

Former Senator Scrutinizes Federal Security System

WASHINGTON—This capital is still reacting to the remarkable speech made the other day by former Sen. Harry P. Cain of Washington in which he subjected the whole system of employee security in the federal government to the most searching scrutiny. He said in conclusion that if the security system had undermined confidence in the good faith of the American people, then a "whole clique of spies" could not do greater damage.



Childs

What made this speech so remarkable was that in the Senate Cain was one of the extremists linked with the McCarthy-Jenner-Welker trio. As he said in his address to Republicans at Spokane, he has come to a realization of the threat to freedom inherent in the present security system as a result of two years of sitting, listening and thinking.

After his defeat for re-election in 1952, Cain was appointed by President Eisenhower to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control board. This board has responsibility for determining whether the attorney general is correct in listing organizations as dominated, controlled and directed by the Communist Party and therefore subversive. The board holds extensive hearings and it has generally been rated as conscientious and thorough.

CONFERRED WITH OFFICIALS

What was not known when Cain made his speech was that he had conferred with White House officials about what he was going to say well in advance. This was in no sense to get approval of his proposed criticisms of the security system. But he wanted those most immediately concerned with the problem to know the line of reasoning he had reached.

Remembering Cain for his often wild-eyed statements about the Communist danger, the cynics were inclined to look for a political motive in the speech. But those close to Cain reject this cynical interpretation. They say for many months he has been quietly discussing his doubts of the system now in force and the injustices it has caused. They believe this has been a genuine process of soul-searching by one who has been observing the loyalty-security operation at first-hand.

Cain quoted President Eisenhower's statement of more than a year ago as follows: "In this country if someone ac-

cuses you, he must confront you; he cannot assassinate you or your character from behind without suffering the penalties an outraged citizenry will impose."

TOO MUCH TERRITORY

If a security system is to work without endangering freedom, the "outraged citizenry" must cry out in indignation whenever the citizen encounters or uncovers an act of injustice. He added the hope that "Republican leaders will begin to acknowledge the criticisms more rapidly and move more swiftly in correcting mistakes in judgment or procedure when they occur." The former senator acknowledged that in years in the Senate he often tried to cover too much territory.

In his speech Cain cited three instances in which he said the internal security apparatus had failed completely in one respect or another to balance the requirements of freedom with the demands of security. The first was the case of Wolf Ladejinsky, former agricultural attaché in Tokyo, which received wide publicity when the Department of Agriculture denied him clearance and then he was cleared and given a job by the Foreign Operations Administration.

The second case, that of Victor Havis of Detroit, is less well known. A master sergeant in the Air Force with 14 years service behind him, Havis was found to be a security risk because when he was 12 years old his father took him to a Communist meeting. The Havis case is being reviewed at a high level.

VERDICT OVERRULED

The third case, that of Milo J. Radulovich, an Air Force first lieutenant pronounced a security risk because of his sister's alleged pro-Communist activities, was resolved in Radulovich's favor when Air Force Secretary Harold Talbott overruled security officers.

Out of his experience of the past two years Cain lists what he believes to be the major defects of the present security system. One, which has been frequently cited, is that there is no uniformity of standards between the departments and bureaus and no top review board. Another major defect is that security officers are so often inexperienced, naive and ignorant. One gathers from Cain's speech that his own prescription—two years of sitting, listening, and thinking—would do a great deal for those who administer the security program. Certainly, it has worked an extraordinary transformation in Cain's own case.

(Distributed by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

FREDERICK C. OTHMAN

Let's Have a High Tariff For Us Clothespin Makers

WASHINGTON—The manufacturers of wrist watches, bicycles, dinner plates, briar pipes, plastic clothespins, baby shoes, paper clips, and a few hundred other items are about to descend upon the House Ways and Means Committee to complain that foreign competition is ruining them.

They'll have figures to prove this and I am sure they will be sincere. Many of them will say that they believe firmly in the principles of free trade, but that exceptions should be made in their own desperate cases. This won't be funny insofar as they are concerned, but it begins to sound that way when repeated about items ranging from albums, photo, to zithers, mahogany.

But this is a new year and some things are changed. Even the sanctum of the Committee looks different. For years I enjoyed mentioning the gold-draped chamber of the gentlemen in charge of the money bags; this somehow seemed appropriate. Now the golden damask is gone; replaced by a coat of peculiarly vivid green paint.

