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Right to Work Laws

Representative James Roosevelt, Democrat of California, as anticipated, has introduced into the House a bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law, which provides specific authority for states to enact "right to work" laws. The right for a man to work without being forced to join and pay dues to a union boss is inherent and should be in the Constitution's Bill of Rights, and would have been if union dictatorship had been known at the birth of the nation.

Representative Roy Weir (D-Minn.) followed with a bill to repeal Taft-Hartley and re-enact the discredited Wagner Act, giving unions their abuses of power. Senator James Murray (D-Mont.) bill would authorize compulsory union shop for the printing industry, thereby repealing Section 14(c) for that industry. A similar bill for the building industry is being prepared.

Right to work legislation has been enacted in 18 states and a case now pending before the Riverside county, California Superior court may decide the legality of a city "right to work" ordinance adopted by the Palm Springs, Cal., city council, and provide a new approach to the problems of compulsory unionism.

Indiana's legislature has just enacted a "Right to Work" bill and Saturday some 10,000 labor union men swarmed through Indiana's state house in shouting demonstration to pressure Republican Governor Harold W. Handley to veto the bill. The governor refused and said he would allow the bill to pass without his signature. He has more backbone than most governors—scared by political pressure of union bosses.

Legislatures in all except three states are now in session and right to work bills are before many of them.—G. P.

A Pilot at 65

Leonard Judson is 65. It's news when a man that old passes the required examination and gets a license to pilot an airplane. But it is more than that.

Sixty-five is the age at which, in recent years, it has come to be preached and practiced that a man should quit, take life passively, vegetate, "rust unburnished, as though to breathe were life." None of that for Judson.

It's hard to figure. It takes some thinking. Judson isn't a poor man. He could take the train or a Greyhound bus and go wherever he pleases. Or, if he wants to fly, he could go to the nearby airport and buy a ticket for New York or London. Not that either for Judson. He wants to fly his own plane.

Perhaps it's the same spirit that makes one man want to climb a mountain, another to make an ocean voyage in a skiff. Maybe the spirit that impelled his forebears to come to what was to be known as the Willamette Valley nearly 120 years ago, when it was a wild, little known region. It's good to see strong family fibre saved through the generations.

Judson becomes a member of the Sportsmen Pilots of Oregon. And he becomes a member of two other honorable, though unorganized associations—one that refuses to recognize "retirement age," and another of even fewer members, who demand of life that dreams become reality.

Tax Turnabout

Governor Holmes and the Democrat leaders in the Legislature are unable to maintain the same convictions on important matters of taxation.

The Governor, in his message, recommended an increase in basic school support from \$80 to \$120 per census child. For awhile after the session was under way it looked as if the party leaders would go along with him. Now it looks as if the best the school system of the state can expect is half of the Governor's recommended increase, and possibly none at all.

The school aid bill would make necessary a 28 per cent increase in income taxes, or about \$39 million above the present level. This of course would make repeal of the income surtax, also recommended by the Governor, a meaningless gesture.

The Governor recommended repeal of the law permitting a state property tax when the state runs short of money from other tax sources. It was also recommended by Governor Elmo Smith, and it looked as if the Legislature was all for it.

Now only the Republicans are for it. The Democrat leaders of the session want it to stay as a cushion to be relied on in event economic conditions cause a decrease in the income tax revenues.

Automatic Plane Landings

For years the aviation industry has talked wistfully of the day when it would be possible to make completely automatic landings in the worst weather of airplanes. Many experiments have been made in a number of systems, but last week tests ashore were successful and will be followed by those at sea; the pilot never touching the controls at its first public demonstration, and promise a vast improvement in the efficiency and safety of aircraft carrier operation by the new radar system.

The system for landing is produced by the Bell Aircraft Corporation, backed by the Navy. It is designed to land a plane automatically in far below zero weather, no ceiling and no visibility. After the mechanism takes over, the pilot does not have to touch

the controls until after the plane is rolling on the landing strip.

