

# Capital Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER—ESTABLISHED IN 1888

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## Architectural 'Blander'

Decentralization efforts in our largest city, New York, with its population of over 8,000,000, have failed, according to the current issue of the Architectural Forum Magazine and the office building boom during the past decade in the heart of the metropolis continues in full blast. New office construction totals half again as much as in the rest of the United States put together.

Big business stays in the city to be "close to everything."

The New York increase completed and underway represents an addition of 40 percent more office space since the end of World War II, totaling 40 million square feet and it all is in "the two most chokingly congested portions of Manhattan Island," the Wall Street area and midtown.

Original plans, states the Forum, called for dispersal and decentralization plans but were "vanquished by such earthy matters as the value of the businessmen's lunch, the secretary's lunch hour shopping, the low depression birth-rate, the traffic jams and the face-to-face contact with business associates and the chance to bring personality to bear."

Most of the new office construction is in already crowded districts, which are also most readily accessible to everything. Tall skyscrapers are replacing older structures. But the Forum complains:

"The dominant effect is depressing mediocrity, with block after block of new building as like one another, as fundamentally boorish as block upon block of tenement buildings—just blander . . . ugly and dull, because of a standardized zoning formula, combined with simple minded modern construction out of scale shaped along a 17th century street pattern."

Building of modern skyscraper office buildings seem to be becoming standardized along assembly line mass production patterns for speed and economy, like building of automobiles, but without changing the pattern annually to improve design to appeal to the eye as well as to pride of ownership.

Just what "blander" means in architectural lingo is not known to laymen but the word sounds appropriate to the occasion and connotes the "simple mindedness of modern building" even in Salem. There are no skyscrapers pointing to the sky if not to heaven, but a plethora of both business blocks and dwellings looking "as like one another and as fundamentally boorish" as uniform skyscrapers.

The prevailing architectural trend is a one-story, flat-topped building, whether for business purposes or dwelling. The favorite style is that first utilized by auto service stations and later by motels, adopted now for commercial purposes, stores, offices, clinics, etc. The style in modern dwellings is also one-story, flat-top, glorified by front plate glass windows where there are only street views to see, some resembling palatial chicken houses and cowsheds of pioneer days. And often the proud owners share the blame for the "blander" with the architect.—G. P.

## Crime in the Woods

Thirty-one tree farm owners in Oregon and Washington report these depredations by hunters in 1956: damage to gates, roads, logging equipment and signs, theft of power saws and gasoline, and the destruction of one automobile owned by a watchman.

Charitably they are called the "lunatic fringe" of hunters.

Why lunatic? That means insane. If examined by alienists they wouldn't be sent to mental hospitals. A psychiatrist, no doubt, would give them normal rating.

Why not put them in their proper category and call them criminals? They do these things out of utter disregard of the rights of others, and some of them for their own gain. Vandals and thieves, who choose to do wrong rather than right, are always about, even in the deep woods.

Little progress has been made in sifting out the guilty ones. It isn't easy to do. But there is evidence that legitimate hunters, realizing that one of the privileges of sportsmen is endangered by the culprits, are increasing their efforts to control them, and seemingly with some success. W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice-president of the Industrial Forestry Association, reports that the depredations weren't as numerous as in the year before. Fifty-four tree farmers reported no damage.

The record of fires traced to hunters does not show improvement. While there were only nine during the 1956 season, considered small in comparison with the number of hunters in the woods, it was five more than the tree farms reported the previous year.

The taxpaying tree farmers welcome guest hunters who conduct themselves like sportsmen and gentlemen. They report that over 330,000 hunters last year bagged 15,530 big game animals from the tree farms of western Oregon and Washington. The score was 10,959 deer, 1,499 elk and 398 bears.

Most were legitimate hunters. The hunting area was 4,462,943 acres. And there are laws to protect the game that they presumably complied with. But the uninitiated sometimes wonders if the odds aren't considerably against the animals.

"Abolishing the State Board of Control and vesting its powers in the governor is a most unwise piece of legislation."

"I think it was one of the most constructive . . ."

"Oh, well," he remarked, "the older I get the less I like those North Dakota winters . . ."

The Furrow.

