

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
BERNARD MAINWARING (1897-1957)
Editor and Publisher, 1953-1957
E. A. BROWN, Publisher
GLENN CUSHMAN, Managing Editor
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 280 North Church St. Phone EM-46811

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$13.00. By mail: Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; Six Months, \$5.90; One Year, \$9.00. Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$13.00.

Inside U. S. Bureaucracy

Since the United States has become one of the two great nations of the world, the State Department which negotiates its foreign relations, has become the most important branch of our government and is more in the limelight of publicity than any of them, except perhaps, the executive. Its growth in power and bureaucracy in the past century is shown by the fact that under Abraham Lincoln its staff consisted of 24 operators, now has an army of 30,000 men and women spread all over the globe, of which the 7000 at Washington will soon occupy a \$56 million building, the largest in the nation's capital. Only the military branch costs taxpayers more.

A recently published book, "Inside the State Department", by Bryton Barron, a former State Department official, retired after 26 years of service, published by the Comet Press and available from the Communication Service, Room 505 W. 42nd St., New York 36, sheds light on its activities. He says: "The State Department is no longer a mere Government bureau. It has become a free wheeling, almost independent branch of Government, a petty sovereign state, far closer in spirit to the chancelleries abroad than the grass roots of America."

Mr. Barron was chief of the Publishing Section, Assistant Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, head of the Treaty Staff, Foreign Policy Analyst and Historian, and ought to know the facts. He states the main interest of the workers in the Department is to maintain or better their jobs, to make work for themselves, to cater to higher-ups and to get salary hikes. He quotes from official papers and names. He admits that many employes are devoted to their work and loyal to their government, but many are not. He summarizes some characteristics:

- "Eager one-worlders and international socialists;
- "Bureaucrats who have developed a contempt for the man on the street and a disdain for the men on Capitol Hill;
- "Left-wingers and former Communists;
- "Officials who are indebted to former administrations;
- "Officials who, while abroad, lost touch with the homeland;
- "Men of foreign birth, raised and educated abroad;
- "Political hacks who know little of foreign affairs;
- "Personal favorites of top officials;
- "And the Alger Hiss type."

There is more than a sprinkling of such characters in the department, says the author and they wield influence in shaping foreign policies, and he adds, no President could possibly clean-up either the state or any other department, the "hoards of loafers, incompetents, and unnecessary employes protected by congressional influence, and the 'liberal' press." Ike tried to, but he failed. Congressmen protected their favorites and threatened appropriations—"for patronage rules political life, regardless of party, and the only way to oust incompetents is to purge the payrolls by cutting appropriations in half."

Intrenched bureaucracy as in foreign lands, rules all government departments—which congress will not purge

Virginia Plan Held Illegal

The Virginia plan for retaining racial segregation in public schools, which was regarded as a pilot plan for other southern states, has been voided by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in a 12,000 word opinion which rejected motions to dismiss suits calling for desegregation at Norfolk and Newport News, Va. In his decision he said:

"The pupil placement program enacted by Virginia is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court . . . which declared the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional."

The pupil placement law was enacted by the Virginia General Assembly last September at the instigation of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. The placement act would keep all pupils in their present schools unless transfer was approved by a special three-man board.

The board in theory would reassign pupils for reasons other than race or color, considering health, learning aptitude and the "sociological, psychological and like intangible social scientific factors as will prevent as nearly as possible a condition of social-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

The law also provides for a cut-off of state school funds to localities that practice any form of racial integration in public schools.

Judge Hoffman asserted that "the pattern is plain—the Legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme Court decision. Manifestly, the Governor of Virginia has suggested there shall be no integration of races in the public schools of Virginia, irrespective of how slight it may be."

An appeal will be taken by the state. Governor Stanley has stated that he "does not believe we can operate an efficient system of public schools in Virginia on an integrated basis." Backing the school bill was Senator Harry Byrd, Democratic boss of Virginia and most of the Democratic leadership of the state. Byrd says "Virginia is offering its peaceful leadership to the South."