TARIFF CUTS

And there's President Eisenhower, asking of Congress again the right to reduce tariffs for the next three years. Last year his own Republican Party wouldn't go along with him. Now Democrats are in charge and the tone of their questioning indicates that they agree Eisenhower has a good idea. As of now I'd say the chances are better for the tax on imported clothespins (and numerous other things) going down instead of up.

The first witnesses on the President's side were his own secretaries of state, defense, and treasury, all of whom agreed that freer trade meant more trade. I missed hearing them on account of other events that seemed more interesting at the time, but I did spend about three hours listening to Harold E. Stassen.

You remember him. He ran for president once and I recall pleasantly that he passed out free sandwiches to press and political alike at his Philadelphia campaign headquarters. Now he's director of the Foreign Operations Administration.

IT'S THAT SIMPLE

And I must report that he made an especially persuasive witness. If we won't buy stuff from the folks in Europe, he said,

then we've got to give 'em relief money. It is that simple, he said. Now, he continued, our flow of billions to Europe has been reduced to a mere trickle and this is because the Europeans, themselves, are back on their feet in a business way. They're buying almost as much from us as we're selling to them and they are enjoying their greatest prosperity in history.

"What they can buy from us is limited in large measure by what we can buy from them," he said. "It is neither sound nor wise to try to substitute an aid program for what trade ought to be doing."

He agreed with Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson that we'd be smart to start trading with Russia, if we could swap our surplus butter for their manganese. The butter might help fatten up some hungry Russians, but we'd be ahead of the game if we got their manganese to go into our steel. Some of the congressmen were concerned about the possibilities of trading with the Reds, on the theory, apparently, that they'd skunk us.

FIRST-CLASS TRADER

"It has been my experience that the American businessman is a first-class trader," Stassen said.

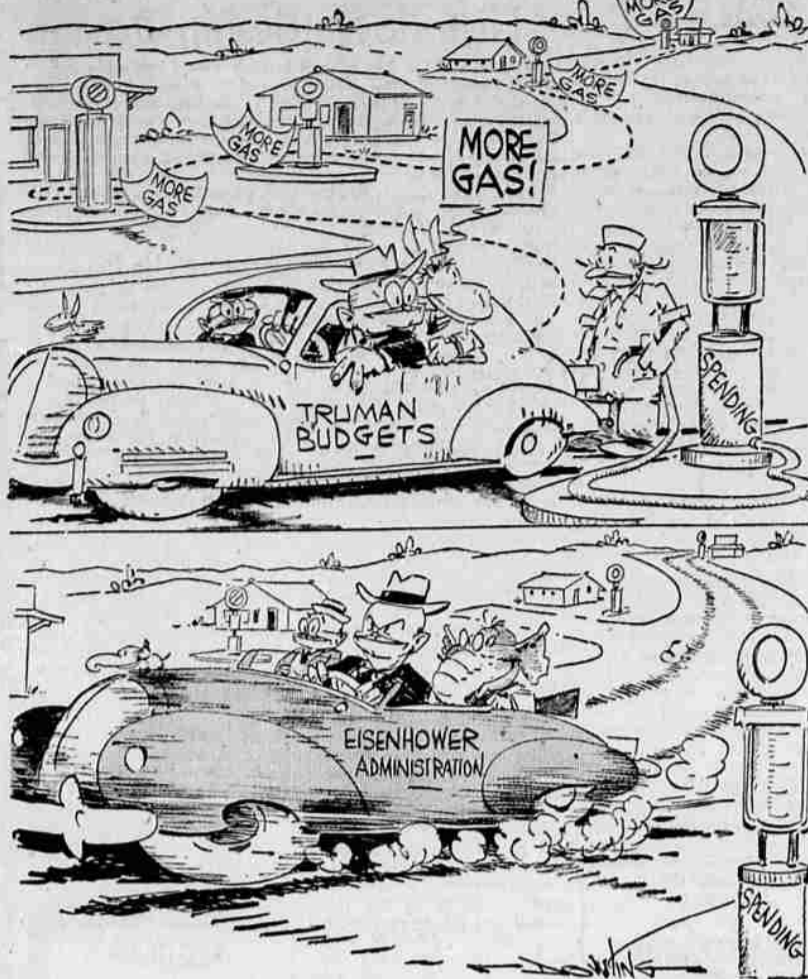
About the only complaint I have about Stassen as a witness concerns his pile of charts and red and yellow spots on 'em, as well as green stripes and also pale green stripes. These made sense to him, but most of the congressmen never did figure 'em out. They asked for copies so they could study the pictures.

I'd say that Stassen would have done better without his easel, but that's the way it is with top men in government. They've got to have their graphs to give 'em confidence.

