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A Grant for Poland

The Ford Foundation, one of the great private philanthropies that distribute millions annually to places where it is intended to do the most good for humanity, admits that it is taking a chance in making a direct grant to Communist-dominated Poland.

But the Foundation is betting half a million dollars that its faith in the Polish people is not misplaced, and an overall faith in humanity is basic in the philosophy of the foundations.

"In making the decision to concern ourselves with this area," said Henry T. Heald, the Foundation's president, in a speech in Chicago Thursday, "the Ford Foundation was fully aware of the problems involved. We recognize that there are many uncertainties in and around Poland. Nevertheless, recent developments in the country appeared to us to call for a positive response. For the first time in many years the Polish people seem to feel free to establish relationships with the West. . . . In the full knowledge that reverses are possible, we believe that the renewal of Polish educational, scientific and cultural relationships with the West can be of benefit to the United States, to Poland, and to the rest of Europe."

Previously, the Foundation has made grants to American institutions to advance, among American scholars, a knowledge of Soviet Russia and of the eastern European countries. But the program for Poland is the first the Foundation has made directly for an East European country.

Purposes of the grant are:

To enable outstanding Polish professors and scholars in the social sciences, economics, architecture and other fields to establish or renew contacts with Western colleagues and to gain knowledge of Western developments, primarily by study in the United States and in Western Europe.

To make available a limited number of American and European professors for study and work in Poland.

To provide a two-way exchange of students between Poland and the United States, and Poland and Europe.

To enable leading Polish writers, architects, and others to make short visits to the United States and Western Europe and to send their European and American counterparts to Poland.

To provide some books and periodicals published during recent years in the United States and Europe for leading Polish libraries, institutes, academies and individuals.

Individual grants for these purposes will be made to Polish universities and academies and to American and European institutions.

The Foundation isn't trying to convert Communists. Speaking of peace and freedom Mr. Heald said that "we know that Communism cannot make any direct contribution to issues of a political or diplomatic nature. We know that activity of an educational or scientific character is not a substitute for the essential security efforts of our Government. But we have the conviction that in the development of international understanding there is a proper and vital role for private institutions, including private philanthropy."

Bolstered by belief in the American ideal, the Polish contribution is devoted "to the continuous task of re-evaluating, rediscovering, and revitalizing our faith in free institutions, for us and for all men."

Mr. Heald believes the western countries are strong enough in their philosophy that they "have nothing to fear from intellectual and scholarly contacts with individuals from the Communist-dominated sphere," and is confident that "the exponents of democracy and of a free society carry the future with them."

Since the source of Foundation funds is the free enterprise that the Communists seek to destroy, the Polish reaction to the grant is an interesting speculation. But let us join our faith with that of the Ford Foundation.

Crime on the Increase

According to annual compilation on crimes committed, reported by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, there was a 25 percent increase in crime in Oregon in 1956. Figures from the 34 Oregon cities showed 18,153 crimes last year compared to 14,450 the previous year.

Only in murders and non-negligent manslaughter, which fell from 21 to 16 in 1956 was there a decrease. There were more rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies and auto thefts.

Oregon state figures with 1955 total in parentheses: rape 78 (50), robbery 366 (273), aggravated assault 262 (199), burglary 2,969 (2,758), larceny 13,188 (10,235), and auto theft 3,319 (884).

Eugene is a wicked city than Salem, which can't be held due to larger population, for it didn't have it last year and it had the same lead in crime for 1955. The figures are:

Salem: Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, none (0); robbery 14 (5); aggravated assault 6 (6); burglary 116 (133); larceny 759 (543); auto theft 44 (28).

Eugene: Murder, non-negligent manslaughter none (0); robbery 11 (8); aggravated assault 13 (8); burglary 166 (137); larceny 935 (792); auto theft 56 (55).

Salem cheerfully congratulates Eugene on surpassing the Capital City's crime record.—G. P.

Bank Bill Defeated

The Oregon Senate, in spite of statewide pressure, did a good job when it defeated by a vote of 21 to 8 the controversial bill to force banks to close on Saturdays. The Senate Finance Committee had made an advance report, 6 to 3, recommending the measure be killed. A minority report for its passage was defeated.

