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4— Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, June 22, 1949

BY BECK
Recollections



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SIPS FOR SUPPER

Salemite Abroad

BY DON UPJOHN

Today's mail brought us an anonymous letter signed "Your
Explorer Friend," and sent from Salem, Mass., the little city on
the east coast which was asked to change its name some years



Don Upjohn

ago by a Salem Oregonian and got huffy about it. Our explorer friend, who we suspect is not her name Gardner Knapp on a big tour of the country writes: "While in Salem, Mass., I thought I would do a little research into two of your favorite subjects. One, store teeth: The store teeth here are mostly porcelain, buck teeth predominating, and most folks carry an extra set as a bit of protection against pickpockets. I could find no record of any organized groups of store teeth wearers. Evidently the influence of your favorite paper has not reached this far. Your other favorite subject, the ladies: There seems to be lots of 'em in Salem, Mass., too. In observing from a distance they seemed most attractive. Skirts are shorter, calves are nicely curved, and waists are back. You can tell your advertisers to start selling long skirts short. By fall they'll be back where they belong. Your Explorer Friend. P.S. The only witches left in Salem are cute ones.

Interesting sidelights on Salem, Mass., in foregoing letter, also on human nature. A guy going 3000 miles to look at a calf.

Had a chance to give a little study today to a photo of Governor Douglas McKay, and if he wears a toupe, as suggested in the inquiry to B. Mike's column in the Oregonian, it is an ingrowing one and has taken good hold of Doug's scalp.

OPEN FORUM

Parking Under New Courthouse

To the Editor: A great deal has been written regarding the parking problem in Salem and the latest idea to provide parking under the new Court House seems to be viewed with much favor.

Since the Court House will require a large basement area for the heating plant, mechanical features and general storage as well as columns and walls, the parking area under the immediate structure would be limited. However ramps could be provided on four sides of the building and parking areas placed under the remainder of the block and under the city streets. Since most of our city streets are a hundred feet wide, parking areas could be provided at

locations desired, such as adjacent to the City Hall, State Office Buildings and main shopping district.

Close-in parking lots, multiple-storied platform parking or underground parking all will be costly, but if parking facilities are not provided for our existing shops and offices, then the business will move to outlying districts where parking is available.

CARL SCHNEIDER
1685 S. Winter St., Salem.

NEED FOR HOSPITAL CARE HERE

What Basis for Figure Of 200 Hospital Beds?

(Editor's Note: In a few weeks the Salem hospital development program will be brought before the people of the Salem area. So that questions being raised may be known by all, along with the answers, the Capital Journal is co-operating by printing them daily. Questions may be directed to the hospital program headquarters, 335 N. High St., or may be phoned to 2-3851.)

QUESTION: What is the justification for saying that the Salem community needs 200 more general hospital beds and equipment?
ANSWER: The Oregon State Board of Health made a survey of Oregon in 1947, and, on that basis of accepted standards of need, said Salem should have 184 additional general hospital beds.

Many people who should have had hospital care could not get suitable rooms and have fought out their illness at home or, because so acute, they took beds in the halls when necessary.

There is no way of knowing just who all the people are who needed hospitalization but who could not get it as they needed it, but there is a way of forming a dependable opinion of how many should have had hospitalization and who would have had hospital care if proper condi-

tions prevailed in this community.

It is reasonable to assume that the people in Salem community are at least an average of good American communities. It is on this assumption and upon the fact that one person in eight has a hospital experience every twelve months if adequate hospital beds are available that the Federal and State authorities say that Salem needs 184 additional general hospital beds.

If Salem hospitals had still fewer beds, still more people would have to fight their illnesses out at home regardless of consequences.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

J. Edgar Hoover 'Feud' With Clark Has No Basis

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—The 48-hour mystery over J. Edgar Hoover's resigning as head of the FBI got stirred up from two separate sources.

One was President Truman, who got highly indignant at the smearing of a lot of innocent bystanders when the FBI reports in the Judith Coplon case were published. Truman felt that unchecked rumors should not have been allowed to get into the FBI files, and for a while he was all for firing the efficient FBI chief.

The other source was J. Edgar Hoover's public relations man, Lou Nichols, a smart and likable Greek-American, formerly Nichopolopolous, who, in his zeal to protect his boss, sometimes out-smarts himself.



Drew Pearson

FBI reports because, if he did, every espionage agent in the United States would figure he had immunity. He would know the FBI could not produce its reports in court to prove the government's case.

Hoover then asked if the justice department couldn't take "a contempt" as in the Touhy case in Chicago. There, Gangster Roger Touhy had demanded that certain FBI reports be produced in court, and the justice department had refused, even though Judge John Barnes threatened to hold the local U.S. attorney in contempt.

Clark replied that the Touhy case was different from the Coplon case in that Touhy was making an appeal and the burden of proof was on him. Therefore, all the justice department risked in taking "a contempt" was a \$100 fine. In the Coplon case, on the other hand, Clark continued, the justice department was the prosecutor, and if it was held in contempt the judge would not merely assess a \$100 fine, he would dismiss the case.