SO THEY SAY—

The Soviets have got the H-bomb. There is no doubt about it—AEC Chairman Strauss.

Our own nation makes its contribution to the peaceful settlement of these issues (prisoner dealings with Red China) by heeding the Biblical injunction to "be slow to anger." — Secretary of State Dulles.



PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

Governor Not Worried Over Tax Program

SALEM (AP)—Gov. Paul Patterson doesn't feel too bad about the cool reception that Republican legislators are giving his tax program.

His attitude is that if the Legislature can come up with a better answer to the state's critical financial position, it can go right ahead.

The governor wants a state property tax, and wants to boost state income taxes by taking away the deduction for federal income taxes.

"I reached that conclusion after long and careful study," the governor said. "I'm not trying to shove anything down the Legislature's throat. If it can find a better way to maintain needed state services, that would be fine."

HIGHER RATES

"There still is another answer, though. That would be to increase income taxes right down the line by providing higher rates."

Naturally, people who own lots of property and who have large incomes don't like the governor's program. It would hit them hard. There are numerous people in this economic class in the Legislature, and they would rather have a sales tax.

People who own little or no

property, and who have small incomes, like the governor's plan. It would not hurt them much.

All of which proves the old saying: The best tax is the one that soaks the other guy.

Four years ago, then-Gov. Douglas McKay suggested removal of the federal tax deduction. This idea didn't get any place. But when the showdown came, this wasn't needed, because the Legislature found enough surplus income tax funds to balance the budget.

SALES TAX

Up to now, a sales tax bill could be passed easily through the Legislature. This time, it's a toss-up, because of opposition from the governor and the Democrats.

Of the 25 Democrats in the House, 22 probably would vote against a sales tax. If only eight Republicans supported the governor, a sales tax would be blocked.

The Legislature doesn't have floor leaders for each party, as Congress and most legislatures do.

But there are a few lawmakers who serve the same purpose, and it's already possible to tell who the Legislature's leaders are.

The Republican leader in the House is Rep. Loran L. Stewart, Cottage Grove lumberman. Speaker Ed Geary has made Stewart his chief lieutenant, as well as chairman of the Tax Committee.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

The Democratic leaders in the House are Reps. Maurice Neuberger and Alfred H. Corbett, both of Portland.

In the Senate, the biggest Republican wheels are Sens. Paul Geddes, Roseburg; Howard C. Belton, Canby; and Warren Gill, Lebanon. Ranking close behind them are Sens. Gene Brown, Grants Pass, and John Merrifield, Portland.

The man who appears to run the Democratic strategy in the upper House is Sen. Monroe Sweetland, Milwaukie. He's Democratic national committeeman.

A lobbyist is suggesting that the Oregon Legislature could save a lot of time by having electronic voting systems.

In the House, it takes about three minutes to call the roll of 60 names. Late in the session, when there are 30 or 40 rollcalls, it would save at least two hours a day.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

The Eagle

EUGENE—(To the Editor)—How many readers of the Saturday Evening Post noticed the caricature of The American Eagle on the cover page of the Jan. 15th number, that annual number dedicated to the memory of the Great American, Benjamin Franklin?

The bald eagle, indigenous to North America, and possessing qualities typifying the aims and aspirations of the new Republic, was chosen as a National Emblem. As a National Emblem the American Eagle represents our government. In this connection it is of historical importance to note that Benjamin Franklin bitterly opposed the adoption of the eagle as the National Emblem on account of its habit of robbing other more agile smaller birds of the prey they had secured. Now we see both Benjamin and the American Eagle adorning the cover page of The Post in apparent partnership.

The American Eagle, as a National Emblem, looks to his right, facing the foe. Holds an olive branch in his right talon, signifying the U. S. as a peaceful nation. In his left talon he holds arrows, proclaiming to the world our ability and readiness to go to war when our efforts for an honorable peace fail.

Now, take another look at the eagle as used by The Post. Interpret the meaning as used in this fashion. This is an annual offense committed by The Post, Jan. 16th, '54 the eagle was much larger, but the same caricature. There were about six letters passed between me and the Art Editor of The Post. He was told where he could obtain authentic information. He ordered a copy of "So Proudly We Hail," a code treaties on our National Emblems, approved by the 77th Congress.

When we read the discourse on page 3, This Week's Cover, we find sentiments worthy of our best Americans. Could the Art Editor have written those words? My correspondence with him may get under way again. Instead of calling his attention to the error

this year, I have sent a letter to LETTERS in The Post which I hope will be published.

