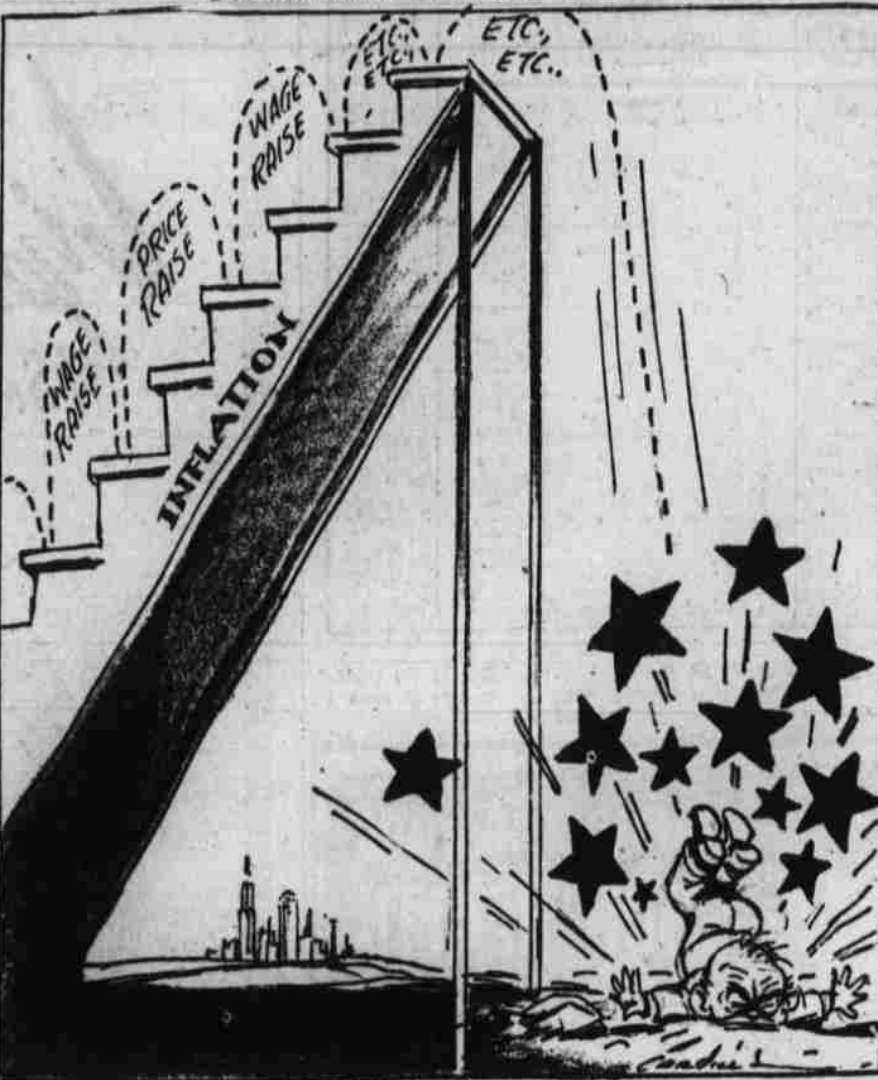
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Their Names Remain

Asahel Bush Left Multiple Legacy

A pioneer with sharp wit, sharp pen and a printing press left an indelible legacy of names on Salem's map, and at the same time contributed to many pages of early Oregon political and economic history.

Asahel Bush brought his printing press to the Oregon country in 1851, establishing the Oregon Statesman, one of the area's first newspapers, and making his name one to be reckoned with in area affairs.

In 1860 Bush moved his family onto a 160-acre tract south of Mission street, a tract that was probably to guarantee more than anything else a permanent spot for the family name in city's geography.

The spot of land early became known as Bush Pasture, a name continued for Salem's finest park area when it was acquired by the city a few years ago. Nearby, too, are Bush School and Bush Street. And downtown, where Asahel Bush wielded his greatest influence, is Ladd and Bush Bank which he founded.—T.G.W.