Two other suits brought by the two local school boards, claiming that the program offered the Negro plaintiffs administration remedies they should seek before going to court, will be heard in February.

Linn County Sees Planning Need

Linn County, according to the Democrat-Herald, has become conscious of the need for county planning, as Marion County did several years ago.

But in Linn County there is one notable difference in that the farmers are pointing to the need of it. In Marion County they have generally opposed it and contributed much to its defeat in three elections. The Democrat-Herald showed editorial interest when "the Farmers Union began discussing the need for a county planning commission."

"It started," that newspaper continues, "when this group became unhappy with plans for a road connecting Seven Mile Lane and No. 10 Grange Road. We don't know a thing about the merits of this plan, but we do believe that when such questions come up a planning commission is the agency to handle them."

Speaking of the city planning commissions in Albany and elsewhere in Linn County, the Democrat-Herald goes on to say:

" . . . These commissions, under state law, have authority to plan for a six-mile radius which includes much county territory. But that leaves pie-shaped, unplanned wedges in between, and because of this, reduces the effectiveness of planning inside the circles. Roads, unfortunately, have to go somewhere. And planning commissions plan more than roads. They study land uses and set up zones so that, unlike Topsy, areas grow as they should, without wrecking yards and hospitals side by side."

The editorial points to the success of county planning in Lane County. And it would be well for Marion County people to watch progress that probably will follow the stir started by the farmers in Linn County.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Ike in Earnest About Linking South With Republican Party

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—President Eisenhower's distribution of Federal patronage in Southern States shows that he means business in aiming to attach this historically Democratic section to the once defeated Republican Party.

His technique differs completely from the abortive efforts made by Herbert Hoover and his national chairman, Claudius Huston of Tennessee, after Hoover carried several Southern Commonwealths in his defeat of Alfred E. Smith, and by a long list of pre-Hoover GOP-ers.

Whereas they looked upon Dixie as a captive political province, to be ruled by absentee and politics-for-pay overlords, Eisenhower and National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, with active co-operation of certain Democratic Senators, have recognized the new forces and personalities which seem to be reconciling that area toward Republicanism.

Since the days of "Teddy" Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, who were almost the only Republican post-Civil War Presidents who had not served on the Union side in that conflict, the GOP has "used"—or misused—the South for selfishly partisan purposes.

Questionable members of the white and colored races were placed in positions of influence as national, state and local leaders. With only a few exceptions, appointments to Federal offices—District Attorneys, Marshals, Customs and Internal Revenue Collectors—were made on the same narrow and mercenary basis.

These Republicans' most important job—and it was about the only work they did—was to deliver delegates to their Party conventions at Republican national banquets. Sometimes, as at Kansas City in 1924, they sold out to rival candidates for the nomination, and had to be bought back by the original purchasers.

Disgraced Politics Of Other Times Under such disgraceful circumstances, no self-respecting Southerner dared to register or vote as a Republican, even in Presidential contests. More importantly, no reputable newspaper could say a good word for that Party's platform or nominees. From 1928 until 1952, no state in the Deep South deserted the Democrats.

Ike has reformed this situation from top to bottom, although additional cleansing is still needed and is in the works. He is appointing able and distinguished "Eisenhower Democrats" to key positions in recognition of his 1952 and 1956 political successes below the Mason and Dixon Line. Moreover, he is consulting recognized Democratic Senators before sending the nominations to Capitol Hill.

Ike's Meritorious Appointees The new Commissioner of Education Lawrence Griffin of Tennessee, is recognized as one of the nation's experts in this field. In view of the controversy over segregation, selection of a man

Inaugural Address Called Among Greatest in History

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — One of the great inaugural addresses of all times has just been delivered by President Eisenhower.