## West on Control Board

In an open forum letter to the Capital Journal, Ex-Governor Oswald West, under whose Democratic administration the State Board of Control law was originated and enacted as law, says:

"Abolishing the State Board of Control and vesting its powers in the governor is a most unwise piece of legislation."

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had control of the penitentiary but gave it up. We divided responsibility for institutions among the members of the board.

"Guided by experience," Mr. West continues, "I was one of its earlier promoters. It has proven to be in the interest of good government by freeing itself from politics and being guided by good businessmen."

"As a Democrat I hope to see it defeated for if enacted it will turn bad for the Democrats. I hope the Democrats don't make damn fools of themselves by passing this bill and I hope the Republicans in the Senate have brains enough to defeat it."

"What would happen should we elect a crooked or screwy governor?" asks Mr. West. "It's happened in many other states. As the Capital Journal has remarked before this measure is merely to make Oregon's government political spoils as it was in intervals before the Oregon System was adopted half a century ago and a step backward.—G. P."

## RAY TUCKER

### Committee Split on Budget Reduction

WASHINGTON — The sharpest and most serious revolt yet against the Eisenhower budget has broken out behind the doors of one of the most influential political and legislative groups on Capitol Hill—the House Rules Committee. Besides consisting of responsible veterans of both parties, almost every piece of legislation must receive this body's approval before it can even be considered on the floor.

The bipartisan and indignant attack was provoked during consideration of House Resolution 170, which was dismissed as "ridiculous" and "damn foolishness" when it was proposed by Representative Edgar W. Hiestand of California, with the backing of 65 Republicans. It would record Congress as favoring maximum expenditures of \$65 million, or almost \$7 billion less than Ike has asked for 1958.

Under its provisions, half of the saving would be used to reduce the \$273 billion public debt, and half would be devoted to cutting taxes. Resolution 170 has no mandatory effect. It merely expresses Congressional sentiment. But if shoved to the floor by Rules, it will set the stage for an economy debate and demonstration that should shatter Administration complacency.

Result of Postelection Survey

Resolution 170 has an interesting background. It resulted from a confidential, post-election survey conducted by a Republican Task Force under the supervision of Representative John H. Ray of New York. It disclosed that the voters' principal concern and grievance were high taxes, new spending proposals and the lack of a sense of thrift at Washington.

The report, which filled three thick volumes, revealed that foreign problems, including the Suez Canal crisis, the Middle East Doctrine and even the thought of an atomic war, were secondary. The discovery shocked the Republican leadership, including the Policy Committees of House and Senate. It led even Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and Senator Styles Bridges, White House friends, to speak out for economy.

The resultant resolution was embraced by every member of Rules, regardless of party. Witnesses waiting to testify on its behalf were not even heard because of the committee's obvious approval. Representative Hiestand did not get a chance to read or explain the origin given here.

Democrats Not Optimistic on Budget

The shift in sentiment is significant because even the idea of a \$65 billion ceiling was greeted with skepticism when it was first discussed in the corridors.

"Cutting the budget by even \$5 billion just isn't going to be done," declared the realistic Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas.

A fellow-Texasan, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, reacted similarly. In a colloquy with Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who demands at least a \$5 billion slash, Johnson said that "I am not optimistic about the results."

Senator Johnson's Explanation

Johnson explained the reasons for his want of faith. Lunching with a fellow-Senator a few days ago, the Texan said that he had suggested the feasibility of a small percentage cut—4, 5 or 6 per cent—in every appropriation bill.

"Yes," the other replied, "I agree wholeheartedly with you, provided you except the cost of defense. We must build a strong national defense."

Johnson then tried the idea on another colleague, who was a member of the Appropriations Committee. He answered:

"I will be happy to do so. I want to see the budget reduced, provided that you except the public works bill."

## A Smile or Two:

On account of a state line re-survey, a farmer who for years had "lived in North Dakota" suddenly discovered that his dwelling actually was in South Dakota. Some of his friends thought he'd take the change pretty hard, because he'd always been proud of North Dakota, but the farmer accepted it philosophically.

"Oh, well," he remarked, "the older I get the less I like those North Dakota winters . . ."

The Furrow.

