

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
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South Seeks to Coerce the Court

Nineteen senators and 77 representatives, all from the south Sunday pledged themselves to exercise every "lawful means" to reverse the supreme court's unanimous decision against racial segregation. They issued a manifesto calling the court's 1954 decision "an unconstitutional, chaos creating abuse of judicial power."

In a declaration of constitutional principles, the congressmen promised to employ whatever legal devices are available "to prevent the use of force" in carrying out the anti-segregation ruling. They also said:

"In this trying period, as we all seek to right this wrong, we appeal to our people not to be provoked by the agitators and troublemakers invading our states and to scrupulously refrain from disorder and lawless acts."

The manifesto recommended no specific "lawful means" of contesting the decision and maintaining segregation in Southern schools. Nor did it mention the resolutions of "interposition" by which some state legislatures have challenged the supreme court's authority to rule in a field they argue is reserved to the states.

The resolution was the strongest criticism of the high court by a group of congressmen in recent years and was presented Monday in both houses by Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.), and Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.). The signers include the chairmen of nine standing senate committees and one special committee along with many prominent figures in the House.

From the traditional Old South, only Senators Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) and House Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson failed to sign the manifesto.

Kefauver said he did not sign the manifesto because the "Supreme Court must be the final authority on constitutional questions" and "its decision now is the law of the land and must be followed."

The situation in the south resembles that in the period just before the Civil War which culminated in nullification and secession and the Civil War and freeing of Negro slaves.

News dispatches report that many in the South, both white and Negro, are using economic pressures as weapons in the school desegregation controversy. The scope and intensity of the pressures vary from city to city and from neighborhood to neighborhood in the same city. But they fall into several types. An earlier news story reported on interracial boycotting, even white against white—reprisals by supporters of segregation against both southern and northern business to support desegregation, and boycotts by Negroes on street buses, etc., and both sides fear explosive race riots.

The day the manifesto was presented the supreme court stood its ground by unanimously ruling out any delay in admitting qualified Negroes in the graduate schools of law and medicine in a separate category not subject to a transition period permitted in its decree of last year ordering desegregation in public schools.—G. P.

Our City Bus Crisis

That Chamber of Commerce committee appointed to study the city bus situation really did a job. Did you read it in Monday's Capital Journal? You should have if you live in this city, for it put the spotlight on one of our most troublesome problems.

In brief, the committee concluded that Salem must have a good bus service and that it must have night service. Only a relatively small number habitually use night service, but they need it badly. Particularly those who rely upon it to reach and return from their night jobs because they do not have cars of their own.

It has already been demonstrated that night service not only does not pay, but that its losses wipe out the small profit margin of day time service. So as matters now stand, there must be a drastic "new deal" or we'll be without night service.

What shall this be? It looks like either municipal ownership or municipal subsidy. We can argue for various devices to improve patronage, but virtually everything has already been tried. Pretty soon we'll have to face the music, which won't be pleasant.

For our own part, we reject municipal ownership, not on principle, though we are against socialism. But we wouldn't consider city owned buses any threat to our free enterprise system. It's that we think the deficits will grow under city ownership and that we'll find we have a hungrier and hungrier bear by the tail.

We think its curtailed service or subsidy and little as we like subsidies of any kind we think it preferable, unless we are willing to get along without night service. Sure, most of us can. This writer could cheerfully agree to do without it. But what of those who can't? Doesn't a city of this size owe this service to those of its people who require it? And most certainly it'll have to be paid for. Higher fares? No, they don't yield increased revenue.

Why not let the people vote on a subsidy and if they reject it let the bus company curtail service to a point where it can survive. The problem must be faced and might as well be faced and decided right away.

Only silver cloud is that virtually every other city smaller and larger has the same ailment. Our's is only the local phase of a nationwide problem.

Hitchcock to Stay in Race

The Republican senatorial situation produced another surprise Monday, though much milder than the one Douglas McKay brought to Oregon with him last week. Philip Hitchcock refused to withdraw his previously announced candidacy because a much more formidable primary opponent entered the lists.

This means that four Republicans will seek the nomination in May. For in addition to McKay and Hitchcock, Elmer Deitz, the Canby dairyman, and George Atwater, a Portland engineer, filed and did not withdraw. Quite an ample supply of candidates.

