### oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Auge" From First Statesman, March 22, 1851

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maren at the postoffice at Malem., Ore., as second and matter under act of Congress Morch 3, 1879.

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#### Steel Strike Ends

The 1956 steel strike was just about the tamest strike ever for this big industry. There was no violence on picket lines, very little ver-bal abuse was exchanged between the spokesmen for the two sides. The terms represent

the usual compromise favoring the employes.

The contract length will be three years instead of the five the companies sought. The wage and benefit increase will be 45.6 cents per hour spread over the term of the conact. The companies also granted a 52-week yoff plan (substitute for Reuther's "guar-nteed annual wage") and accepted a union

Here comes the bite as fas as the consumer concerned: Steel prices are expected to be consted ten or twelve dollars a ton. Since steel is the indispensable metal in most manufacturing, this will contribute to higher prices on down the line, from appliances to

End of the strike will be hailed with delight by workers and their families, though they probably enjoyed the one month's vacation in adsummer, and certainly by all the related adustries and workers and by shopkeepers in the prospect of three years of peace must be inviting too.

#### Plasterers Aren't Plastered

The Arizona Lath and Plaster Institute, ob-"jously with tongue in cheek, complains about the application of the word "plastered" to "nyone who is drunk, inebriated, tight or oth-"twise under the influence of alcohol. "Plaser is a symbol of rigidity; a man who is in-ebriated is seldom rigid—unless he happens to be laid out cold," the institute says in de-claring that "linking our trade with over-ince detracts from the dignity of a re-

In the off chance the plasterers are even slightly serious in their complaint, we might explain that lots of words have double meanings, but each is too closely linked to its popular interpretation to have any onus on it is because it might have an unpleasant connotation in other guise.

The Cincinnait Reds aren't Communists, for inchance, A grat is a year adible crustages.

The Cincinnati Reds aren't Communists, for instance. A crab is a very edible crustacean, not just an old meanie; a bar association isn't necessarily a group of bartenders; raising cane usually has little, to do with agriculture.

The word "plastered," as alang, has become too much a part of the language to be tossed out now, even though we get the plasterers' point. About all the plasterers can do is see there are no plastered plasterers.

Judge Carl Wimberly of the second judicial district told the Lane county grand jury it shouldn't again go into the charges posed by District Attorney Venn, which prompts the Eugene Register-Guard to ask, Why have a grand jury at all if it is to be hobbled by judicial order? Could it be another case of D'Artagan's "One for all and all for one," from Dumas's "Three Musketeers"?

Gladys Shields used her Coffee Cup Clatter rolumn in the Jefferson Review for pick-ups of items from old files, including several about neighbor kiddies who now are grown and parents themselves. She was considerate gh, however, not to print their baby pic-

By Joseph and Siewari Alsop
WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of
Texas has just made Adlai Stevenson just about the nicest present that Stevenson could hope for.
By remarkably astute parliamentary tactics, Johnson narrowly prevented
a raging civil
rights fight at
the wind-up of
Congress. Thereby. Johnson n

plit the Democratic convention, and incidentally the ranks of

revenson's supporters. For Stevenson, therefore, Johnson's ounce

It is shocking, of course, that the tragic issue of civil rights thould alw a y so treated as no cetter than a solitical foot-sail. But that is the melancholy act. Beginning at the beginning,

self. But that is the melancholy act. Beginning at the beginning, for the Eisenhower administration and had the faintest serious deire to pass a civil rights bill, he bill would have been introduced at the beginning of the congressional session and pushed with maximum power there-

icad the Administration hill only offered in May, when i no possible chance of get-past the usual roadblock of othern fillbusier. The sole ics, obviously, was to en-ge the Democrats to stage fra-party donnybrook fair.

of prevention was worth sev-eral tons of

y. Johnson

preatly impaired he strategy

of Stevenson's rivals, who want to use the civil

Sen. Johnson's Prevention of Civil Rights

Squabble in Session End Big Help to Adlai

widely and justly celebrated.
Yet the delay in introducing the bill also helped Lyadon Johnson to frustrate Brownell's scheme. The House was bound to lake many weeks to act on the bill. That meant that the bill could only reach the Benate in the closing days of the session. And that meant, in turn, that Johnson would have time on his side.

