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'World's Powder Keg'

The New York Times of April 2 includes a special six-page section containing the results of a just completed survey of the countries of the Middle East made by a score of its correspondents with background articles by its staff. This region because of its vital oil supplies, containing two thirds of the world's oil reserves and the conflicts raging over Soviet penetration and Arab nationalist resurgence and the bitter Arab-Israeli conflict is the number one threat to world peace with its explosive mixtures and xenophobia.

The Middle East, vast and complex, a strategic crossroads linking three continents, backward in civilization and unstable in governments, is keeping the world jittery as its dictators rise and fall. The era of stability under British and French colonialism is being replaced by a near anarchy under the rule of dictators like Nasser in Egypt with his canal seizure and super power complex.

The Times' articles show all this and much more to those who have not studied recent developments, but they offer no solution. Both the United States and Britain are trying their best to curb the Communist penetration in an unstable situation made to order for Russian aggression, which means enslavement for the Arabs, which many of the Arabs realize and oppose.

The efforts of both the United States and Britain and the United Nations is to bar Soviet Russia encroachment without war, with long term approach to the problem. Co-operation of both Egypt and Israeli is sought and the establishment of a Suez Canal project that will insure freedom of passage for all countries is a prime objective.

At the same time, by proclaiming the Eisenhower doctrine of military and economic defense of the Middle East, the United States is seeking to give a new dimension to its long-term approach to the problems of the area.

At the Bermuda conference President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan agreed on the rejection of any Suez settlement that does not conform "fully" with the six principles approved by the United Nations Security Council, for "full and just" accord of the interests of the users of the Suez Canal. They include "insulation" of the canal from the politics of any nation.

The series of Near East crises is nearing a showdown, with peace in the balance.—G. P.

How Senators Slash Budget

The sincerity of United States senators, elected on promises of economy and clamorous for cuts in the President's \$72 billion budget, was given a test last week when the Senate got its first chance to cut the budget by flunking completely on the sacred federal spending outlet—the perennial "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill.

The bill contained over 100 public work projects, including at least one for every state in the Union, except Rhode Island and Nevada. The bill was vetoed last year by the President because of the many projects included that had not been approved by required federal agencies. The weekly magazine Time gives an interesting account of how congressional history repeats itself on economy proposals—which must always be at the expense of the other fellow. "Time says under the caption, 'The Cut that Fattens'."

As he has for eight long years, Illinois' Paul Douglas rose to take a cut at the bill. He proposed an amendment authorizing the President to postpone the "least essential" one-fourth of the pork barrel projects. "Every time I rise to criticize the rivers and harbors bill, a perfect swarm of hornets descends upon me, and the questions buzz, 'Quicker than a hot hornet could buzz, Douglas' fellow liberal Democrats, including Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey and Oregon's Richard Neuberger, deserted him. "Let me be blunt about the matter, and say that I am not sure which quarter the President would postpone," Humphrey said plaintively. He read off a list of Minnesota projects, then added: "They are a part of a quarter that I do not want the President to touch." With equal candor, Neuberger admitted: "On this bill I happen to be 'stuck'... God Almighty put a great deal of water in Oregon!"

Ohio Democrat Frank Lausche rose to back Douglas, but before day's end Lausche, too, crumbled. The pork barrel bill on rivers and harbors when the senate began debate called for expenditures of \$1,522,000,000. "After nine hours of baloney and banter" the bill as passed called for \$1,541,000,000 a hike of \$19,000,000—a typical instance of Senate economy for which of course all these senators will blame Ike. That's the way the Senate balances the budget.—G. P.

More Girlpower Needed

An old nursery rhyme comes to mind. "What are little girls good for?" or something like that.

The question has never been answered until now. What they are good for is to grow up and go to work, according to an article in Time.

Industrial employment used to be spoken of in terms of manpower. Now it is girlpower. More girlpower needed is the cry from the industrialists and the big business centers. Mainly they want the girls for secretaries, file clerks and various office jobs. The shortage runs high into the thousands.

Several causes for the scarcity are mentioned. One is that during depression years, for economic reasons, not enough baby girls were born, who would now be just the right age to fill secretarialships. No doubt the same drop occurred in the birth rate of boys, but they aren't important enough anymore to mention. It is the age of girlpower.

There is another reason. The girls are said to be getting married earlier than formerly, at an average age of about 20, and, inevitably, they have to get time off to have babies, which disrupts industry.

Here's a challenge to some efficiency expert. A schedule could be set up so the young wives would stagger their babies, and not have a whole slew coming on at the same time. In an industry employing lots of girls they could be divided into groups. One group could have babies in January, another in February, and so on right through the year.