Hoover said he guessed the attorney general was right. He added that publication of the FBI papers in court was now water over the dam, but he would be dead opposed to producing the "top secret" document.

Clark said he heartily agreed, and that if the judge ruled this report had to be published, then he would appeal to a higher court and if overruled there, then he would move to dismiss the case. (Since then Judge Reeves has ruled that this top-secret document was not to be produced.)

The conversation was completely cordial throughout, as have been relations between Hoover and Clark ever since Clark became attorney general. While Hoover has sometimes differed with other attorneys general, he and Clark have been close friends ever since Clark was assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division.

Contrary to reports of trouble between Hoover and Attorney General Clark, Hoover never sent a letter threatening resignation, and here is what actually happened between the two men:

Clark telephoned Hoover after Dr. Edward U. Condon of the bureau of standards had asked for an FBI apology. Jokingly, Clark called Hoover "Dr. Condon." Hoover laughed.

Clark then asked how many confidential agents he had lost as a result of making public the FBI reports in the Coplon case. Hoover said he had lost about 12, and that the one that was most important was inside the Russian embassy.

The attorney general said he had been talking to Acting Secretary of State Webb, who said he was sure the Russians knew they were being watched.

Clark went on to say that he simply could not drop the Coplon case rather than produce the

BY GUILD
Wizard of Odds



Send your "Odds" questions on any subject to "The Wizard of Odds," care of the Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

What Big Four Ministers Agreed to—or Didn't

By DeWitt MacKENZIE

(An Foreign Affairs Analyst)

The month-old big four foreign ministers' council meeting in Paris finally has ground to a weary close, having recorded some achievement, although it has done little to make the halls of the pink palace echo with satisfaction.

Small wonder that an American spokesman wasn't optimistic in evaluating the results.

One of the conference's chief accomplishments, as I see it, has been to emphasize again the conflict between the two blocs—western democracy and totalitarian bolshevism. It's difficult to find common ground on vital issues.

The principal object of the conference—to establish economic and political unity for Germany—hasn't got far.

The best that could be done by the four statesmen—Vishinsky of Russia, Bevin of Britain, Schuman of France and Acheson of America—was to agree on a "modus vivendi" under which dismembered Germany will continue to be administered by the opposing blocs.

An American spokesman said of this that "it didn't solve anything. It merely stated guiding principles."

Under this agreement the Big Four would reopen and encourage trade between east and west Germany. The Russians promise not to impose blockade conditions on Berlin again.

A face value, that looks good, but its real value depends on whether it can be made to work. The establishment of political and economic unity of Germany is essential to the rehabilitation and peace of Europe. However, this very importance of the reich has made it the object of a tug-of-war between west and

east. There is no guarantee that this tug of war will cease.

The council announced agreement in principle on an Austrian independence treaty.

This has been hanging fire largely because of two issues—Moscow's reparations demands from the little country, and Yugoslavia's claim of territory from the Austrian province of Carinthia. Russia has been supporting this claim.

The council agreed that Austria's frontiers will remain what they were on January 1, 1938, which means that Yugoslavia's claim has been thrown out. Russia is expected to withdraw her support to that claim.

Yugoslavia won't get reparations but may "seize, retain or liquidate Austrian property" in Yugoslav territory. Austria will pay Russia \$150,000,000 in reparations.

That what has been agreed to in principle. It remains to be seen whether it will be what ultimately is signed, sealed and delivered. Agreements in principle have had an uncomfortable habit of blowing up, and so we shall wait and see what happens before accepting the treaty as an accomplished fact.

If this agreement does work out as scheduled, it will be agreeable to the western powers.

One reason is that the Russians will have to withdraw their troops from Austria when the treaty is signed.

Another is that if the Soviet does drop its support of Yugoslavia claims this may drive Marshal Tito—who is feuding with Moscow—into the western sphere of influence.

Tidiness Can Cause Trouble

Oklahoma City (AP)—Mrs. Sylvia Edmondson doesn't like those nasty chalk marks policemen put on her nice clean tires.

So she rubbed one off with her hankie.

It landed her in police court when traffic officer C. O. Williams caught her at her clean-up chores.

"She was very sarcastic when I asked if she knew she was violating the parking ordinance," said officer Williams. "So I charged her with disorderly conduct, too."

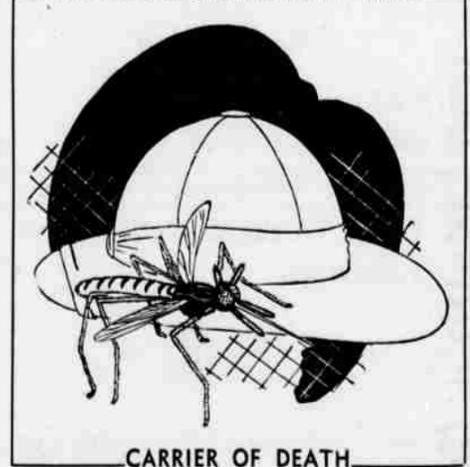
Then Mrs. Edmondson, a 42-year-old switchboard operator, explained how she likes to keep her automobile sweet and clean.