Throughout the whole session, of course, Johnson had been working overtime to avoid trouble over civil rights. The worst moment was when the Senate

moment was when the Senate had to pass on the nomination of Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff to a Circuit Court judgeship. Because Sobeloff had displeased them by his Supreme Court arguments on school desegregation, the more fiery Southerners wanted to make the debate on Sobeloff into a sort of white supremacy field day.

Johnson foresaw that a white supremecy field day would invite Senators like Lehman of New York, Hennings of Missouri and Douglas of lilinois to singe a civil right field day, So he triumphantly held the debate to a minimum, reportedly getting Sen. Olis Johnston of South Carolina, for instance, to cut an angry two hour oration to a little 20-minute talk.

Johnson's next hurdle was the Republican leaderable. If Minor-ity Leader William Knowland of California had chosen to play

it, Johnson's bottling up operation could never have succeeded.
But President Eisenhower had
personally telephoned Johnson to
plead for passage of two bills he
particularly wanted, the foreign
aid bill and the bill to raise executive department salaries. That
gave Johnson a lever.

rnia had chosen to play nell's slick trick to the lim-

#### Exchange of Artists

Jan Peerce, distinguished American tenor, who was the first American since the war to sing with the Moscow Bolsoi opera, is back from the Soviet Union where he appeared in concerts in leading cities of the country. He praised the Russians as a "wonderful people" musically and culturally, and expressed the view that a greater exchange of artists be-tween the United States and the USSR would provide "a basis for friendship of a permanent kind." One may question whether this interchange would be strong enough to hold war dogs in leash, for wars have broken out before between countries whose artists traveled back and forth-Germany and France, France and Italy. But it would promote international understanding and contribute to a commonalty of interest which would counter divisive forces such as economic competition or political aspiration.

#### Tax Relief

One measure providing tax relief managed to get through both houses of Congress. That was a bill to remove the ten per cent admission tax on admissions to entertainments where the ticket cost is 90 cents or less. Previously the top limit was 50 cents. This may prove something of a boon for movie houses which have seen their patronage dwindle under competition of televisio

More tax relief is provided in a bill signed by President Eisenhower which abolishes the ten per cent transportation tax on trips from continental United States to the Caribbean, Bermuda, Latin America, Hawaii, Alaska and parts of Canada. The tax is retained on travel to any point in Canada or Mexico within 225 miles of the U. S. border. This tax cut should encourage tourist travel to these attractive vacation areas.

Thanks to mediatory efforts the dispute between the Metropolitan Opera company and the federation of musicians has been composed sufficiently to let the company start on schedule, October 24, and continue through its regular season. Its suspension would have been a dire blow to the world of music as well as a costly disappointment to those from coloratura sopranos to stagehands who are on the employment rolls of the opera. The show will go on, in the same aged building on the block between Broadway and 7th Avenue and 39th and 40th streets, New York, where the Met has held forth since it opened in 1883 with Gounod's "Faust."

The bill to increase postal rates died in the Senate post office committee after it had passed the House. Senators didn't want to boost rates in this election year. Magazines mustered a great deal more opposition than appeared at the House hearings. Newspapers were quite reconciled to the proposed boost in second-class rates, but magazines with nationwide distribution objected strenuously. An upward revision of postal rates is sorely needed to make the service more nearly selfsupporting.

Threat of water shortage during the re-cent heat waves caused city officials at Oregon City to close the municipal swimming pool-right at the time when its patronage was greatest. You never miss the water 'til the well runs dry.

