

Capital Journal

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Ex-Enemy Assets Pay Off?

A public hearing is in progress before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator Johnston (D-S.C.) in the long fight whether to pay Germans and Japanese for property valued at over \$500 million seized by the United States during World War II, with proponents claiming their chances are the best yet.

The question is whether the U.S. Government should make a full, limited or no return at all to the German or Japanese citizens and business firms whose property was seized. Most of the property has been sold and the question is whether the ex-enemies should be reimbursed. Principles of the integrity of private property, humanitarianism and diplomacy figure in the considerations.

Both nations are now our allies, and the West German election next fall increases pressure to keep pro-U.S. Chancellor Adenauer in office.

The House seems as strong as ever in opposition, and the controversy there is replete with rumors of secret deals, foreign intrigue and lobbying.

The controversy has intensified with the years. The issues have split the Eisenhower administration, both political parties, the American Bar Association and the American Legion. There seems little hope of favorable action this congress.

The seized property affected includes real estate, bank accounts, stocks and bonds and business firms. Some 90 percent originally was German, the balance Japanese. Much was disposed of by the office of Alien Property. Remaining Federal holdings include the General Aniline & Film Corp., which the government is seeking to unload.

Administration policy is banking on compromise of "limited return" in which the Government would pay, not as a matter of legal obligation but as a humanitarian "act of grace" up to \$10,000 apiece to individual noncorporate property owners to satisfy 35,000 individuals or 90 percent of all cases involved—a total of \$60 million.

The big money involved in the 10 percent is not covered. The rest of the assets would be used to pay off Americans who have property or other damage or injury claims against Germany and Japan.—G. P.

It actually says it wants to increase it. It is increasing too fast anyway. But it wants to reassess the policy so more aid will go proportionately to the underdeveloped countries. It sounds logical. Whether it would advance the cause of peace and happiness is another question.

"The stability and independence of the underdeveloped, and in many cases uncommitted, nations," says the committee, "are vitally important to the continued security of the United States." So, it adds "a program to spur economic growth in nearly two-thirds of the Free World is imperative."

But the committee has no answer to the question of which way the uncommitted countries are going to jump when they do get around to committing themselves, toward freedom or toward communism. Assurance should go ahead of aid.

The committee urges this assistance largely in the form of loans. It seems to admit the risk here, for it modifies the recommendation by saying the probable costs "are small in comparison with the probable costs of not taking up the task."

Analyzing foreign assistance spending in the last 11 years, the committee shows a total of \$57 billion in grants and loans, and that less than one-fifth of the total went to the underdeveloped countries. It stresses the assertion that "except for seven countries with which the United States has defense agreements, assistance for the development of large areas of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, containing nearly two-thirds of the Free World's population, has been negligible." Figures are cited.

While the report contains a refreshing allusion to America's "traditional humanitarian concern with the well-being of people everywhere," it stresses the security of the United States. Increased assistance to uncommitted as well as committed countries, it says, "can be" of vital importance to that security. But it gives no assurance. It declares that these nations should be stable, peaceful and independent, but not necessarily allies. It's a fine ideal. The danger is that it is nothing more.

Letters Pour in To Senate Group

WASHINGTON—The thousands of union members' letters pouring into Senator John L. McClellan's office depict conditions in many unions fully as shocking as the conditions alleged to exist in Dave Beck's Teamsters' organization. It would take the committee several years to pursue all the "leads" it has been given in these thousand-a-day complaints.

They describe a reign of terror and selfishness, plutocracy and autocracy, on the part of many union officers. The members and their wives thank and congratulate the Arkansas Senator for offering freedom and deliverance from such unchallenged dictation as Beck has enjoyed. But so great is their fear of reprisal for their confessions that McClellan has had to impose rigid restriction on newspaper summaries of their contents.

RAY TUCKER

RAY TUCKER, secretary of the State Department, is shown in a photograph. He is wearing glasses and a suit. The photograph is a black and white portrait.

'Suicide Is Confession'

Canadian Ambassador Herbert Norman, 43, who was charged before a United States Senate subcommittee with once having been a Communist, committed suicide April 4 by jumping to death from a high building near his Cairo home. The Canadian government hotly denied the charges.

Norman left two notes, one addressed to his wife reading, "I kiss your feet and beg you to forgive me for what I am doing." The other note addressed to the Swedish Minister Bognoff Eng said: "I have no option. I must kill myself, for I live without hope." Both notes were found on his broken body in the street.

Norman was named in testimony before the Senate committee as a member of "a Communist party student group" at Cape Cod in 1939. Last month the Senate probers were told by Robert Morris, its investigator of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1951 that Norman had been a member of a student Communist group at Columbia University.