JAMES MARLOW

Nasser Has Beaten U. S. Down to Size

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nasser, the high-handed Egyptian who took over the Suez Canal and kept it, has beaten the United States, Britain and France down to frying size.

They wanted him to agree to international control of the canal. From all that is known he hasn't budged an inch from his original position.

James Marlow when he seized the canal last July 26.

"This is my canal and I'm going to run it my way, whether you like it or not."

The American ambassador in Cairo has talked with Nasser for weeks without visible results. Secretary of State Dulles yesterday said the country, possibly this week, will report to the United Nations on its dealings with the Egyptian.

Face-Saving Device
This can hardly be more than a face-saving device. So long as they keep talking about the difficulties of this country and its two big allies, Britain and France, can hope to delay admitting he has them backed against a wall.

They can't hope for action in the U.N. Security Council against Nasser. Soviet backing Nasser, all the way, sits on the council and can veto anything the Allies propose.

Something else Dulles said also showed this country is backing down. When the canal was reopened to traffic early this month, the American government discouraged American flagships from using it.

Pressure on Nasser
They didn't. If this was intended to put pressure on Nasser by depriving him of such revenue, it apparently didn't work. Yesterday Dulles said the government has no objections to these ships using the canal.

There is nothing in sight the three allies can do to make Nasser bend. Britain and France invaded him, and humiliated him, in this country called off the attack and Nasser came back strong, yielding nothing, as if nothing happened.

Britain and France won't try another attack soon. And the United States won't attack.

Before France grabbed the canal in 1956 it was operated under an international agreement of 1888 — by a privately owned international company which collected the tolls from the ships passing through.

Tolls Paid Now
Last March, just before the canal was finally cleared of the ships sunk during the autumn invasion, Nasser announced Egypt would collect the tolls.

This was after the United States, Britain and France proposed that the tolls should be paid half to Egypt and half to some international financial agency which would hold them until there was some final agreement on who owned what and who owed what to whom.

News Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
AUGUSTA, Ga.—President Eisenhower, in disclosing he will ask Congress to give the secretary of labor authority to make permanent union financial records: "Labor racketeering, like corruption anywhere, is an abomination which must be eliminated if and whenever it occurs."

LONDON—A British air defense officer on the dread intercontinental ballistic missile which he said is not the ultimate weapon: "There has never yet been an ultimate weapon, and with science progressing as it is it would be unwise to call any weapon 'ultimate.'"

WASHINGTON—Sen. Milton R. Young (R-N.P.) criticizing the administration's cut in price supports for wheat: "I think there are many Republican leaders who really don't understand the difficult situation farmers are facing — and won't understand it until after another election."

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Mike Russell of radio station KXO in relating that a disc jockey had just beaten a rock 'n' roll record when an earthquake hit: "Someone said that was a real rock 'n' roller."

NEW YORK—Sen. John L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate Rackets Committee, on labor racketeering: "Racketeering is a threat to liberty. It is criminal, and it has no place in our civilized society."

Unkindest Cut

Omaha World-Herald
The Louisville Courier-Journal is upset about the 50 Congressmen who were dis-invited to see an Army show at Fort Knox and then stay over and see the Kentucky Derby.