#### Editorial Comment

ATOMIC POWER DELAYED

The House of Representatives has killed the Senate-passed bill to authorize a \$400,000,000 atomic power plant at the Hanford project, an action which this newspaper regrets. We do not understand why three Oregon congressmen voted against the bill, which would bring an important experiment in creation of atomic power to the Northwest. Spon-sors of the bill say this power plant could make the Hanford project self-supporting electrically, eliminating an important load on the Northwest

Power from atomic energy is coming, and the effort to expedite its coming is worthy of government help.—Astorian Budget

#### NEW LINE BUT THE SAME OLD WASH



BUESCHER

Washington Mirror

**Vote Trading** 

**Big Factor in** 

By A. ROBERT SMITH

Statesman Correspondent

the Senate last week was the anxiety of some southern Demo-

crats to trade their votes on the

bill with anyone who would pledge to stand with them

Southerners found a willing

Ida.), a Hells

Canyon oppon-ent, after being

turned down

flat by Senato

Wayne Morse

(D-Ore.), who

was chief spon-sor of the high

dam bill. And it

the end, seven southern Demo-

taker in Sen. Herman Welker (R-

crats (plus Frear of Delaware)

joined Republicans in killing the Hells Canyon bill - more than

enough to seal its death warrant.

Welker has a key post from

which to make such trades, for

he is a member of the Senate

Judiciary Committee to which

all civil rights legislation is re-

ferred. The committee chairman is Sen. James O. Eastland (D-

Miss.), a leading opponent of civil rights bills.

During the stretch drive on

Helis Canyon when the Demo-

cratic leadership in the Senate

was using full pressure to line up all Democrats for the bill,

Eastland reportedly went to Sen Lynden Johnson (D-Tex.), the Democratic Floor leader, and

"I'd like to go along with you on Hells Canyon but I can't go back on Welker, because he has

promised to stick with me on civil rights."

When Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) was approached by rep-

resentatives of rural electric co-

ops in Georgia and urged to support Hells Canyon, reportedly

his reply was that he would be pleased to do so if Morse would

go along with him in preventing Senate action on civil rights leg-

Both incidents occurred during

the week-long debate in the House at the opposite end of the Capitol on the administration-

backed civil rights bill, which

southern lawmakers were doing

their best to block. Even though it appeared certain the civil rights bill would never get through the Senate, where the

filibuster is the major weapon of

the minority, it was the hottest

issue in the minds of most mem-

bers of Congress from south of

Several weeks prior to this. C. Girard Davidson, Democratic

national committeeman from Oregon, came to town and made the rounds of southern senators, talking to them in behalf of the

high dam project. In his unmis

takable southern drawl which he acquired honestly in his native

Louisiana, Davidson never failed to point out the political sig-

nificance to Wayne Morse and the party in Oregon of the out-

which could be reflected in whether Democrats control the next Congress and its committee chairmanships held by so many

"I'd like to help Wayne on this one," was the candid re-sponse of one southern senator, "but down in my state there is only one issue—that is civil rights. If Wayne would be will be the recognize that then may

ing to recognize that, then maybe we could reach an under-standing. But I know him well enough to know that I couldn't

even approach him, If I even tried, first thing he would prob

ably do is walk onto the Senate floor and tell the world that I'd

tried to make a deal with him.

Suffice it to say, Morse and his Democratic colleagues from the South never reached an un-

the Mason-Dixon line.

said in substance:

against the civil rights bill.

# Comes

This is the time of year known as "picnic weather." When lots of families debate whether to go on a picnic or feast on Hells Canyon charred wieners, warm pop and gritty potato salad at home.

Insurance firm statistics to the contrary, picnics CAN be fun. Especially if a few simple precautions are taken. Of course, if you have children the odds are narrower and in many instances become downright exciting. In some families, the betting becomes quite spirited on who will fall into the river or who will swallow the first bottle-cap . . .