It probably was the first message at an inaugural ceremony directed in its entirety to all the peoples of the world as well as to the people of the United States. Something far more than an appeal for peace was inscribed in the President's pronouncement. He articulated the hopes and aspirations of the oppressed and the enslaved in the world. It was a recognition of their plight and a veiled promise not to forget them.

Most significant were the words pointed to the people of Soviet Russia as follows: "We honor, no less in this divided world than in a less tormented time, the people of Russia. We do not dread, rather do we welcome, their progress in education and industry. We wish them success in their demands for more intellectual freedom, greater security before their own laws, fuller enjoyment of the rewards of their own toil. For as such things come to pass, the more certain will be the coming of that day when our peoples may freely meet in friendship."

No such purposeful separation of the rulers of an aggressor government from the people of a country has been made since the fateful days nearly forty years ago when President Wilson said in his war message of April 2, 1917, to both houses of congress: "We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval."

Just a few weeks before, Russia had overthrown the Czar and Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that "a fit partner for a League of Honor" had emerged as the "great, generous Russian people have been added . . . to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace."

But it didn't turn out that way. For International Communism took over with a despotism that has proved as oppressive as that of the Czars and has become a menace to the whole world. That's why

from Dixie for this office caused surprise and comment. For the one appointment on the Civil Aeronautics Board reserved for the Democrats, Ike picked a well-known Miami lawyer, Louis J. Hector, after endorsement by Senators Holland and Smathers; The President had to resist strong pressure from the Northwest to re-name Joseph P. Adams of Washington State, for the Far West has a deep and growing concern with commercial aviation. Although he ran against Ike as a Conservative Independent, T. Coleman Andrews, of Richmond falls into this category. One of the nation's ablest certified public accountants, he did an excellent job in purifying and streamlining the Internal Revenue Bureau before he resigned as Federal Director. Although not formally endorsed by Senator Byrd of Virginia, Andrews was eminently satisfactory to this veteran Democrat.

A Smile or Two

The little boy was being shown his new baby brother and he seemed especially intrigued by the infant's hairless condition. Little boy: Where'd you say he came from? Mother: From heaven. Little boy (marveling): Well, they sure give close haircuts in heaven, don't they?—Ottawa Journal.

'56 GROUP VOTE ANALYSIS—NO. 4

Ike's Vote Among Catholics Up Five Points 1952 to 1956

By GEORGE GALLUP

(One in a series of special reports by the Gallup Poll on how major groups in the population voted in the November election.)

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Catholic vote, often regarded as one of the most solid Democratic voting blocs in U.S. presidential elections, split almost evenly between President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson in 1956.

A special post-election analysis just completed by the Institute shows the vote of Catholics dividing 49 per cent for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket to 51 per cent for Stevenson-Kefauver. This represents a shift upward of 5 percentage points to the Republican candidates in 1956 among Catholic voters compared to 1952, when 44 per cent cast their ballots for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket to 56 per cent for Stevenson-Sparkman.

The Jewish vote, which Stevenson won by a 3-to-1 margin, also shows a shift of 2 percentage points to the GOP candidates between 1952 and 1956. Survey data indicate that 25 per cent of persons of the Jewish faith cast their ballots for President Eisenhower in 1956 compared to 23 per cent in 1952.

Among Protestants, who voted almost 5-to-3 Republican, there was no shift. In both 1952 and 1956, 63 per cent of Protestants voted for the Republican candidates to 37 per cent for the Democratic candidates.

Official election figures, which have just become available, show Eisenhower and Nixon receiving 57.8 per cent of the major-party vote nationwide to 42.2 per cent for Stevenson and Kefauver. In its final estimate of the 1956 election outcome, the Institute reported the Eisenhower-Nixon vote at 59.3 per cent—an error of only 1.5 per cent. This is the third election in which the Institute's new "pre-cinct sampling" system, developed since 1948, has scored almost perfect accuracy.