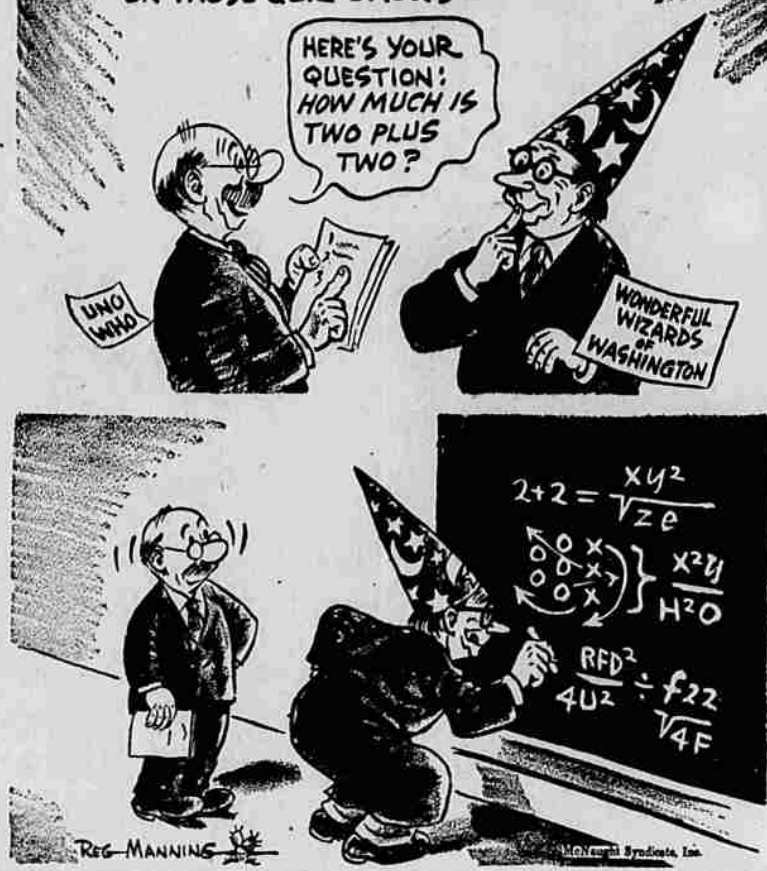
What bothers the Louisville paper is not the original junket or its cancellation but a report that "only four or five" of the 50 Congressmen were really interested in seeing the race.

"What are they trying to do," the Courier-Journal storms, "smear the Derby?"

Well, why not a Congressional investigation to find out? In Louisville and on Derby Day, of course.

The Gov't Way

IF WASHINGTON, D.C., EXPERTS COMPETED ON THOSE QUIZ SHOWS—



DAVID LAWRENCE

Acheson's Article Attacking Eisenhower As 'Pacifist' Will Do Much Harm Abroad

WASHINGTON—Dean Acheson—the man who was responsible primarily for preventing Gen. MacArthur from bombing enemy bases in Manchuria — and thereby winning victory in the Korean War — now has begun to call him a "pacifist."

In a cynical and sarcastic denunciation of "moral force" and a broadside attack on the United Nations, the former secretary of state in the Truman administration has written a curious article for "Reporter" magazine which can do considerable damage to American policy abroad in these critical times.

Mr. Acheson today enjoys the doubtful distinction of being the first American secretary of state in history to accuse his own government of selfish ambitions in another part of the world. He says this, too, in the face of a record of many decades of unselfishness by the United States in world affairs. Mr. Acheson in commenting on the Middle Eastern situation wrote:

Many Selfish Desires
"President Eisenhower told us on February 20 that 'The United States has no selfish ambitions or desires in this region.' I fear we must disagree. We have many."

If Mr. Acheson had said merely that the United States has a deep interest in the Middle East it would have been understandable; but to attribute "selfish ambitions" to the United States is to ascribe a mischievous motive to his own government. Undoubtedly the Communists will construe "ambitions" to mean territorial ambitions and will repeat it in their propaganda in the Middle East.

What Mr. Acheson said later on about the "desires" of the United States in the Middle East is much more tactful. He wrote:

Much More Tactful
"Perhaps our greatest interest and desire is that the Middle East shall remain in the political and economic system of a free world and shall not be engulfed by the closed Soviet-Communist system."

"We desire, too, that it remain in such relationship with the rest of the free world that the fuel and sea routes essential to that world shall not be ruinously expensive, uncertain or hazardous. Should this be done, Europe might have to make such terms as it could. These might well be most unfavorable to the United States."

But it is one thing for America to express broad "desires" for a peaceful world and quite another thing to harbor "selfish ambitions" as Mr. Acheson phrased it; however, that the former secretary aims his shafts of ridicule and derision. Mr. Acheson says:

"Mr. Eisenhower at the outset of his political career sought for and found a satisfying firm stance in what he has continually referred to as 'moral and spiritual values.' . . . an ebullient optimism gives expression in what Mr. Eisenhower has called man's 'God-given ability to be master of his own destiny.'"

Was This Pacifism?
One wonders by what stretch of the imagination Mr. Acheson can attribute pacifism to President Eisenhower who in 1955 sought and obtained from Congress authority to use force to defend Formosa and who in 1957 sought and obtained from Congress a resolution proclaiming that the United States is "prepared to use force" in the Middle East. There is certainly nothing in the record to indicate that the president "is not

prepared to use military force" to defend American interests when necessary.