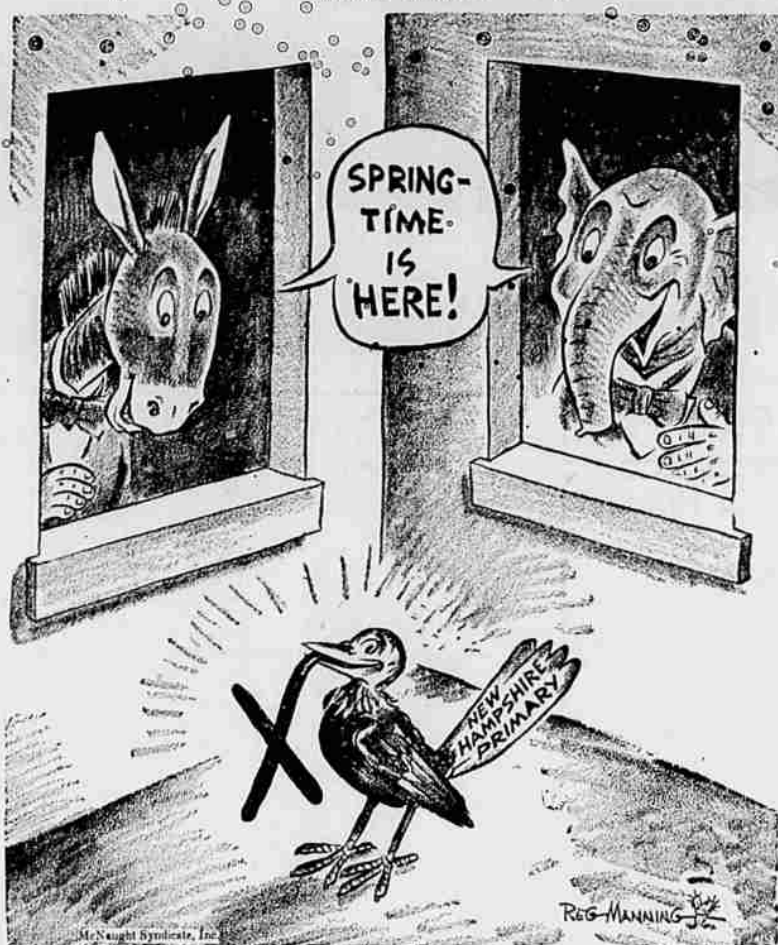
We are sorry Hitchcock remains in the race, though on his own account rather than any consideration for either McKay or the Republican party's interests. Hitchcock had a perfect right to be irritated. He had done a lot of work, lined up supporters and had spent some money he could ill afford to throw away. He had no inkling whatever that McKay was going to enter. Neither did McKay, if we may believe all we hear, till midweek.

But we think Hitchcock should have analyzed the situation and seen that remaining in the race wouldn't win him the nomination. For McKay has a much larger political following, having been before the Oregon public much longer and in a much larger capacity. What issue will Hitchcock have against McKay? He can attack him as the Democrats do, but this won't win him much support in a Republican primary. About all he can do is urge that he will make a stronger race against Morse, and if he can convince almost half of them he will win. If he does win it will appear that he is right.

This is why we don't think the Republican efforts will suffer. Hitchcock isn't going to make a new deal type of fight on McKay and the contest he does make will test McKay's previous vote getting strength before the big autumn effort. The Republican party is an unbossed party. Any member has a perfect right to run for any office. Hitchcock is not only a party member, but a good and able one. Let him run, make his very best effort and win if he can make a large enough number of Republicans believe he is their strongest standard bearer against Morse.

We do not believe Hitchcock is or that he will convince enough of the G.O.P. voters. But we certainly recognize his right to run and do not believe a party with more than one vigorous candidate is worse off because of this.

First Robin



Despite Ike's Popularity, Demos Would Win House Now

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

PRINCETON, N.J., March 13.—The major worry of Republican leaders now has become whether a popular GOP President can carry the party to victory in the races for Congress.

Judging by results of an Institute survey just completed, the Republican party's chances to capture control of the House would be slim if the election were today.

For, despite Ike's great personal popularity and the fact that he has consistently won over leading Democratic contenders in Institute presidential "trial heat" races, the Democrats hold the lead in Congressional voting sentiment as of now.

Nationwide, more voters say they favor the Democratic party in races for the House of Representatives than favor the Republicans, as follows:

"If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win party or the Democratic party?"

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE —NATIONWIDE—

Democrat 53%
 Republican 47%

The above figures represent the vote of persons who had an opinion either on this question or, if undecided, stated toward which party they "leaned."

Interviewing in the survey was concluded just prior to President Eisenhower's announcement of his second-term decision. What effect that announcement will have on GOP Congressional chances remains to be seen.

The results are of special interest because they form one excellent measure of basic party strength today, divorced from the personal popularity of President Eisenhower.

A recent Institute survey showed the President more popular today than he was at the beginning of his term, with 76 per cent approving today as against 68 per cent in February, 1953.