The plane used for the testing was a two-place twin jet Douglas F-3 Sky Knight, a night fighter. The system has been successfully used in landing airliners and bombers. Many other systems have been tried out, but Bell contends it has the first product developed where it is ready for regular operation.

The demonstration of the new radar unit was at the Bell plant at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and the plans for a full-scale carrier test lends support to the company's contention. So does the fact that the Air Force took steps some time ago to adopt the system for its use.

The development should not be confused with manually operated remote-control mechanisms for taking off and landing aircraft. These have been used extensively in nuclear bomb tests to fly drone planes through mushroom clouds.

The essential difference is that the latter can be used only if the ground operator can actually see the plane he is controlling. The Bell System needs no visibility and no human ground operator. The heart of the completely automatic system is a computer installed on the carrier, or for land operations, at the airport. The other basic unit is a special radar set, also installed on the ground. More than 1200 landings have been made with the system on land.—G. P.

RAY TUCKER

American Lease of Canal Threatened

WASHINGTON—Administration and Congressional concern for the future of the Panama Canal underlies official reluctance to furnish Israel with firm guarantees for passage of her shipping through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba. Washington prefers to obtain these rights through negotiation with Egypt and the other Arabian states involved—Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Freedom of navigation through the world's strategic waterways—the Suez Canal, the Dardanelles and the Panama Canal—is now affirmed in formal treaties accepted by the principal countries concerned. No single nation has ever agreed or dared to uphold such a far-reaching right in remote sectors because of the international perplexities and controversies.

To place the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba under United Nations jurisdiction, diplomatic experts believe, would raise the same danger and threat to the Panama Canal. It would undoubtedly precipitate Russian and Egyptian demands that the U.N. assume jurisdiction over our key waterway.

Perpetual Lease of Panama Zone

Anti-American elements in Central and South America have insisted for years that the United States release or modify its control over the Panama Canal Zone, which we now administer under a perpetual lease. They did succeed in forcing us to abandon 134 air and other bases outside the Zone, although Pentagon experts regard them as necessary for defense of this vital area. Russia has frequently included Panama as one of our encircling "bases of aggression."

As of today, no other nation appears willing to join us in forcing Egypt to open the Gulf of Aqaba by sending merchant vessels or warships through those narrow waters, in defiance of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Such an act might have as dangerous consequences as the Anglo-French-Israeli attack on Egypt.

Alger Hiss' State Department Action

The possible peril to the Panama Canal throws a new and more baleful light on Alger Hiss' performance while in the State Department, as recently described here. He gave the Russians and the anti-American bloc in the U.N. the pretext, plausible but invalid, for demanding its internationalization or placing it under U.N. supervision.

When the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, an American official, made his annual report to the State Department in 1946, Hiss quietly forwarded it to the U.N. under provision of the U.N. Charter which he helped to write. It provided that U.N. members holding trusteeships over "occupied countries" must report annually on their administration. Hiss sought to make the Zone a U.N. as well as a U.S. responsibility.

Spruille Braden's Protest
Spruille Braden, then Assistant Secretary for Latin-American affairs, did not learn of Hiss' action until he read of it in the newspapers. He protested indignantly to Dean Acheson.

Ricardo J. Alfaro, then Panama Foreign Minister and chairman of its U.N. delegation, arose before the trusteeship committee to declare that Panama retained full sovereignty over the Zone, and to demand correction of the Hiss viewpoint. The British voiced concern lest the Hiss statement jeopardize its hold on Gibraltar, which Spain seeks to recover.

Scrap of Paper, to U.S.
Panama authorities at State inform the writer that the Eisenhower Administration does not recognize the legality of the Hiss construction. It regards the document as "only a scrap of paper," especially in view of his subsequent trial and conviction.

But in view of Moscow's deliberate and palpable misinterpretations of every American declaration and policy, the report and the Middle East crisis make a handy peg on which to hang future demands for internationalization of the Panama Canal and U.S. intervention in Arabian waters even a treaty might plunge the Canal into deeper international controversy.