More trained girlpower obviously means more and bigger business colleges. Staggered babies would give employment to lots of nurses in the homes. Or it would standardize baby-sitting, and pretty soon the baby sitters could organize a union. This would be no financial hardship on the young working parents, for in this age of sick leave, paid vacations, and unemployment compensation it wouldn't be right to penalize the girls by a dock in pay for time off to have babies.

It looks like a happy solution all around.

Why the Secrecy?

What, actually, are flying saucers? The dictionary, or the World Almanac for information about them is in vain. Government reports about flying saucers, and it is said such reports exist, are padlocked. Why?

The books and the bureaucrats yield up plenty of information about the flying mouse, the flying squirrel, the flying squid, and various other things that fly as well as swim, crawl or creep. But not a word about the flying saucer. All that is known about it is what is printed in the newspapers, so shrouded in mystery that no one knows whether it is a hoax, an illusion, a mote lodged in the observer's eyebrows, or a fearful weapon from Mars or Moscow.

There is a branch of study known as psychological research, dealing with phenomena that include purported messages from the spirit realm. It is given the dignity of scientific inquiry. Books have been written about it pro and con. Why isn't information made available about a matter of more direct concern, namely flying saucers? If some foreign or interplanetary vehicle is cruising the stratosphere, whose objective is either good will or conquest, folks ought to know about it so they can get set for the day when it may decide to land.

For some time now the subject has been dormant. But it is revived by Donald E. Keyhoe, a retired Marine Corps major, who is director of the National Investigations Committee of Aerial Phenomena. He accuses the United States Air Force of hushing up all the information that has been gathered about flying saucers. United States Senator Richard Russell of Georgia is among those claiming to have seen flying saucers. He isn't talking. Major Keyhoe says the senator has been gagged.

As for the saucers, this publication, which is always happy to give its readers any worthy information, is skeptical—very. But it's well to be open minded. And Major Keyhoe is right in his demand.

RAY TUCKER

Morse Still Silent On Teamster Boss

WASHINGTON—"Is President Eisenhower becoming thin-skinned and irritated?" asks Mrs. H. J. of Tulsa, Okla. "I refer, of course to his refusal to invite Senator McCarthy to an official reception at the White House, and to his angry answer to the reporter who asked if he was going to use helicopters to fly to his golf course."

Answer: Every President I have known personally or journalistically—Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower—has been extremely sensitive on certain subjects. The only possible exception was Coolidge, who permitted nothing to interfere with his sleep or his digestion.

How About Morse?

"Has Senator Wayne Morse shown any interest in the current investigation of Dave Beck's operations in his state of Oregon?" inquires C. R. B., of Williamsport, Pa. "I understand that Morse was the recipient of the Teamster Union's political and financial support when he was re-elected last year."

Answer: Senator Morse, the great liberal and protector of the workingman, has not peeped on the question of Beck's alleged "theft" of union members' money, his mismanagement of his union and his defiance of the United States Senate.

Beck Was Strong for Morse

As C.R.B. notes, Beck went down the line for Morse. The teamsters spent thousands of dollars on Morse literature, they rang doorbells for him, and they insisted on union members supporting him. Without their support, Morse might have been defeated.

Morse has no defense because of the fact that he is not a member of the McClellan Committee. For no man in House or Senate butts into so many legislative and national and foreign problems as Morse. The Congressional Record is cluttered every day, and at a cost of \$80 a page, with his interjections and interpolations on every subject from the police department of Washington to the grass grown in the Gobi Desert.

But on Beck and alleged labor corruption in his own state, the great liberal and reformer is as silent as the Teamster Union's boss.

JAMES MARLOW

Dulles Can Change Tune Overnight

WASHINGTON — The best way for a newsman to be sure he knows what Secretary of State Dulles means to say is to get it in writing.

Dulles' stenographers take down every word he says at a news conference, type it, and give him a copy. He then edits and changes his words to suit himself.

Thus news-men who heard him say one thing sometimes read, in the transcript of his remarks, that he said something else. This happened again at yesterday's conference.

He told news-men James Marlowen Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations secretary general, had made substantial progress in his talks with Egyptian President Nasser.

For some reason Dulles had second thoughts and decided to soften the progress angle. In the transcript he changed substantial progress to "some progress."

This practice brought him into stiff argument with newsmen last fall when, at his Oct. 2, 1956, news conference, he was asked about a reported split between the United States and its British and French allies.