ASAHIEL BUSH
Power in His Name

Congressional Quiz

By Congressional Quarterly

Even the United States Constitution is not unalterable in these changing times. Can you answer some questions on amending the Constitution? Top score in this quiz is six. Can you get four?

1. Q—The Constitution specifies two ways to propose amendments to it: by two-thirds vote of both Chambers of Congress, or by a convention called by two-thirds of the states. Both methods require ratification by three-fourths of the states. Of the 22 amendments adopted so far, 11 were proposed by the first method, 11 by the second; (b) all by the first; (c) all by the second; (d) another answer. (one point)

A—(b) All by the first.

2. Q—Only one Constitutional amendment, the 18th, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and shipment of intoxicating liquors, has been repealed. Repeal was accomplished by: (a) another constitutional amendment; (b) act of Congress; (c) decision of the Supreme Court; (d) petition by the states. (one point)

A—(a) Another amendment, the 21st.

3. Q—The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are known by what name? (one point)

A—The Bill of Rights, because they contain the guarantees of personal liberties.

4. Q—Five amendments to the Constitution have received the necessary two-thirds votes in both Chambers of Congress but have failed to be ratified by three-fourths of the states. The most recent, in 1924, would have: (a) given Congress the right to outlaw child labor; (b) lowered the voting age to 18; (c) waived guarantees of individual rights in the case of convicted syndicalists. (one point)

A—(a) Given Congress the right to outlaw child labor, which falls within the jurisdiction of the states.

5. Q—How many years do the states have to approve or disapprove a proposed amendment (as stipulated by Congress in every case since the 11th Amendment): (1) 1 year; (2) 5 years; (3) 7 years; (4) 9 years? (one point)

A—(c) 7 years.

6. Q—The Bricker Amendment, which by one vote failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate in 1954, and

is up for consideration again this year in revised form, would: (a) restrict the Supreme Court's right of judicial review; (b) curb the President's power to make treaties; (c) force U. S. withdrawal from the International Labor Organization. (one point)

Venerable (age 88) Senator Green of Rhode Island, senior member of the committee after George, admitted his doubts as to the program, but said he resolved them, as he had in the past, in favor of the administration position. He added:

"I cannot let the record rest there, however, because I must express my candid view that this year my doubts are greater than ever. The conference and rationality of the program are so open to question that I am close to the border of opposition."

This certainly is damning the program with faint praise. The tone of Congress has been that the administration has been delinquent in revamping its foreign policy in the light of changing conditions. It certainly offers a challenge to administration leaders, both military and political. And it is a challenge to President Eisenhower who is now recovering from an acute illness. James Reston summed up the situation in his column of last Sunday in the New York Times:

"What is needed now is not an announcement about who is going to run for the Presidency in the fall—that is perfectly clear—but who is going to run the Presidency now, and in what direction. These past three weeks have clearly shown what can happen in the world in a very short period of time, and they have demonstrated to the satisfaction of anybody willing to look at the facts that the Presidency does not work well in the absence of the President."

Congress is going to vote a big sum for foreign aid (mutual assistance). Even the reduced figure of \$3.6 is generous in view of world improvement. Before Congress meets again the administration will have to clarify its policy and offer a program that is realistic both for the world and for America.

Tygh Valley Rancher Wins Cattleman Title

THE DALLES — Ken Webb, a Tygh Valley rancher, is Wasco County cattleman for 1956. He will compete in the competition for Oregon cattleman of the year. Webb operates a 5,237-acre ranch and has 100 head of cattle.

JAPS EYE PLANE PROGRAM

TOKYO — Japan will launch a five-year program for construction of medium-sized commercial transport planes next year. Government officials said there is a growing demand for planes seating 30 to 40 passengers in Japan and Southeast Asia.

Patio of Mexico National Palace Not Really Garage

MEXICO CITY — The huge patio of the National Palace is visited by about every tourist who visits this capital.