## JAMES MARLOW

### Ike Budget Still Being Poured Over

WASHINGTON — No budget in recent years has caused as much confusion as the one President Eisenhower handed Congress 57 days ago. He asked for almost \$72 billion dollars, a record for peacetime.

What follows is a quick rundown on the confusion that has spread after Eisenhower sent his budget to Congress Jan. 16.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey at a Jan. 16 news conference indicated this was the tightest budget the administration could offer. He said:

"I don't think there is anything in sight at the moment that can be done better than is now proposed in this budget but I think we ought to improve it as time goes on."

Almost immediately he made a second statement which seemed, and still seems, contradictory: "I think there are a lot of places in this budget that can be cut."

This immediately raised two questions:

1. If this was such a tight budget, as he said, how could it be cut?
2. But, if he thinks it can be cut, why didn't the administration do it?

Several times since Jan. 16 Humphrey has said cuts could be made but never — although asked by newsmen and Congress — has he said where.

It's extraordinary for a Cabinet officer to say a President's budget can be cut the moment it reaches Congress, and Eisenhower was asked about it at his news conference Jan. 23.

He said there was no difference of opinion between him and Humphrey but he added that, if members of Congress can make cuts, "it is their duty to do so."

This added nothing to anyone's understanding, since everybody knows Congress has the duty to cut the budget, if it can. It was about as informative as saying a policeman can arrest people.

Either because of the size of the budget or because Humphrey stimulated them into hoping cuts can be made, businessmen and others have been flooding Congress with demands for reductions. Eisenhower is aware of this.

The demands are coming from Congress too, and particularly from Eisenhower's own Republicans. At his March 7 news conference, Eisenhower showed signs of backing away, suggesting some of the programs he asked money for might be slowed down.

Meanwhile, Percival Brundage, the budget director and therefore the one man who should know more than anyone else about what went into the budget, made a statement.

He said he sees little hope for substantial cuts in spending for at least two years.

Things got so whacky that the Democrats in the House — no doubt for political reasons — pulled a switch by asking Eisenhower to tell them where cuts could be made, thus trying to shift responsibility from Congress back to the administration.

At his news conference yesterday Eisenhower said he had never asked Congress to cut the budget. But he repeated: If Congress could cut, it should cut.

## BEN MAXWELL

### History in The Making

Mar. 11, 1916

Rev. James Elvin had been installed as pastor of Salem's First Congregational church. His work with the Congregational church in Salem had started Jan. 1, 1915.

Houser Bros. were now located in their new store on State Street. Among their displays were six large hunting scenes painted by Henry Lee of Salem.

Sugar in Salem on this day BEN MAXWELL 41 years ago had a price of \$8 a hundred, an increase of 65c since Mar. 1, 1916.

Mrs. W. P. Lord had told the Salem Floral society that the city would be known as the "city beautiful" a few years hence if the Society's plans for beautifying local streams were adopted. (In the 1890's Salem was called the "city of maples.")

De Moss entertainers, for 43 years under the same name and oldest organization of its kind in the nation, were scheduled to present Salem with a program of classics, original and folk songs. (DeMoss family, self-styled "Lyric Bards" started from Cove, Oregon, in 1872. The troupe consisted of father, mother and five children. In 1883 the family settled in Sherman county at a site now called DeMoss Springs. For 30 years this musical family traveled through the United States, Canada and Europe.)

House Demos Approved

The Democrats in the House of Representatives have not gone along with their colleagues in the Senate and, under the statesman-like leadership of Speaker Rayburn, voted in overwhelming numbers for the Eisenhower Doctrine Resolution. But this is only serves to emphasize the lack of unity among the Democrats in Congress as a whole.

Some words of advice have been

## That Washington Traffic



## DAVID LAWRENCE

### Split on Eisenhower Doctrine Ballot by Senate Demos May Reflect Split in Party

WASHINGTON — Fully a week has gone by since the Senate passed the Eisenhower Doctrine and the vote revealed a serious cleavage inside the Democratic party. But this correspondent has noted a curious silence in the press dispatches on the fact that such a split has occurred.

If the Republican Party had divided in the same way and a substantial number of Republican votes had been cast against the resolution, the air would have been filled for several days with outcries about the "failure" of the Eisenhower leadership and about the new strength of the so-called "isolationist" or "right wing" bloc in Congress.