Canadian Foreign Secretary Lester B. Pearson said that Norman died as the result of a nervous collapse brought on by overwork, overstrain and "a feeling of reassured persecution."

Other Canadian officials declare that he was the victim of the "witch-hunting proclivities" of certain congressional inquisitors at Washington who "lacking local targets, felt impelled to malign Canadian public servants and was murdered by slander."

At Washington six of the nine subcommittee members signed a statement saying the group will continue in its "duty" to disclose "evidence . . . that certain foreign nationals have engaged in . . . Communist activity in the United States."

Secretary of State Dulles expressed "regret and sincere condolences" in a message to Canadian Foreign Minister Pearson. Other administration officials expressed, fear privately the incident may put a temporary chill on U.S. relations with Canada. But these officials quickly added they do not expect any real break in this country's long record of friendship with its northern neighbor.

However, as Daniel Webster said a century and a half ago: "There is no refuge from confession but suicide and suicide is confession."—G. P.

New Foreign Aid Angle

You meet a moocher on the street and give him a dime or a quarter. Of course he thanks you. But as he moves on you suspect he is grinning in his sleeve and that you have won neither his friendship nor his respect. These are philosophical matters that money doesn't buy.

It is reminiscent of the Government's foreign aid policy. Here is something that everyone reads about, that most people gripe about, but that few know anything about, except that it is costly to the taxpayers. Is its purpose to put distressed countries on their feet and rehabilitate some of them? Is it to save the world economy? Or is it only to buy friendships and have them as allies at some feared future showdown? Among the people the skeptics are legion.

Comes now an organization called the Committee for Economic Development. Its members are 150 leading businessmen and educators. Either of these is a formidable pressure group. Put the two together and Congress and the Administration really have something on their backs. The committee isn't trying to decrease foreign aid, nor does

JAMES MARLOW

Knowland Is Still Slow To Join Ike

WASHINGTON (U.P.) — Sen. William Fife Knowland, the 48-year-old Californian who may seek the presidency some day, continues what he's been doing since he became Republican leader in the Senate in 1953.

He continues to criticize and oppose President Eisenhower's programs when it suits him, which is often. If it seems strange that the Senate Republican leader should back the Republican President, Knowland has offered an explanation.

He thinks, he said, it's his job to bring about a meeting of Senate minds on the President's proposals. He was quoted in Look magazine as saying he will agree with the President "unless it involves a matter of deep personal principle."

And he has said he has supported Eisenhower's program most of the time. Two years ago he claimed a 90 per cent record on that score.

Eisenhower has avoided a break with the senator, who must be a thorn in his side many times. Diplomatically he said of the differences between them that they are really more a matter of method than of principle.

Knowland announced not long ago he would quit the Senate when his term ends in January 1959. He had his eye on the White House in 1956, until Eisenhower said he would run again. Knowland hasn't denied he'll look in the same direction in 1960.

DAVID LAWRENCE

Split of Conservatives Gave Democrats A Decisive Victory in Texas Elections

WASHINGTON — The story of the Texas election is the story of what happens when conservatives split — a so-called "Liberal" wins out.

It wasn't a clear-cut battle between the 275,000 votes and they gave Thad Hutchison, Democrat, more than 214,000 votes. This combined total of 489,000 conservative votes was far in excess of the 340,000 votes cast for Ralph Yarborough, the winner. Searcy Bracewell, Democrat, who supported Ike in the 1956 election, got 31,000 votes that would not have gone to Yarborough.

When the administration released the Yalta papers — the Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin wartime talks — and Eisenhower said he hoped they would not be used for political purposes, Knowland said, "I don't agree."

He derided as "nonsense" Secretary of State Dulles' statement in 1953 that this country would not defend the Matsu and Quemoy islands off Formosa unless they were used as stepping stones for an attack on Formosa itself.

Knowland wanted this country to block the Red China coast to be about the release of captured American fliers and to serve as an ultimatum on the Red Chinese, he said by "effective action," if they were not released.

He got neither wish. Eisenhower said such a blockade would be an act of war. And Eisenhower left him talking to himself when he once time called for a diplomatic break with Russia.

In 1954 he was so displeased with the Eisenhower-Dulles handling of foreign policy that he called for a congressional review of it. And he voted for the final version of the Foreign Aid Amendment opposed by Eisenhower, which would limit the President's treaty-making powers.

Upstate, Portland

Astorian Budget
The fight in the legislature over the "key district" bill to redistribute basic school support money is boiling down into a fight between Portland and upstate.

This was demonstrated when the Senate education committee reported the bill out with a "do pass" recommendation. The committee split, with four upstate members voting against it.