The average Joe on the street will say, "What's the difference?" Really, perhaps not much. Just the difference between right and wrong. Just the difference between right and left.

W. E. BUCHANAN, P.D.C., Dept. Oregon USWV., 1158 High St.

On Zoos

EUGENE—(To the Editor)—A letter is in my possession and I pass it on to Mrs. Jenke, Mr. Dudeck and others interested.

"ST. LOUIS ZOOLOGICAL PARK Under the management of the Zoological Board of Control St. Louis 10, Mo.

January 13, 1955 Mr. Edgar Zehrung 448 W. 8th, Apt. 6 Eugene, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Zehrung: Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of our guide book, which shows our layout and type of operation.

However, you must remember that St. Louis has a population which approaches one million people, with a metropolitan area of twice that, and that our type of installation probably would not be suitable for a small community.

Your very truly, ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF CONTROL By H. CONWAY Administrative Assistant" This is the first of 22 replies I expect to receive from various zoos and zoological gardens in the USA and other countries.

I just wonder if this Emerald Empire will ever reach the one million mark. Didn't realize St. Louis was so large. Any of you readers ever been to their zoo? If so, why not grab a pen and describe some of the attractions to me. I'll answer! Perhaps they have extra hippopotamus who wants to manage a hippo. EDGAR ZEHRUNG 448 West 8th, Apt. 6

Wire-Tapping

SALEM (To the Editor)—This is in reference to your editorial of last week commenting on the recent opinion by this office rendered to Senator Don Husband relative to the admissibility of evidence obtained by the means of wire-tapping. Your editorial quite correctly points out that the function and authority of the Attorney general's office is to interpret existing law, not to make it.

Personally, I am opposed to wire-tapping except in cases of espionage or subversive activities (only after court permission has been obtained as in the case of search warrants), but my own views are entirely beside the point and do not give me authority to change the law to conform with my personal views. As stated in concluding my opinion: "While the interception of messages is undoubtedly an invasion of the right of privacy and a civil remedy for damages may be available, wire-tapping is not a criminal act in Oregon. To rectify this situation the matter should be brought to the attention of the legislature, but it cannot be corrected by expanding, liberalizing or placing a strained construction upon existing legislation."

ROBERT Y. THORNTON Attorney General.

In the Mud

EUGENE—(To the Editor)—Just recently I parked on East Park facing the City Park (Not trying to be funny). I found myself and others walking in mud to use the meters. Having occasion to wait there a few minutes in my car I watched these other people picking their way in and out in their act of being legal and wondered why some of the fat from these premium rated meters should not be spent for some fine crushed rock to make a decent path for the benefit of these parking customers. FRANK BRAILFOORD Box 241, Route 2

'Include Us Out' of S.B. No. 6

Paul Harvey, the AP's statehouse man, reports that Lane County will likely be left out of Senate Bill No. 6, if the bill passes. That's fine. It's a good law for somebody else, but not for us. It's a bill which would create "legislative subdistricts" in Lane, Marion and Multnomah Counties. It breaks the counties into smaller districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives. Authority for the legislature to pass such a bill was given last fall at the general election.

This newspaper last fall recommended approval of the permissive law. We still think it's a good idea. The time may come when we need it here. But that time is not yet. In Multnomah County the situation is different. There voters elect 16 members of the House. That means they pick from 32 candidates. It's nearly impossible for a voter to be thoroughly informed upon the qualifications of that many. The ballot is just too long.

Here the situation is different. We send five men to the House. We're confronted with the names of 10 hopefuls each election. That's not too many for the average voter to know about. Marion County sends four.

Senate Bill No. 6 does not subdistrict the Senate. It applies only to the House. In Lane County it would set up two subdistricts. The first would consist of Eugene and nearby precincts (the Santa Claras, the Davises, Bethel, College Crest, Friendly, Judkins, Garden Way, Willakenzie, Norckenzie, Willagillespie, River Road and part of Glenwood). That

district would elect two representatives. The second subdistrict would consist of the remainder of the county and would elect three.

We may as well point out now that we know this might mean a heavier Democratic representation from Lane County. If you cut out Eugene, this is a Democratic County. Last fall there was a majority here of 1,397 Republican voters. But, with Eugene cut out, there would have been a Democratic majority of 2,824. However, it is not upon that ground that we oppose this bill, as written. We were against it even before we cast a gerrymandering eye upon the way the county had been divided.