Mr. Acheson incidentally will offend some of his worshippers in Britain and France because he says they were absolutely wrong in their action in Suez last October. He berates them for an "ill planned" and "weakly mounted" intervention. What is surprising, however, is that Mr. Acheson never seems to have read that the President denounced the use of force by the Soviets in Hungary. He intimates that the President condoned the use of force there by the Soviets.

Acheson Invited Korea
Not so long ago Mr. Acheson was condemning Secretary Dulles for using phrases that the former secretary interpreted as meaning liberation of satellite countries by force. Now he implies America

should have favored a war with Russia over Hungary.

Mr. Acheson says, moreover, that he does not believe that "the purpose of American policy is to carry out a 'Crusade' or 'Mission' to bring about equal justice or to 'vindicate' international law."

Many people will be surprised at this and many other comments by Mr. Acheson in the same article.

Americans have not forgotten that had Mr. Acheson been as meticulous in his adherence to military force in his historic speech of January 1950 when — as was charged in Senate debates so often — he "invited" the Communists to invade Korea, the whole war in the Far East in June 1950 might never have happened and the lives of many American boys would have been spared.

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

Brady Classes Alcohol as 'Most Popular' Narcotic

Twice I have enjoyed a hypodermic injection of morphine — and I mean enjoyed. The first time was when I was about to burst from appendicitis. The second time was when I had buritis in the right shoulder and cried so piteously with the pain that the doctor came in and gave me morphine two or three nights.

From the way I felt after each dose of morphine, I can understand why some people get the habit. I didn't get the habit because I had only one of the predisposing factors of narcotism — the sense of extreme tension (not pain) due to gangrenous appendicitis or the pain from the buritis, from which no change of position gave the slightest relief.

Two Strikes Already
People who cultivate the narcotic habit usually have two predisposing factors — two strikes against them. First, is some incidental or temporary cause of pain or distress, such as my appendicitis and buritis were. And, in addition, they have a weak, wishy-washy, undeveloped character; hence they are easily persuaded to indulge in sense-deadeners, aspirin, barbiturates, cocktails, benzdrine, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, morphine, landanum, gin, or whatever the smart ones favor.

Alcohol is a narcotic. Because it is available almost everywhere any time, it is now by far the most popular narcotic in America. From top-flight affairs in Washington down to the most vicious parties in the red-light district, the person who doesn't drink becomes the object of suspicion, distrust, or derision.

Alcohol is Narcotic
Alcohol, I repeat, is a narcotic. Unlike the effects of a drink or a number of drinks, the addict is, for a while, free from his or her inferiority complex. He's just as good as anybody else. So he cuts loose and enjoys himself for a while — and when the narcotic wears off he'll probably remember little or nothing about what was said or done, but, by gosh, the fool had a lot of fun, didn't he?

If the addict fills up with marijuana, heroin or cocaine and does someone great harm, he'll probably have to pay the penalty for his crime. But if he commits the same crime under the effect of alcohol, he will probably get a great popular sympathy and have to pay a light penalty or none at all. After all, the man was drunk

— goodness gracious, no, just say he was a little high — and therefore, he had the right to encroach upon the rights of others who got in his way.

Notoriously Good Liars
Narcotic addicts are notoriously good liars at explaining, justifying, and defending their addiction. If they happen to prefer alcohol to heroin or cocaine, they may represent the very idea that alcohol is a narcotic drug. Do men of distinction tell the world they would fall in hospital if they didn't keep a good supply of morphine or heroin on hand to serve their guests? I predict it won't be long now before women of distinction will be collecting the honor heretofore monopolized by the men.

REV. GEORGE SWIFT

Some People Attend Church Only at Christmas, Easter

An old joke still seems to go the rounds during the Christmas and Easter season, a joke which has to do with "twice a year" churchgoers. While even the irregular worshippers do attend much more often than twice a year there are, of course, the few who turn to the church in which they are members just for the great festivals, and for weddings and funerals. We are very glad for their sakes that they come!