It had come to be an eyesore of parked cars contrasting with the famous murals of the patio. The story is that high officials the other day overheard a tourist say: "Such a big garage."

That did it. No parking now.

Washington Mirror

Morse Wood Burns On Capitol Hearths

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON—If Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) gets charged by Republicans with a "conflict of interest" in his forthcoming re-election campaign, the result should be some political chuckles if nothing more.

The basis for such a contention lies in the fact that Morse, the farmer, last year sold some firewood to the government body of which Morse, the senator, is a member.

It was a straight transaction, duly recorded in the annual public report of the senate, in which Sen. Morse was duly paid for his product. The wood, in turn, was presumably used to keep the log fires burning in the many fireplaces throughout the U.S. Capitol.

The senator says he can't see how any conflict of interest was at stake. He sold some of the same apple wood to his colleague, Estes Kefauver, not long before the Senate transaction. Kefauver liked his wood so well, said Morse, that the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate heard about it and asked Morse whether he had more to sell.

"I told him to go out to my farm and get what he wanted," Morse recalled. And so he did, and before long apple logs from the Morse farm were cracking on the Capitol's many hearths.

This deal is made to order as ammunition for the GOP this fall in Oregon, especially if some other "great issues" turn out to be duds.

The Republicans might argue that the longer the Senate is in session each evening, the longer the fires burn, the more wood is consumed, the bigger the market is for logs on Capitol Hill—and (the clincher) the one man most responsible for keeping the Senate in late session is the glibly senior senator from Oregon, the same fellow who was selling the Senate logs on the side.

That might make a pretty good prima facie case.

The GOP would want to cleverly omit the fact that Morse only peddled 6½ cords of the stuff (total price, \$78.). For anyone who has counted the fireplaces in the Capitol or who knows anything at all of Morse's oratorical stamina, knows that 6½ cords of apple wood would have gone up in smoke the first evening the senator got to his feet and have been turned to ash long before he finished his first lengthy speech.

You might say the senator could talk his way out of it.

Probably the fattest pay raise to go to any federal employee this year is in a bill being pushed through Congress for U. S. Commissioners in Alaska, who do everything from trying drunk driving cases to sending out search parties for missing persons.

Some years ago we informed the federal judge (in an outlying section of Alaska) that one of his commissioners was a "boot-legger" and that he ran a place of ill-fame. "Congress was told by a representative of the administrative office of the U.S. courts," But the judge wrote back and

said, in substance, he knew that but he was the best man he could get."

The bill called for a raise from \$7500 to \$10,500, but after hearing this testimonial, Congress jacked it up even further, to \$12,500.

JAP YOUTHS SLATE JAUNTS

TOKYO — The government plans to pick groups of youth leaders and send them to free world countries this year to study economic, political and cultural subjects. One delegation of 15 will tour the United States for three months starting in September.

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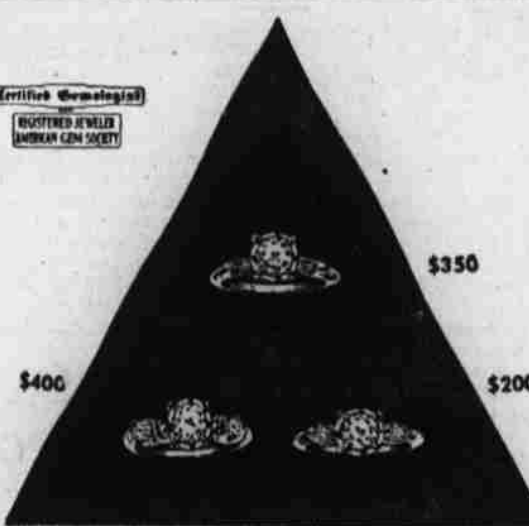


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U.S. Gov't. Securities 1,026,261.33
Loans and Discounts \$1,641,940.67
Less reserve for losses 7,342.71

1,634,597.96

Bank Premises & Equip. 133,060.46

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