JAMES MARLOW

Middle East Problem Still Plagues U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—How will the United States look in all this Israeli-Arab controversy?

That question has been temporarily obscured by the more sensational on-again-off-again efforts of the State Department to get the Israelis to pull back out of territory claimed by Egypt: the Gaza Strip and Aqaba Gulf area.

It will move up front and center as events unfold. Friday, after weeks of talks with Secretary of State Dulles, the Israelis announced to the United Nations they would pull back. The State Department was made by Mrs. Golda Meir Israeli foreign minister.

Until then Israel had demanded—of the United States or the U.N.—guarantees that if it did withdraw Egypt would not be permitted to use Gaza or the gulf area to resume raids against Israel or blockade shipping.

No Guarantees Given
No public guarantees were given. But Mrs. Meir said Israel was basing its willingness to withdraw on "assumptions" and in "confidence" that U.N. forces would move in when the Israelis moved out.

Those words were bound to raise questions: Had the Israelis some secret promise, or agreement from Dulles that the United States somehow would be able to get the U.N. to put its troops in the vacated areas?

The Arabs had opposed any promises or guarantees to Israel on the grounds that an aggressor—Israel had attacked and seized the territory from Egypt last fall—should not be rewarded for aggression.

As Long As Need Be
And Egyptian President Nasser had insisted weeks ago that U.N. troops could occupy Egyptian territory only so long as it pleased him to let them stay.

So world attention centered on Henry Cabot Lodge, United States representative in the U.N. and therefore a spokesman for Dulles, when he followed Mrs. Meir before the U.N.

He said he didn't consider Israel's withdrawal "conditional." He made a long speech so involved that it could, possibly, seem like one thing to the Arabs and another to the Israelis.

There was no enthusiastic response from the Arabs in the U.N. and the Israelis, judging from the extraordinary Cabinet meeting they held over the weekend, were having second thoughts about withdrawing.

Talked To Arabs
Dulles, anxious that the Arab nations in the Middle East would not think this country had worked out a deal with the Israelis, called in the representatives of nine Arab countries and told them that Israel had extracted "no promises or concessions whatsoever" from the United States in return for agreeing to the troop pullout.

But the Arabs, after the conference with Dulles, were reported in a "Let's wait and see" mood. "The Israelis apparently weren't happy either."

Last week, shortly before his resignation, he would pull back. Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion wrote to a friendly London editor and told him his country's struggle "is not against an enemy but against a friend—the United States government."

He said: "It is our earnest hope that the wisdom and sense of fair play of the American people will prevail over considerations of mistaken political expediency."

Worked To Bring Peace
Dulles and President Eisenhower had worked for the Israeli withdrawal not only to bring peace to the Middle East but to avoid a showdown fight in the U.N.

The Arabs were demanding sanctions against Israel if it didn't pull back. If the United States backed such sanctions, it would anger friends of Israel in this country and among American allies abroad like France and Britain.

If it didn't back sanctions, it would anger the Arabs, whom Eisenhower is trying to win over with his Middle East program.

BEN MAXWELL

History in The Making

Mar. 4, 1944
Guy Cordun, M. Roseburg attorney, had been named by Gov. Earl Swope to succeed the late Sen. Charles McNary. A few minutes later Former Governor Charles A. Sprague had said there was a strong probability that he would enter the race for Cordun's seat.

Mayor J. M. Doughton, Recorder Alfred Mundt and Water Commissioner William L. Phillips had filed their declarations as candidates to succeed themselves in this year's elections.

Florist "Frosty" Olson had estimated that the floral tributes for Senator McNary's funeral numbered over 1,000.

Picture in an Oregon paper of the three-year-old son of an 84-year-old man—Benton County Journal.