A curious thing about picnics is that nobody ever heard of a bad one. A fellow will limp up to you on Monday morning and

say, "Yes sir. One of the kids almost drowned, my wife fell off the bridge, we broke an axle getting into that place, the baby got stung and I stepped on a tincan. And it rained. But, boy! Did we ever have fun!" Picnics are sort of like baked beans. They taste better warmed over . . .

To have a successful picnic a set of rules should be followed. Some are simple—like remembering to pass the sandwiches counter-clockwise (this permits everyone to eat with the right hand while moving food along with the left). Others -like making sure all the kids have their survival kits along —are more complex. Advance planning is important. Food, for instance, should be prepared at home and not at the picnic table. Who, in our family, can ever forget the hilarious occasion when mother blended a half-cup of sunburn lotion in with the macaroni salad?

And don't forget the helpful extras. In addition to the usual precautionary items a family takes on an outing, such as safety pins, extra clothing, inner tubes, compasses, insect repellent, comic books, fire extinguisher, etc., the wise picwill do well to take along a few handy extras. These might include a block-and-tackle set, stomach pump, oxygen tent and a box of signal flares. Oldtimers in the picnic game (known as Seasoned Troops) also warn against packing the seidom does any good.

A word of advice should be dropped here about the picnic table. All picnic tables, whether the creaky kind that collapse at the slightest touch or the solid kind made out of four-footthick logs, are all booby traps. If you're overweight and over 35 it takes nearly all your eating strength just to get seated. And, like as not, after a desperate five-minute struggle getting your feet up and over the bench, you find you're sitting in front of the paper cups with hordes of hungry persons between you and the food. Once packed in at a table nobody can move away from the trough without kicking the good humor out of eaters on either side. And with the adults thus nmobilized, no wonder kids like picnics so well . . .

## IT SEEMS TO ME

laid when the civil rights bill finally came over from the finally came over from the House and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. As the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, the committee could be counted on to hold the bill until kingdom come unless its hand was forced. But there were only two ways to force the committee's hand, and Johnson had already closed off both of them. Upper Colorado project was au-thorized, but not the Frying Pan-Arkansas project of interest in Colorado. An adverse vote in the

The normal expedient was to offer the civil rights bill as an amendment to another bill. But legislative amendments are not in order on appropriations bills. Johnson had left nothing but appropriations bills for last minute action. The other expedient was a matter to discharge the Judget. a motion to discharge the Judici-ary Committee, But such mo-tions are not in order except durtions are not in order except during the "morning hour" that
follows the end of a "legislative day." And by merely recessing instead of adjourning
such session, Johnson prolonged
the Senate's "legislative day"
indefinitely. So Lehman, Hennings and the others had to admit defaut

fore agreed to cooperate with

Thus the lines were neatly

If a long, bitter civil rights de-bate in the Senate had generated all the usual bitterness just be-fore the Democratic convention, a repeat performance in Chicago would have been quite unavoid-able. But with such civil right-ers as Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Sens. Lehman and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota in Stev-enson's corner, and with no back-ground of recent bitterness to stir the passions of the conven-tion delegates, the scheme to knock off Stevenson on the civil rights issue now looks a lot less workable.

In effect, Johnson told Know-land that the President could either have the bills he had asked for and no civil rights fight, or New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Senate killed the proposal for a federal high dam in Hells Canyon of the Snake river. Congress did provide \$25,000,000 for Bruce's Eddy dam on the Clearwater; also \$19,800,000 for improvement of Yaquina bay and river (bene-ficial for Georgis-Pacific's new kraft mill on the Yaquina).

The administration had its hardest fight over foreign aid. Asking for \$4.9 billion it was granted only \$3.7 by Congress whose members were doubtful of the wisdom of the whole foreign aid policy. National defense on the other hand fared well. In fact Congress pushed onto the de-fense department an additional \$900,000,000 with instructions to spend it for more big bombers

and missiles. Tied up in controversy until the very end of the session a housing bill was finally passed which authorized construction of 70,000 public housing units in the next two years and continues the former FHA program. Federal flood insurance was also ap-

One casualty of the closing One casualty of the closing night was the bill to moderate the tight restrictions on immigration imposed by the McCarran-Walter act. It passed the senate, but Walter succeeded in blocking it in the house.