At first glance, today's figures would indicate a substantial Democratic victory. A clearer picture can be obtained, however, by looking at the vote in the 35 states outside the South — the crucial battleground in any Congressional election. This is because of the heavily Democratic pattern in the South.

To win control of Congress, recent experience shows that the Republicans must obtain a majority of approximately 55 per cent of the vote in states outside the South. As of today, they fall to do this.

The GOP polls 51 per cent today, compared to 50½ per cent in the 1954 election and 55 per cent in 1952.

The trend of the vote outside the South since 1952:

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE —OUTSIDE SOUTH—

1952 election 55% 45%
 1954 election 50½% 49½%
 July, 1955 survey 50 50
 Oct., 1955 survey 52 48
 TODAY 51 49

In 1952, with Eisenhower on the ticket, the Republicans won the House by the narrow margin of 3 seats. In 1954, they lost control of the House by the margin of 14 seats.

In the last big Republican year of 1946, when the GOP won control of both the House and the Senate, they polled 56.9 per cent of the vote outside the South.

Salem 51 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

March 13, 1905

Peach trees had been in bloom for more than a week and farmers were beginning to complain about the early dry weather and fear serious results.

Capital Journal X-Rayist had commented: "Man's natural disposition is to sneer at the personal achievements he could not himself accomplish."

Marion county commissioners had purchased a gravel screen in compliance with their agreement with citizens upon raising \$2000 prize road money.

Mayor Hayler of Dallas had said his town had mountain water, electric lights, good sewage and now wanted paved streets.

Oregon's apples were in high favor in Scotland where a price equal to \$15 a barrel had been realized from a lot sold in Edinburgh.

W. S. Pladwell, confidential agent of the Harriman system of railways, had arrived in Salem for an investigation of the flax industry and its potential development.

FIND WAY TO DODGE IT
 F. W. S. in
 Silverton, Appeal-Tribune

Worrying about the future is wasting time when we could be doing something to obviate worrying about the future.

strength at regular intervals between now and the November elections.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

This Genius Uses Monument To Teddy as Film Setting

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — Perhaps no one but Alfred Hitchcock would dream of using the stone nostril of a monument to President Teddy Roosevelt as a film setting.

But the chubby master of suspense likes to ferret out odd locales for his melodramas.

"I'd like to make a really great spy chase against an American background," he remarked. "Geography is very important in pictures of this kind, and this content is full of wonderful settings."

For example? "Well, as I see it, the picture should start in New York City and move in a northwesterly direction," said Hitchcock.

He finished forking down his luncheon fish—he has dropped his weight from 300 pounds down to 210—lit a long Havana cigar, and began writing his script out loud.

"It could begin in the United Nations. Gromyko is making a speech. The Peruvian delegate, who has been doodling on a piece of paper, suddenly slumps forward as if asleep."

"A hand reaches out and whips away the paper. Gromyko threatens to walk out if the delegates don't pay more attention. But the Peruvian delegate doesn't look up. He is dead—murdered."

"The next scene shifts to the Mt. Rushmore Memorial in South Dakota. A fugitive is hiding in the nostril of T. E. D. Roosevelt, and another chap is sliding down the nose trying to reach him."

"Then we move to an expensive hotel in Banff, Canada, to get in a little high life. There should be a couple of other big scenes along the way (you need about six), but the final scene should be at Point Barrow in Alaska."

"It will be highly dramatic... two people... tiny dots in the endless snow... moving toward the end."

The director, a former scenario writer, likes to relax by imagining fresh spots for films he may never make.

Hitchcock has completed between 45 and 50 pictures since making his first one in Germany in 1925.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

G.O.P. Leaders Warn Ike Not To Join in Drop Nixon Plan

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, March 13.—National Republican leaders have told President Eisenhower flatly that failure to renominate Vice President Richard M. Nixon will cause bitterness, disunity and possibly chaos within the GOP. They believe that they have led him to abandon whatever notion he may have had of insisting on a substitute nominee.

To drop the young Californian, they report, would be to revive the disastrous feud between the Taft and Dewey wings of the party, as Senator William F. Knowland of California has suggested. Capitol Hill conservatives of every shade are opposed to any of the alternatives who have been mentioned—Dewey, Lodge, Stassen, Herter, Herbert Hoover, Jr., Treasury Secretary Humphrey.

Sidetracking Nixon might also precipitate factional strife in the electorally important state of California. With Nixon cast aside, Knowland and Governor Goodwin J. Knight might quarrel over control of the delegation and the vice presidential prize itself. As of today, there is a tripartite agreement and at least surface harmony.