But it so happens that 43 Republicans supported the Eisenhower Doctrine Resolution in the Senate and only 4 were against it. This is remarkable unanimity and a tribute to the Eisenhower leadership.

Democrats Effect Split

It so happens, on the other hand, that, although the Democrats control the Senate, only 31 Democratic Senators voted for the resolution and 18 were recorded as against it.

Does this mean that the Democrats now have an "isolationist" wing in the Senate and that the Republicans have abandoned their "isolationism"? If so, American prestige abroad—which we have been told "has sunk low" during the Republican era because of a fear of Republican isolationism—must be bouncing back upward.

Or is there a nervousness now in Britain and France and grave concern over the "isolationist" wave in the Democratic Party which might bode ill for the whole foreign-aid program in Congress this year?

Again and again during the last campaign, the country was told by Democratic Party spokesmen that the Republican administration should not be returned to power because it could not command a united party. Again and again Adlai Stevenson hammered away at that theme, and many of the so-called "liberals" took it up in their writings.

Said Ike Out of Control

Much was said, too, to the effect that President Eisenhower wouldn't be able to control his own party in his second term because he wouldn't be running again and couldn't be of further use to Republican candidates in future elections. But it turns out that something sensational has happened. Never before has such unanimity prevailed in the Republican party on an international issue, with the possible exception of the vote in 1953 on the resolution authorizing the President to use the armed forces to protect Formosa.

It is significant, too, that, although the Formosa Resolution was opposed in the Senate by only two Democrats and one Republican, apparently at least 15 Democratic senators now would refuse to give the president of the United States the same authority to use American armed forces to deal with troubled situations abroad.

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English Can't Afford It

For many years it has been a typical Yankee boast that American dentistry is the finest in the world. If dentistry in England is not quite up to the American standard, the reason or one reason for it is evident—the average Englishman just can't afford it. I thought of this and other things when I found few Englishmen smoking pipes—I had expected to find most smokers smoking pipes. A tobaccoist who sold me a tin of tobacco for approximately \$10 (a pound) which would cost \$2 a pound in this country, said they'd prefer to smoke pipe, but they could no longer afford it.

I regret I was unable to investigate tooth-brushing in England. But I imagine and hope the health authorities, children, grown-ups, and dentists have a little more common sense about this silly practice than we have in Yankee-land.

It is time for us to grow up and dismiss the childish habit of brushing teeth, which as any one with I.Q. of a 12-year-old must see, does not prevent decay. That to grasp this fundamental fact that soundness of the teeth and freedom from decay (cavities, dental caries) depends on good nutrition from infancy to old age, and keeping the teeth in good functional condition depends on consulting your dentist as early and as often as circumstances require.

Sound Teeth Depend Upon Right Foods

The resignation of Anthony Eden reminded me of a news picture of a man someone sent me a year ago. The picture, revealed a detail that has become familiar in pictures of British notabilities in recent years, namely, bad teeth.

I was going to say in a selected teeth, but I recalled the bad fraint from teeth of the British people to poor dentistry or to austerity or to narrow, overfed diet or to all of these factors combined, until I can study the question firsthand.

Can't Rely on Grants

Not that I can judge such matters better than other students but just that I have learned through painful experience that you can't rely on the judgments of investigators whose studies are subsidized by the pharmaceutical or implement business.

I was privileged to spend one week in England six years ago, just long enough to realize more than ever before how much we owe old England for the sacrifices she made—and is still making—to keep the world free.

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## HAL BOYLE

### Mayflower II Being Readied For Ocean Crossing to U.S.

BRIGHAM, England (P.—Stuart A. Upham, a weatherbeaten man who believes in wood and canvas, is the builder of Mayflower II.

She is a lady, Upham insists, a strong little ship which will duplicate the original which spring the voyage across the Atlantic made by the Pilgrim fathers in 1620.

Mayflower II is in her essentials — looks, size and straining ropes — a replica of the sailing ship in which the Pilgrims ventured to the new world. The new vessel is a gift of the British people to the people of the United States.

Upham and about 35 craftsmen have been working for about a year and a half. Upham sizes up the ship taking final form and says with affection gleaming in his eyes:

A Beautiful Thing

"A proper wooden ship is the most beautiful thing man ever created."