Churches overcrowded
Churches are overcrowded at all services on such days as Easter, not only because of the irregulars and "twice a year" people, but because all regular worshippers want to receive Communion on the great festivals too, and few, if any of our churches, are large enough to hold the total communion strength, and children, even with three or four services on such Sundays as Easter. But the "twice per year" people themselves, seeing the crowded conditions on Easter, get the erroneous impression that the church is full of otherwise non-church going people like themselves.

Appearance Incredible
When Saint Thomas was informed of Christ's appearance he refused to believe. To him it was incredible. "Except," said he, "I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into His side, I will not believe!" When the opportunity came a week later for Saint Thomas to do just that, he explained in absolute faith, "My Lord and my God!"

We indeed, are deeply indebted to Saint Thomas for this added assurance of the living presence of the resurrected Lord!

Low Sunday
The Sunday after Easter is referred to as Low Sunday, not because the pendulum of attendance

BEN MAXWELL

News From an Earlier Day

April 27, 1923.
On April 30, 1923 Salem Chamber of Commerce was set to honor pioneers of Salem, 14 of whom had lived in the community beyond 70 years:

Mrs. E. M. Vandevort, W. N. Savage, Mrs. M. C. Byrd, Mrs. J. W. Harriett, Abner Lewis born at Salem, later Salem, in 1846), Mrs. A. N. Gilbert, Oliver Beers (born near Wheatland in 1845 in a structure used by the Methodist mission), Mrs. Riley Small, Mrs. Catherine Pugh, J. N. Sharpe, R. L. Swart, Mrs. Violetta Johnson, J. W. Harriett and Mrs. Harriett Rundlett.

Rev. David Olson, oil promoter in the Cottage Grove area, whose activities in the sale of "units" in an oil dividing device had been regarded as an invasion of the Oregon Blue Sky law, was known to Sam H. Van Trump, Marion county fruit inspector. Sam recalled Olson from days two decades earlier when he was conducting revivals at Silverton. Olson had created quite a future by offering testimony that Colonel Robert Ingersoll had died as a

repentant sinner and extremely remorseful upon his death bed. Local free thinkers took the matter up with Mrs. Ingersoll who emphatically denied Rev. Olson's assertions.

Salem public market located on the southwest corner of State and Commercial streets had opened for business with six stands. (Salem never enthusiastically accepted public markets. An earlier one at Ferry and Liberty streets was a short lived).

A resident of West Woodburn had been fined \$150 by Judge Bushey for possession of nine bottles of beer. (Scarcely a noticeable amount!)

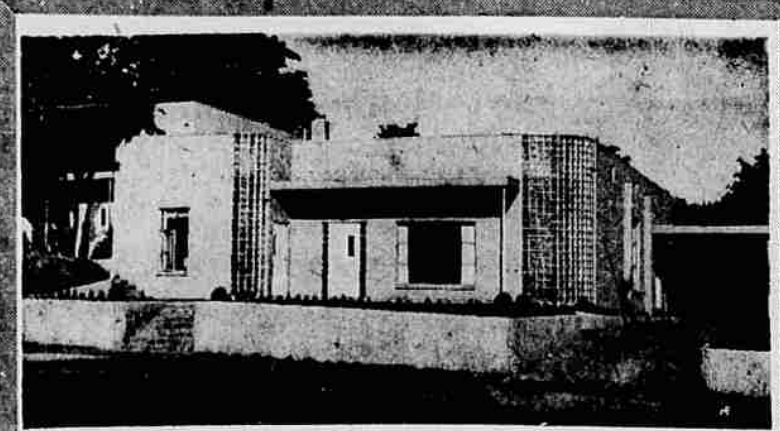
Dr. W. Carlton Smith had returned to Salem from an auto trip to Southern California. Only at Grants Pass and Salem did he observe car parking that necessitated backing into the allotted space. Elsewhere head-on parking was in vogue. It was Dr. Smith's opinion that city council should conform Salem's parking to modern methods.

Walk-outs instigated by members of the Industrial Workers of the World had shut down logging camps at Black Rock for the first time.

- NOTICE -

STARTING SATURDAY MAY 4TH
STATIONERY STORES IN
SALEM WILL CLOSE AT
1 P.M. EACH SATURDAY
THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS
TO GIVE OUR EMPLOYEES
LONGER WEEKENDS

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Cooke's Stationery
Needham's Stationery



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