If Eugene is to have a district of its own, so should Springfield, which is one of the largest cities in Oregon and which is still growing. Furthermore, the 10 names now on the ballot are no problem. For the county outside Eugene the bill would provide a reduction of only four names. That's not enough to make it worth while.

Most important is the fact that Lane County delegations to the legislature work as a team, without thought of which part of the county a man "represents." And, because of the realities of politics, there is usually what amounts to subdistricting anyhow. We now have one man from the coast, one from Cottage Grove, one from Creswell and two from Eugene. We don't need this new law. We can't speak for Marion and Multnomah Counties. If they want it, they should be allowed to have it. But we'd just as soon be "included out."

A Full-Time Job

We see no reason why the Legislature should reject a bill which would offer a full-time salary to a man hired for what ought to be a full-time job. We refer to Earl Hill's proposal allowing counties to add to the salary of a district attorney. The D.A., thereupon, would be forbidden to accept private clients.

Considering what a lawyer can make in private practice, the salaries paid district attorneys are ridiculous. To make up for the small salaries, the state lets the D.A. accept private business on the side. District attorneys of Lane and Marion counties are paid \$5,800 a year. The state pays one deputy \$3,600. The county hires three more deputies at \$4,500. All of them add to this money by private practice.

Tuesday the county bar association went on record as favoring a change. The bar approved the recommendation of a special committee (A. T. Goodwin, Douglas Spencer, Keith Rodman) that the county add to the salaries and that private practice be prohibited. Their report pointed out that this is the system now followed in Multnomah County, where 10 deputy district attorneys make more salary than the district attorneys of Lane or Marion County. The report argued for the advantages of having a full-time man looking after the legal business of the state and county.

The Legislature ought to view this bill favorably, especially since it won't cost the state anything. The extra money will come from the counties.

Of Men and Mountains

This doctor the other day was talking about tension, that awful condition that strikes men in the best years of their lives, cutting their efficiency, ruining their dispositions, and sometimes leading to changes of wives, frequent trips to the liquor store and an early grave. Tension, this doctor estimated, accounts for more loss of manpower than industrial accidents, for more broken homes than strong drink, and for more untimely deaths than polio. It is rooted in fear and jealousy, which are practically the same thing. The fear is fear of the man on the rung below, fear he will take your spot on the ladder before you can step onto the rung above.

So we fell to talking about the childhood game "king of the mountain." Two basic motivations are displayed by the child who strives to get to the top of the knoll and who then tries to keep others from replacing him as "king." On the way up he is motivated by ambition. He wants to get to the top. Once he has reached the summit, he stops climbing. Then he is motivated by new emotions—jealousy and fear. Jealous of

his position as "king," he is fearful of the children on the bank below, fearful lest he lose his hard-won title.

But now suppose, we asked this doctor, that the mountain were endless, that it stretched on and on? Suppose the king were not on the top, but just nearest the top? Suppose he didn't have to fight off the man below, because he knew there was plenty of room above? Then would not his motivation again be ambition rather than fear?

Take a case history. Take the case of Uncle Sam, a favorite relative who struggled hard to get to the top, and who is now jittery lest somebody replace him as "king." Uncle Sam has an ulcer and he hasn't been sleeping well. He broods and talks to himself. He shops around for patent medicines. He's even permitted himself to think about killing off those who are struggling for his spot on the mountain. He's thought those thoughts out loud a time or two and they have embarrassed him and made him feel guilty. He's on the way to becoming a nervous wreck, all because he's jealous of his position on top of the mountain.

Uncle Sam ought to take a calmer look around. He'd see that he is not on top. He's high man, true enough, but there is a long way to go before he can say, "Look. Here I stand, king of the mountain, on the highest pinnacle that can be reached by man." If Uncle Sam would look around, he'd see that there was still more of the mountain to be climbed. His ulcer would wither away and he'd start sleeping better. He'd stop snapping at his nieces and nephews, who really love him, and he'd dismiss thoughts of taking cure-all drugs. He'd be happy again, showing everybody he could still climb as he once did, back in the old days when he attained the highest peak ever reached by man—a peak that is a long way from the very, very top of the mountain.

The War's Over

The war must be over. Tucked away in the news is the information that the German government is starting what amounts to a little Point IV program of its own. West German technicians are starting out for far points to spread their technical information into the undeveloped areas of the world.

Remember the German technician? He was in South America and in the Near East and in Africa before World War I and again before World War II. He was a great technician, too, although sometimes he brought with him ideas that were more political than technical.

All we can do now is wish the technician well, and hope for his sake, and oops, that his sense of humor is better than it used to be, and that his mission this time is who's technical.