Here are the results of today's analysis of the vote by religious groups in 1956, as measured in Institute surveys, together with comparable figures for the 1952 election:

CATHOLIC VOTE—1956	
Stevenson-Kefauver	51%
Eisenhower-Nixon	49%
CATHOLIC VOTE—1952	
Stevenson-Sparkman	56%
Eisenhower-Nixon	44%
The vote of persons of the Jewish faith:	
JEWISH VOTE—1956	
Stevenson-Kefauver	75%
Eisenhower-Nixon	25%
JEWISH VOTE—1952	
Stevenson-Sparkman	77%
Eisenhower-Nixon	23%

Here is the vote of Protestants:

PROTESTANT VOTE—1956	
Eisenhower-Nixon	63%
Stevenson-Kefauver	37%
PROTESTANT VOTE—1952	
Eisenhower-Nixon	63%
Stevenson-Sparkman	37%

Blizzard of '57



Salem 48 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

Jan. 23, 1909

State authorities were seeking authorization for a contract with Salem to supply pure mountain water to be obtained from unpolluted branches of the Santiam in the forest reserve. (At this time there was agitation for public ownership of the city's water system with the Willamette river as its source of supply. Not infrequent cases of typhoid fever were attributed to the city's contaminated water supply.)

City council was besieged with requests for paving downtown and residential streets. An example was the unpaved intersection at Trade and Commercial streets, an impossible quagmire 48 years ago. Here tracks of S.P. had settled under the past few days and there was a strong demand for paving Commercial street to the South Mill creek bridge.

During Salem's building boom in 1908 not less than 224 structures had been erected and remodelled at an expenditure of \$878,400. Salem Board of Trade was considering a campaign for 300 new buildings in 1909.

Officials of Salem's United States National bank had expressed an intent to erect a five-story brick office building at the northwest corner of State and Commercial street. (Now the Pioneer Trust building.) The site was that of several old buildings, including the post office in the 1860s. This old structure had been razed to reveal that it rested upon sills hewed from logs.

He said he would try to get things done through persuasion, since he is not one of the desk-pounding type who likes to stick out his jaw and try to look as if he is bossing the works. That probably accounts for the lack of aggressiveness and steam in his messages to date this year outlining his program for the days ahead. A possible exception was his call for a new program for the Middle East.

So far in 1957 he has offered no ideas—again with the exception of the Middle East—or that could be considered new or more controversial than anything he laid in

Eisenhower Expected to Follow Persuasion Policy

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst WASHINGTON (AP)—Anyone who has expected President Eisenhower's leadership to be more fiery, forceful and tough in dealing with Congress these next four years is likely to be disappointed.

In his first two years in office Eisenhower sometimes acted like a man who thought the President's job was merely to consult with Congress. In the following two he showed more signs of pushing for the ideas he wanted approved.

But in his whole first term Eisenhower can hardly be said to have fought vigorously for much that he proposed, at least on domestic problems. He did fight harder on foreign affairs. Nevertheless, he received a lot of cooperation from the lawmakers and, judging from last November's election, the broadest kind of public approval for what he did and the way he acted.

Apparently he has no intention of changing. He said as much at his news conference Nov. 14 after getting an overwhelming re-election pat on the back. On that day he indicated the course he'd follow, which was the course he had followed.

He said he would try to get things done through persuasion, since he is not one of the desk-pounding type who likes to stick out his jaw and try to look as if he is bossing the works. That probably accounts for the lack of aggressiveness and steam in his messages to date this year outlining his program for the days ahead. A possible exception was his call for a new program for the Middle East.

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POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Team From Italy Clobbers American Bridge Players

By BELMAN MORIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Experts estimate the bridge-playing population of the United States at around 10 million, give or take a few million.

Every hour on the hour, somewhere, Americans are playing, kibitzing, holding post-mortems, taking lessons, and telling stories of the slam that got away. We ought to be good at the game. Yet the Bermuda Bowl, symbol of the world's bridge championship, has just gone over to Italy. Six Italian internationalists clobbered a top-flight American team by 10,001 points in 224 hands—a shocking margin.