Propose Settling Problem
 Ike has testified to Nixon's ability to function as Chief Magistrate. Privately and publicly, he has said that no Vice President in history has been "so well versed" in the affairs of government.

It has been proposed that the Nixon problem be resolved, once and for all, by a secret poll of GOP-ers at the top and at the grass roots—Republican members of Congress, Governors, state, county and local chairmen. They are the men who reflect and influence re-

gional public opinion and who must get out the vote.

Canvassing Concerning V. P.
 The generally unknown fact is that National Chairman Leonard Hall has conducted such a canvass, having anticipated a controversy over Nixon. Hall is satisfied that Nixon has the overwhelming support of the party's workers in the precincts, and especially among the Republican delegations on Capitol Hill.

Hall's poll also shows that Nixon, even though he has offended liberals, independents and Truman Democrats, would not endanger an Eisenhower triumph in the slightest. With Ike enjoying a two-to-one lead over Stevenson in a Gallup count taken before the I-will-run announcement, the National Chairman feels the Republicans' only danger is overconfidence, not Nixon.

Unforeseen events may still persuade the President to seek another running mate. As of now, however, he would fly in the face of party sentiment by reshuffling the ticket at this or a later date.

GOP Optimism
 Despite criticism of the Administration's failure to try to hasten or enforce segregation, GOP strategists are confident that they will win about 90 per cent of the colored vote, the largest percentage they have captured in 20 years. It should offset possible loss of those who are upset over Washington's attitude in the Israel-Arab conflict.

It is not the South's massive resistance to desegregation on which Chairman Hall counts. It is Senate Democrats' selection and support of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Another argument will be the South's control of almost every major Congressional Committee in event of a Democratic victory. Their domination, so GOP campaigners will argue, will enable them to bury every bill advanced on behalf of the Negro.

Negroes Among Guests
 In speeches to Negro audiences, Val J. Washington, director of the Republican National Committee's Minorities Division, says: "Negroes are now guests of the Eisenhower administration at every type of social affair from lawn parties to state dinners. Little is said beyond the listing of their names among the other guests on the social pages of the daily newspapers."

Val Washington insists that this is the first time since T. R. entertained Booker T. Washington, that "any American Negro has broken bread as the official guest of any President."

WASHINGTON—Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall on President Eisenhower remaining silent about his choice for a 1956 running mate.

"It seems to me that everybody is concerned about the vice presidency except Dick Nixon."

PARIS — Premier Guy Mollet on his announcement that Great Britain and France will present a new plan for world disarmament.

"This event is of considerable importance. It testifies to the will for peace of our nations."

MIAMI — Stripper Evelyn West of the 45-inch bust on her plans to hand out panty raid souvenirs to frustrated students at the University of Miami.

"There are many young men enrolled... who, for one reason or another, are experiencing 'sexual frustration.' One of the results of this are the usual panty raids... I have a solution to prevent this."

BAY CITY, Mich.—Judge Frank C. Picard on his being narrowly missed by a shotgun blast fired by an escaped mental patient.

"The funny part of it is the marks on the wall in back of me. Some of the pellets must have gone through me. Oh well, we were going to redecorate the court anyway."

"People don't mind unhappy endings on TV—because they don't pay to see it," he said, drily.

"But when people have to hire a baby sitter so they can go to a movie or play, they won't stand for anything but a happy ending. Otherwise they feel they haven't got their money's worth."

Hitchcock long has been typed as a merchant of suspense, and has no desire to break away from this field.

"You have to make the audience suffer," he said. "Everybody has fear in him. People enjoy danger when they have the subconscious realization that this only temporary. But at the end you have to relieve them of the fear and suspense. That is absolutely essential."

Since everyone has fear in him, he is.

"I'm afraid of policemen," he said. "No kidding. I'm very law-abiding, but it's a serious fear with me."

"For 12 years after I came to America, I didn't drive a car. I was afraid of getting a ticket. I didn't dare risk it. I can't stand anxiety and suspense in my own life."

A Smile or Two

Los Angeles Times
 It took the jewelry business long to take advantage of the Grace Kelly - Prince Rainier romance. Latest colors for gem gimmicks are listed as "Monaco Pink," "Riviera Skyblue," "Monte Carlo Beige" and "Casino Lime." "Casino Lime?" What's that for—people who, after they've lost at the tables, turn green?

His Alarm Clock

Coronet
 Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote his opinions standing beside a special high desk. "Mr. Justice, why do you write your opinions standing up?" a new secretary asked.

"It's very simple," said Holmes. "If I sit down I write a long opinion as quickly as I could. If I stand up, I write as long as my knees hold out. When my knees give out, I know it's time to stop."

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Wall Street Journal
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