He said "there is some difference." This language put the difference in the present tense, giving it the appearance of something still going on.

But he edited to put the difference in the past tense by knocking out the verb "is" and saying "there has been some difference."

Fundamental Difference

He also spoke of some difference on "fundamental things" but in the transcript changed this to have him say "our approach is not always identical."

At his next conference, Oct. 16, newsmen objected to this editing. James Marlowen asked him to let the transcript quote him on the language he had actually used.

He said: "No, I must reserve the right in case I make a blunder inadvertently which does damage to international relations to correct those blunders..."

Correct Before Publishing

Reporters who get exclusive interviews with Dulles—such as two reporters from Time and Life magazines have had in the past 16 months—might have less worry about corrections later if they had Dulles read and correct their copy before they publish it.

In January 1956, Life magazine carried a piece on Dulles by Time's Washington bureau chief, James Shepley. It was based on a personal interview with Dulles and caused a storm in the capital.

Shepley quoted Dulles as saying, "The ability to get to the verge of war without getting into the war is the necessary art." This statement, now famous, became known among Dulles' critics as the "art of brinkmanship."

Did Dulles really say what Shepley said he did? Dulles was asked at a news conference. He didn't deny it, exactly. He said the quotation was "substantially" accurate but "I would never myself have expressed myself in quite that way for publication."

Hadn't Reviewed Article

Dulles also explained he had not reviewed this highly laudatory article by Shepley.

Now another Time man—its diplomatic reporter, John Robinson (Jack) Beal—has written a whole biography on Dulles, also highly laudatory.

Although the book was not published until today, other reporters got advance copies of it and at yesterday's news conference asked Dulles about two Beal statements which raised eyebrows in Washington, particularly in Congress.

Beal, who had personal interviews with Dulles, said the secretary's withdrawal last year of aid for Nasser's Aswan dam was intended to expose Russia—which had talked of aid to Egypt and was now free to make good—as a phony.

Statements Thrown Out

Beal also said President Eisenhower had sent Nationalist China's President Chiang Kai-shek "secret, personal letter" satisfying him that the United States would help defend "the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the Red China coast."

Dulles threw down both statements. He said his withdrawal of aid for Egypt was not an attempt to force a Middle East showdown with Russia, and he said this country had made no flat commitments to defend Quemoy and Matsu.

Amendment Due

Eugene Register-Guard

We raised our editorial voice in press when Rep. Herman Chingreen of Clackamas County introduced a bill to "control" rifle ranges by effectively eliminating them. Many other voices joined our chorus.

Now we read, Mr. Chingreen is taking a second look at this bill. He says he will "drastically amend" it. That's fine. We think such a bill, properly worded, could contribute to the common safety. The amendments, however, should work to set up a bill which will have its emphasis on positive safety and the encouragement of safe shooting practices. A negatively worded bill will result simply in even more unregulated "plinking" in areas where such practices are dangerous.

Charity Begins Where?



DAVID LAWRENCE

Boost for Economy: Senate Has Okayed Bill Setting Up Congressional Budget Group

WASHINGTON — By a virtually unanimous vote, the senate has just passed a bill which, if the House of representatives approves, may do more to harmonize the views of the executive and legislative branches of the government in the making of the federal budget than anything which has been suggested before.

For the bill would create a joint committee of 14 members—seven from each house—who would have an adequate staff to study and evaluate all the items in the budget. It would save the time of everybody involved, because it would mean one set of hearings. It would furnish the viewpoint of all groups, including those which want to see economy practiced.

REV. GEORGE SWIFT

After Crucifixion, Cross Became a Symbol of Faith

Tomorrow, according to the Christian calendar, is called Passion Sunday, from the Latin word meaning "to suffer." So tomorrow we will see pictured in our minds, Calvary, a hill with three crosses on it.

On these crosses, for three hours hang three men. One of them was the thief who is supposed to have died impenitent. One was the thief named Dismas who was received that same day into Paradise. The third, of course, Our Lord Himself.

Symbol of Faith

To the primitive Christian world the Crucifixion was considered to be so tremendously important that the cross almost at once became the symbol of the Christian faith. It was the sign by which one Christian knew another. When church buildings were built, the cross towered high above them. The cross adorned every altar. It marked the covers of our Prayer Books and Bibles.

Christians still use the sign of the cross in various places in their services of worship; on entering our churches; before receiving Communion; and before the sign of the cross on the foreheads of all persons who receive Baptism.

Cross, Church Bound

It is interesting to note that while the great Socrates died a much publicized death, his followers did not make a symbol of the instrument of his death, a cup of hemlock. For from the cup of hemlock came forth only death. From the cross of Christ came forth the Resurrection.