"This is not an easy question," said police Judge James Demopolis.

He fined her \$3 for obstructing an officer—and suspended it.

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HISTORIC MEDICAL HIGHLIGHTS—No. 39



YELLOW FEVER . . . even the name of this disease inspired dread before 1900. But this was an eventful year in history, for Dr. Walter Reed and his associates proved beyond a doubt that Yellow Fever was contracted and spread through the bite of a certain type of mosquito. When mosquito abatement and protection measures were adopted as a result of these investigations, Yellow Fever was completely eliminated. The final victory was won in 1931, after long years of work to isolate the virus and to develop an immunizing vaccine.

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A Shot in the Arm Needed

How's Salem's hospital development program coming along?

From all indications, the answer could be this: The average size of the advance gifts has been good so far, but only a small percentage of the advance gifts has been made.

Salem has a great interest and stake in the success of the current hospital development program. The goal of \$1,100,000 will give the city what it needs to offer hospital care to the growing community.

Experience has shown that fun-raising drives like this are divided into two parts: The advance gifts phase and the public campaign. The advance gifts drive started three months ago but has resulted so far in only about 20 percent of the expected results. One hundred pledges have been written, with each averaging \$1500. E. T. Franklin, director of the hospital campaign, describes the number of these donors short at this time in the drive, but the average contribution as good.

Only three weeks remain of the advance gifts drive. Then the public campaign begins. That campaign which will reach into every section of the city will start July 12 and close August 12.

As one of the articles run on this page has brought out, the amount sought from each person in Salem is lower on the average than in other cities of the Pacific Northwest in which drives have been conducted. Salem's hoped-for average contribution in the over-all campaign will be lower than in Newport, Bend, Prineville or Nyssa among communities in Oregon.

That "lower" figure does not betray the real need for more adequate hospital facilities in the city. Nor does it excuse a delay in the making of contributions.

Looking over the campaign as it stands now, Salem can say that the advance gifts are good in size but slow in coming in and low in number this far along. But the goal remains the same.

If a doctor were diagnosing the situation, he might say the patient is coming along all right, but a shot in the arm wouldn't hurt. The shot in the arm could be the prompt signing of advance gift pledges.

Salem's stake in the drive is so great as to make the success of it essential for the health of the community itself.

The Federal Housing Bill

The administration's federal housing bill is one of President Truman's must measures for which the European aid bill and the Atlantic Pact have been sidetracked.

As approved by the house banking committee the bill calls for construction of 1,050,000 units in seven years, with a maximum cost to the federal government of \$400,000,000 a year over a 40-year period. The federal government's share under the revised bill would be about \$308,000,000 annually.

The bill would also provide for a \$1,500,000,000 slum clearance program and a \$300,000,000 program for the improvement of rural housing.

The housing bill has been bitterly fought and the president has repeatedly denounced the opponents as the "real estate lobby." The main arguments against the measure are that there will be less housing and housing will cost more, because private home owners won't build in competition with the government, and that the purchase cost will be prohibitive to incomes of those who really need housing.

As the bill comes to the house floor it provides for the construction of 810,000 public health units over a six-year period—not enough to relieve the shortage incurred by years of non-building during the depression and war periods. Besides, housing should be left to private enterprise and should not be a federal project.

Grange Purge Resented

The Oregon Farm Bureau federation, a rival farm organization of the Oregon State Grange, takes issue with the latter for its scheduled campaign to purge 22 state legislators for voting to amend the state initiative and referendum laws, instigated by Grangemaster Morton Thompkins at the recent Marshfield convention.

The proposed change was a revision requiring the signatures of 8 percent of the legal voters of each county of the state to place an initiative bill on the ballot. The present law requires the signatures of 8 percent of the legal voters of the state regardless of residence, which can easily be got, and usually is, by paid solicitors in Portland, and so does not represent the state's electorate.

Marshall Swearingen, Pendleton, executive secretary of the Oregon Farm Bureau federation, blasts the grange action as "blackballing" and an attempt "to bulldoze the chosen representatives of the people."

The farm bureau, Swearingen said, actively supported the bill in question—house joint resolution 7—because it was a part of the bureau's program to give voters more adequate representation on initiative matters.

As often remarked in these columns the American farmer is a natural rugged individualist and votes his own convictions and resents dictation, and will remain so unless he is persuaded by federal subsidies and paternalism to surrender his initiative and so pave the way for regimentation that ushers in a return to serfdom.

Burned Up Over Wife's Career

Blackpool, Eng. (AP)—William Brindle wants his wife to quit conducting her streetcar and come on home to do the cooking.

Saturday he was put on probation because he stopped traffic along the seafont by telling his troubles to a crowd he assembled on his wife's trainline.

Sunday he burned up the skirt to her conductor's uniform and hid the jacket. The wife, Violet, went to work in a green smock.

Brindle cooked his own dinner—and burned the peas. "I'll get Violet back home if it's the last thing I do," Brindle growled.

"The trams are my career," snapped Violet. "I shall go on, whatever happens."