Long, Long Trail A winding



THE OPEN FORUM

Independence Man Claims Court Erred in Report to Papers; Writer Hits Bank Law

To the Editor:
Please permit me to correct the gross errors in your newspapers dated Feb. 28, 1957. Referring to the item on Page 6 Column 1, Section 1 entitled "Former Police Officer Settles \$100,000 Suit".

Correction 1. W. J. Mulkey is not a former police officer, he is presently Chief of Police of Newport. Correction 2. The suit was for \$100,000 instead of \$10,000. Correction 3. The case was not settled out of court. It was dismissed by the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff moved for dismissal following the taking of the stand by the 1st Defense witness, whose opening remarks indicated he would tell the truth.

Correction 4. Let me quote to you the exact words of Circuit Judge Fred McHenry. "This case is dismissed without costs to either side."

Correction 5. The Defendants in this case led by Otto Cahill, were primarily responsible for ousting

from Lincoln County such prostitutes and bawdy house madams who are now figuring so prominently in Portland vice investigations before the United States Senate. I refer to Helen Hardy, Helen Smalley, James B. Elkins and others whose operations were so adequately covered by the main news items of the "Capital Journal" yesterday.

Yours truly,
George Utley
129 Oak St.,
Independence

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

Removal of Tonsils Can't Be Called Mere Minor Operation

The ever-ready operators boast that when they operate they "get every bit of tonsil." The truth is that no matter who operates, portions of tonsil remain in the throat after most tonsillectomies.

To a laryngologist is properly called a major operation because it subjects the patient to all the perils that attend serious operations—shock, hemorrhage, "cardiac arrest" (as the coroner explains sudden cessation of heartbeat), and anxiety. Besides these dangers of any operation under general anesthesia, tonsillectomy is attended by additional hazards, such as inhalation of a bit of tonsil tissue or blood clot, which lodges in bronchial tube or lung and perhaps causes atelectasis (collapse of a portion of lung), and pneumonia or, weeks later, lung abscess.

Not Minor Operation
The perpetrators of the atrocious practice constantly to sustain the popular belief that removal of the tonsils is a minor operation, that

the child can come home in a day or two, etc. Every little while an aggressive operator who thinks medical ethics is for the birds persuades some parents of limited intelligence to let him remove the family's tonsils en masse—and this is always worth a picture and a few humorous lines in the paper. Every little while, too, readers send me clippings of stories of tragic happenings in the course of or soon after attempts to "get every bit of tonsil tissue."

If this operation were necessary, I'd never refer to such tragedies here. But, although I am painfully aware that most of my (former) colleagues despise me for it, especially those who string along with the AMA, I am bound by conscience and fear of God to say that in my judgment the attempt to remove the tonsils in their entirety is rarely justifiable.

Give The Kids a Break
Prior to the conversion of practice from a profession to a business by too many trick specialists (with due apologies to the thoughtful majority of dedicated scientists) the minor operation called tonsillectomy—instead a noisy clipping or shoving off the obstructive portion of tonsil) was the standard, comparatively safe and generally effective method of dealing with enlarged or hypertrophied tonsils.

After all, there's nothing malignant or harmful in tonsil tissue. On the contrary, there is reason to believe such tissue (called round-cell, adenoid, or lymphoid tissue) in the tonsils, the pharyngeal tonsil or adenoid body, in lymph nodes, in the spleen and in many parts of the body, may be functionally concerned in protecting against infection. Anyway, if you are a parent, grandparent, uncle, aunt, or guardian of a child who has enlarged tonsils, I beg you to give the child a break.

Tonsils Larger Now
This time of the year it is well to remember that in most school children the tonsils are larger than they are in the summer time. If some inexperienced doctor takes a look at a child's throat and exclaims, "Oh, my, those tonsils are enormous, hypertrophied, or very bad—they'll have to come out, try away," please don't let the medical merchant rush you. Wait a reasonable while—say five or six months. Very likely the tonsils will shrink to about normal size when the child gets outdoors again.