And what's the beginning of a good wooden ship?

"The accuracy of course," said Upham. "It's honest oak that we need to withstand the corrosion of salt water, and the battering of the sea."

Upham prowls the Devon and Cornwall countryside, looking for likely trees. They ought to be about 200 years old, and they do not have to be straight and stately. A sturdy, gnarled and twisted oak gladdens his heart, because a wooden ship needs bits and pieces of strange shapes.

Gets Good Treatment

"We can bend wood in the steam bath," said Upham. "But then the liny fibers which constitute the wood are twisted out of their natural shape a little, and we lose something in strength and durability. But if that twist grows naturally the wood comes into my ship in just the form it wants to be and there's nothing like timber to appreciate good treatment."

Mayflower II is a ship of fine appearance, but not built with a beauty a first consideration. It is a faithful replica, and the first Mayflower was a practical merchantman, a 180-ton freighter full of creaks which hauled wine from the Mediterranean ports before the Pilgrims chartered her.

Stands Up to Storms

"Mayflower II is not grand as a schooner, or sleek as a yacht, but a very presentable craft," said Upham. "She's a bark, that's what she is. We put every emphasis we could into making this a rugged ship, and she will stand up to storms."

"Mayflower II is a live ship, daintily balanced and full of spirit."

Plenty has been written, moreover, about a trivial circumstance that occurred when the new dispatches from the Middle East happened to be good one day and he called this to the attention of the country in a casual remark during one of his speeches.

Has Escaped Writers

This development is a discouraging one, but it seems to have escaped the notice of the many writers who are always in the forefront of the critics of the Eisenhower administration with the vague charge that the State Department has "no foreign policy" or that it "lacks imaginative ideas."

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it. When we launched her last September, she slid down into the water eagerly, and then danced on the waves as if she were a ping pong ball. Then we pulled her back into the dry dock. It's her boudoir, where we are dressing her to go calling overseas.

"But she's been a headache. We've never built a 17th Century ship. We had excellent designs from Mrs. William A. Baker, the American naval architect, but we had to feel our way along, rediscovering many of the old techniques."

Will Sail With Ship

"So I know a few tricks on a sailing ship," he said. "There is this business of fresh water, for instance. We'll sail with what we need, and there will be no distilling. But I have learned that the way to conserve water is to provide only a very small hand pump on the tanks. So our new Pilgrims will have to work hard to get a cup of water, and won't be wasting any."

BEVOS TAKING WORST

Portland and Los Angeles are, in effect, trading a lot of ball players this spring because their big league bosses made a trade. So far Los Angeles has got more of what made Portland third than Portland has received of what made Los Angeles first.—Sherman County Journal.

IN A STEW

FOND DU LAC, Wis. (P.—Truck driver George Post timidly explained to his employer he arrived with stewed tomatoes and fried bananas because a gasoline heater used to keep the produce from freezing in winter flared up and cooked everything.)

TAXES ARE GOING UP

The governor, Senator Corbett and House Speaker Dooley talked to the Portland Chamber of Commerce and called attention to the state's population growth. They failed to note that taxes are going up more than ten times as fast as population.—Sherman County Journal.

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

## CITY TRANSIT LINES

### RATE OF FARE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 15, 1957

CITY FARE (Adults)	15c Cash
*With Transfer	20c Cash
CHILDREN (Free Transfers) (5 Years and Under 12 Years of Age)	10c Cash
SUBURBAN FARE (Adults)	25c Cash
*With Transfer	30c Cash
CHILDREN (Free Transfers) (5 Years and Under 12 Years of Age)	15c Cash
*EXCEPTION: No transfer required between Liberty and State, Bus Stop, and Meier & Frank's Store. Also no transfers required on direct service to or from the State Office Buildings at 7:45 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. (city time), (After 6:45 P.M. Nights and All Day Sundays and Holidays)	
NIGHTS, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAY FARE	
CITY FARE (Adults)	20c Cash
CHILDREN (5 Years and Under 12 Years of Age)	10c Cash
(FREE TRANSFERS ON NIGHTS, SUNDAY, HOLIDAY FARES)	