We do not worship Christ, however, because He died on a cross, but we revere the cross because Christ died on it. We remember the Crucifixion because the One crucified rose from the dead, and because He said, "Because I live, ye shall live also."

BEN MAXWELL

History in the Making

April 6, 1930

A new milk ordinance for Salem's city charter had been drafted by J. E. Blinckhorn, city milk inspector and William Trindle, city attorney; adding C and D grades of raw milk and B and C grades of pasteurized milk.

Mrs. T. M. Hunt of Independence had discovered in household a beehive longings a jar of choke cherries canned by her grandmother 100 years ago. They were well preserved and of bright color. Not likely canned in 1830. The process of hermetically sealing cooked food for future usage was discovered about 1800 by Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman who sought improved provisioning for the navy. Glass containers were first used. A patent was obtained in 1825 for the tin case. Home canning did not attain wide popularity until well after the Civil War.

Ruth Howe, Salem high school senior, had been awarded the prize winning cup for best individual acting shown in the state high school drama tournament held at Eugene.

Salem's Chamber of Commerce was preparing for the coming tourist season with a first run of 6000 new state highway maps pointing out Salem with a big, red arrow.

Don Upjohn Capital Journal's Sips for Supper, had written that many local motorists misconstrue the meaning of the white lines marked on the city's streets. Instead of regarding the lines as something to run their car between they figure their car should be parked so that the white line comes directly under it.

A first known shipment of flowers from Salem by airplane had been sent by D. W. Eyre, president of the United States National Bank, to his aunt in Illinois. The flowers were daffodils from the garden of Mrs. Nell Pearline. The shipment weighed a little over three pounds and the transportation charge was \$4.95.

GETS INSIDE KNOWLEDGE OKLAHOMA CITY — J. Wiley Richardson accepted co-chairmanship of the special gift division of the St. Anthony Hospital expansion fund, and he got some first hand facts.

Richardson broke a knee and had to be hospitalized for a long period in traction. He had a special phone installed and used his time soliciting over the phone.

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

Someone Must Draw Line in How Not to Catch the Cri

Somewhere, one must draw the line between reasonable precautions against catching the cri (common respiratory infection) and unnecessary or reckless exposure to whatever the cri may prove to be.

It would be Utopian to expect every one with the cri to wear a suitable mask (such as that described in a previous piece) whenever within spray range of other persons. If some such precaution were customary for every alleged "cold," the practice would prevent an incalculable amount of illness, for the respiratory infections make most of the everyday work of doctors.

Some Simple Good Sense

On the other hand it is simply good sense to dodge or evade infection when one can do so without offending anybody or being considered eccentric.

By "unnecessary or reckless exposure to whatever the cri may prove to be" I mean, not just ignorance or carelessness about cough or sneeze spray, but more particularly disregard of polite conversation spray.

From the advice medical and health authorities give the public about this, one might infer that safety lies in avoiding the uncovered or unmasked cough or sneeze.

Rendering A Disservice

This is not true, as physicians and health authorities should know by now. Doctors and nurses wear masks in the operating room to guard against conversation spray infection. When physicians and health authorities caution people about "uncovered coughs and sneezes," yet adhere to the traditional policy of "dignified silence" regarding conversation spray, they are rendering a disservice.

The effective range of conversation spray is not over five feet. In quiet conversation, it is only two or three feet. Remember, it is

not just the visible or palpable moisture droplets in conversation spray that may contain the germ or virus of a respiratory infection, but the invisibly and imperceptibly fine droplets as well.

Via Conversation Spray

Any way I say the usual way such respiratory infections as measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, smallpox, diphtheria, epidemic meningitis, infantile paralysis, mumps, whooping cough, septic sore throat, tonsillitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, coryza, influenza, or tuberculosis spreads is via conversation spray. This is what I believe. And I conduct myself accordingly, even at risk of offending the ignoramus who doesn't know what altruism means.

GOOD HURT TOO

Honorable union men will be hurt by the senate investigations about racketeering. They should have thought of that before. — Sherman County Journal

REAL ANGLER

NORTH BAY, Ont. (AP)—It's not everybody who can catch a fish as long as himself. Tommy Haight, 5, pulled a 3 1/2-inch lake trout from Trout Lake near here, hauling the 15-pound catch through an ice hole.

LARGER BANANAS

We note that banana producers hope to make the fruit larger in order to get more business. Have they considered growing smaller ones? — Sherman County Journal

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