Cecil E. Flecher,
843 Hilltop Drive,
Salem, Oregon.

HAL BOYLE

Things a Columnist Might Never Know But for Mail

NEW YORK (AP)—Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

That the odds are you are right-eyed as well as right-handed. . . . the right eye dominates the vision of 60 per cent of us, the left eye is the boss for 25 per cent. The remaining 15 per cent have a m.b. dextrous eyeballs and are "switch look-ers."

That Hippocrates, the "father of medicine," treated eye ailments by prescribing a restricted diet . . . and hot foot baths!

Inventor Is Unknown
That spectacles were first introduced in the year 1200, and their inventor is unknown. . . . bifocals were invented by a Philadelphia printer and proverb maker called Ben Franklin.

That it is no wonder a baby cries at the first sight of its father . . . until its vision becomes coordinated, the infant sees its old man upside down and with each eye separately . . . enough to frighten any child.

That if you are head of a family of four and have an annual income of \$5,000, every time the U.S. cost of living index goes up a point—say from 118 to 119—it costs you \$34 a year.

Creamed Gray Hair
That young actors have used everything from whipped cream to chemical makeup to make their hair look gray for elderly roles. . . . but black-haired Richard Torrig, baritone costar in the Broadway musical, "The Most

Happy Fella," believes he is the first to age his locks with a liquid white shoe dressing.

That Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.-D) has introduced a bill in Congress to allow parents a special tax exemption of up to \$1,000 for expenses incurred in sending their children to college.

That at the University of Missouri, one out of every five students is married.

That when the nations of the world take up the question of territorial rights on the moon, the United States will have a legal claim. . . . In 1946 it became the first country on earth to establish radar contact with the lunar satellite.

Pensioners Live Abroad
That of the 171 pensioned former municipal employes of New York city who live abroad, 101 are in Ireland.

That if the human race continued to increase at the present rate in 5,000 years the population would weigh as much as the earth itself.

That chairs originally were used only by exalted persons such as kings and priests, and commoners and slaves sat on the floor or on stools and benches. . . . at least a fourth of mankind still takes the load off its feet by squatting, rather than sitting.

That some anthropologists, who say the body can hold 1,000 steady postural positions, believed prolonged chair-sitting is one of civilized man's greatest physical errors.

That it was Benjamin Disraeli who observed, "If every man were straightforward in his opinions there would be no conversation."

Come see...

HOW THIS BECOMES THIS

THE STORY OF CONTACT LENSES

A Miracle in Plastic

Is the Fitting of Contact Lenses Painful?

Another question always follows this when we answer, "No, the fitting of contact lenses is not painful." That question is "But don't you have to make a mold of the eye or something?"

In former years a mold of the eye was necessary in the fitting of contact lenses, but that is a thing of the past. There is no pain involved in the fitting of contact lenses, however, there is a short period of discomfort, but it is no greater than one experiences in the fitting of dental plates. The eye is insensitive to gross pressure and it is this fact that allows a person to tolerate contact lenses. This fact is little known, but it is proven in the fact that we can open our eyes under water while swimming.

For further information regarding contact lenses telephone or consult:

T. W. Sahlstrom, O.D.
Roy B. Clunes, O.D.

Ophthalmists—Vision Specialists
Practice limited to eye examination and contact lens fitting

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Miller & Frank Co.
Photograph Studio Second Floor

LOOK What Happened at COMMERCIAL in 1956

DEPOSITS UP 21%
LOANS UP 16%
CUSTOMERS UP 100%

For Convenient Banking
Away From Congested Areas
Get Acquainted with the Folks
AT
The Commercial Bank OF SALEM

ICE CREAM
and they are so thorough in their work that there
WON'T
be any doubt in your mind about your protection. You will find better insurance agencies when the North Pole starts to
MELT!

NEW
developments in insurance coverages make it wise to consult an experienced firm like the HUGGINS INSURANCE AGENCY, 373 N. Church Street. They go for insurance problems like a kid goes for

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