The house also defeated the Senate-passed bill to spend \$400,000 for plants to develop

900,000 for plants to develop power from atomic energy. Pri-vate utilities fought this exten-sion of public power, and the ad-ministration and AEC opposed it. Another bill defeated in the

House was the one for pensions for veterans of the first World

Despite the flurry over sources of campaign contributions Congress took no action to limit contributions or expense or to supply treasury financing of cam-

Politics of course played a big part as both Republicans and Democrats jockeyed for positions in the coming political battle.
Committees under control of
Democrats sought to polish off
Republican prospects with a number of committee reports attack-ing administration policies, with special attention to the depart-ment of the interior. Party lines got all fouled up on some ques-tions, such as foreign aid, with Democrats more ready to support the President's international program than Republicans.

As for the President he fared than he did with the 83rd. In the former he was embarrassed by purblind members of his own party. He lacked the skill for maneuver which is the product of political experience. In spite of his illness he had more success with his program in the ses-sion just closed. For this much credit is due to his White House staff which has demonstrated consummate skill in its guidance of political relations.

The welkin will ring with claim and counter-claim in the coming The fact remains that the 54th Congress was a very creditable one, measured by its performance, although its control was in the hands of the President's party opposition.

Time Flies FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

July 29, 1946

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Neuens and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kuebler, parents of Mr. and Mrs. John Kuebler, celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries at Dallas city park. The two couples were married a week apart. They have lived in the Liberty district and Salem since coming west.

> 25 Years Ago July 29, 1931

Salem people, whether they know it or not, have an unusual reason for being interested in the pair of round-the-world Clyde E. Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, Jr. They stunted here at the Oregon state fair last

40 Years Ago

July 29# 1916

The public bathing beach on Minto's island will be officially christened and the name chosen is "Riverside Dip". Mrs. F. S. Kurtz and Mrs. C. M. Howard were the winners for suggesting the adapted name for the beach.

#### River Show Tops **Grants Pass Fete**

GRANTS PASS OF - A river fete Saturday night-a replace-ment for the once traditional pament for the once traditional parade through city streets—con-cluded first-day celebration of the annual Grants Pass Glaciolus Fes-"American intelligence information and Lower peninsulas." annual Grants Pass Gladiolus Fes-

The boats, decorated with colorful gladiolus, sailed on the Rogue River opposite the city park.

NEW VATICAN STAMPS VATICAN CITY (#-The Vatican will issue two new stamps July 31 to commemorate the 400th an-WASHINGTON - A major fac- niversary of the death of St. Ig-tor in the outcome of the dra- natius of Loyola. They will be of matic Hells Canyon dam fight in 25 and 60 lire denomination.

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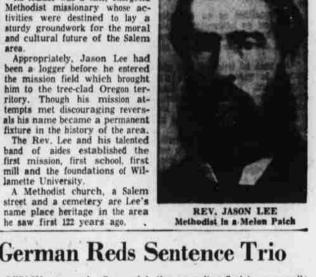
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#### German Reds Sentence Trio

BERLIN . A Communist tion regarding Soviet army units Magdeburg sentenced a woman over a period of years. and two men to hard labor Saturday for military espionage, the

Their Names Remain . . .

A little band of Christian pio-neers, dedicated to bringing God

and whites, set up its tents in Joe Gervais' melon patch one

Its leader was a tall, energetic

Willamette Valley's

late summer day in 1834.

Valley Heritage Lett

By Early Missionary

mill and the foundations of Wil-

he saw first 122 years ago,

lamette University.

official East German news agency ST. IGNACE, Mich. OF-A flat ADN reported.



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