Portlanders object because, unless the basic school support quota is raised from \$80 per child to around \$112 per child, Portland will lose \$4 million a year that it will have to make up with increased property taxes.

The strong Portland objections to this bill make it unlikely that it will become a permanent or acceptable solution to the school tax equalization problem.

Should the basic school fund be increased to the point where Portland would not have its basic school fund posterior to the increase in state taxes would be big enough to cause squawks all over the state.

REALISTIC TOY

PEORIA, Ill. (U.P.) — Tommy Jones' mother suspected that the cops and robbers pistol he was playing with was real.

Mrs. John Jones looked it over and found her suspicions were well founded. It was a loaded 32-caliber automatic. He told Patrolmen Jack Beecher and John Roake that he found it in a rose bush in his back yard.

WITHOUT DEPRESSION
Think how lucky we will be if we can manipulate our extravagance that caused inflation into a solid prosperity without a depression first. Sherman County Journal.

What? A Pistol-Packing Bobby?



BEN MAXWELL

News From an Earlier Day

April 5, 1950
R. H. Baldock, state highway engineer, had announced that bids for four foundation piers for the Marion street bridge over the Willamette at Salem would be opened April 24, 1950.

On the basis of city water connection the population of Salem was computed to be 39,900. (Indeed, generous.) Salem's population by government census was 43,140 in 1950.)

Max Rogers had received a service pin for outstanding service to Chapter 18, Oregon State Employees association.

Dallas was set to go on daylight saving time April 30, 1950 at 12:01 a.m. The time saving period would continue until Sept. 24.

C. K. Logan, Capital Journal staffman for 23 years had died unexpectedly from a stroke, April 4, 1950.

October 20, 1940

Mrs. V. K. wrote . . . "Please accept my sincere thanks for all of the care and attention given to the funeral of my husband, Mr. J. K., last Monday. Everything was perfectly arranged and exactly as he wished."

The above taken from our file of unsolicited letters.

HOWELL-EDWARDS FUNERAL HOME

HAL BOYLE

Clip Service Reader Scans 20,000 Words Per Minute

NEW YORK (U.P.) — You've heard a lot about private eyes. But Ed Haupt probably has America's swiftest public eyes. A sort of prose detective and big name hunter, he is perhaps the nation's fastest reader.

"I can scan up to 20,000 words a minute," admitted Haupt who galleys through the pages of scores of publications daily for the Luce Clipping Bureau.

After 30 years in the business, Haupt, a mild-mannered, slow-talking family man who lives in Yonkers, is the acknowledged kingpin. Most of the 400 professional newspaper readers who work for the 30 U.S. press clipping services are women.

Regard Haupt With Awe

They regard Haupt with something akin to awe. Few can read at even half the pace set by his busy bee eyes.

As he reads Haupt, who has a file drawer mind, marks any mention of the names of some 8,000 people, products and companies. The list of clients, of course, has daily changes.

"The idea seems general that only vanity leads people to subscribe to a clipping service," he said. "Actually, most of the subscribers are hard-headed businessmen looking for information."

Many Odd Requests

The clipping service, of course, gets many odd requests. One client subscribed because he wanted to make a check to be sure his name wasn't appearing in the newspapers.

Another firm (it manufactures dog food) wants all news stories involving heroic dogs.

"For a time we had a client who wanted all photos of drum majorettes appearing in skirts," Haupt recalled. "We couldn't

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HOWELL-EDWARDS FUNERAL HOME

Changing Policy

Corvallis Gazette-Times
Last July the Gazette-Times changed its policy in favor of the publication of the names of juvenile offenders against the law is concerned. Since that time we notice more and more papers all over the country have decided on a similar action.

One of the latest to join the ranks is the Cleveland Press. Their policy under which names of teenagers where the offenses committed have been continuous, where they are serious, where it is felt that the best interests of the victims and the law-breakers would be served by making the names public.

A policy of this vague nature makes the paper the sole judge of whose name goes in and whose stays out. This is a pretty rough burden to place on the pen of any news editor. Influence, convenience and sentimentality are apt to hold as much pressure on the editor as justification. This can be dangerous.

We at the Gazette-Times attempted to outline our policy in a strictly black and white manner with no decision left up to the news editor. We figured that if we listed the crimes and circumstances under which the names would be published then no one could say we were playing favorites or using personal judgments on the individual cases.

In a small town the Cleveland paper would certainly get into trouble with such a vague program.

4 Convenient Branches in Salem

U.S. NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND
The United States National Bank of Portland
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

LADD & BUSH-SALEM BRANCH
State and Commercial

UNIVERSITY BRANCH
1310 State St.

NORTH SALEM BRANCH
3990 Fairgrounds Rd.

WEST SALEM BRANCH
1117 Edgewood