Viewing with alarm, I called my old pal, Peter Leventritt, a member of the American team. "I kept re-playing the hands while I was asleep," he said. "Then I'd sit bolt upright, wondering, 'Now why did I do that?'"

Even the experts made common, ladies-afternoon-tea boners, four of them—a revoke (tsk, tsk), a lead out of turn, and two wrong cards pulled. Each team erred twice.

They Say Today

Quotes From The News (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) By UNITED PRESS WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.) charging election of H. Meade Alcorn Jr. as chairman of the Republican National Committee will bring about liquidation of the "conservative, isolationist" wing of the party: "I assume that former Gov. (Thomas E.) Dewey of New York will shortly become a candidate for president again."

LONDON: Prime Minister Harold Macmillan telling critics in a polite way that the cabinet will continue to direct the nation's affairs: "Her Majesty the Queen, by virtue of her royal prerogative, makes war and peace, acting on the advice of her ministers who are responsible to Parliament."

MIAMI: William C. Rose telling why he will drink one jigger of whiskey after another in a courtroom test to disprove drunken driving charges against him: "The drunkometer doesn't apply to everyone equally. I'm a big man and I've been drinking a considerable amount regularly for a number of years. A little man who isn't used to drinking might be in bad shape with a .246 reading, but I am not."

WASHINGTON: Thomas K. Finletter, secretary of the Air Force during the Truman administration, calling for an end to U.S. efforts to "play power politics" in the Middle East: "The result has been total failure."

NEW YORK: George Metesky, "the mad bomber of Manhattan," complaining that he has been getting too much publicity: "I have tried to live very quietly."

KANSAS CITY, Mo.: Former President Truman attacking President Eisenhower's inaugural address as lacking an "active and militant approach": "It was very strong for home and mother and world peace, just as we all are, but I see no plan of action outlined in the message."

GLAMOR: Gina Lollobrigida: Glamour is when a man knows a woman is a woman.

shown much fight these past four years, either.

LAST 4 DAYS

January Clearance

All merchandise from our regular stock . . . in line with our policy to never buy sale or distress goods.

<h3 style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">MEN'S SUITS</h3> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">Kuppenheimer . . . Griffin . . . Variety Town</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regularly \$125.00</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">\$88</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regularly \$85.00 to \$90.00</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">\$68</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regularly \$65.00 to \$69.95</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">\$48</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regularly \$49.50</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">\$38</td> </tr> </table>	Regularly \$125.00	\$88	Regularly \$85.00 to \$90.00	\$68	Regularly \$65.00 to \$69.95	\$48	Regularly \$49.50	\$38	<h3 style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">MEN'S TOPCOATS</h3> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">Kuppenheimer . . . Alpogora . . . Griffin</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regularly 79.50 to 85.00</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">\$59</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regularly 50.00 to 65.00</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">\$39</td> </tr> </table>	Regularly 79.50 to 85.00	\$59	Regularly 50.00 to 65.00	\$39
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<h3 style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">MEN'S SHOES</h3> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">NUNN-BUSH</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regular 17.95 to 19.95</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">14.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regular 20.95 to 22.95</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">16.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">EDGERTON</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regular 10.95 to 12.95</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">8.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regular 13.95 to 18.95</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">10.95</td> </tr> </table>	Regular 17.95 to 19.95	14.95	Regular 20.95 to 22.95	16.95	EDGERTON		Regular 10.95 to 12.95	8.95	Regular 13.95 to 18.95	10.95	<h3 style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">SPORT SHIRTS</h3> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">Famous Make Long Sleeves Cottons . . . Rayons . . . Part Wools and All Wools</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">Reg. 5.00 to 12.95</p> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">2⁵⁰ to 6⁴⁷</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> </div>		
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