

# Capital Journal

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## Fine Service to Salem

It was a fortunate decision on the part of Mayor Robert F. White when he chose to appoint a special committee of citizens to study the Salem water project and advise the city administration during the period of contract letting, setting the bonds, setting up maturity schedules and a water rate structure.

And the mayor chose well in the committee appointed. Its members are a group of hard-working, conscientious men who, in their deliberations, have kept all the people of the city in mind.

At the outset, Carroll Meeks, chairman of the committee, took a preliminary look at the task that lay ahead. It presented several phases that needed particular attention, so he appointed four subcommittees to study engineering and construction plans, cost, bond interest and maturities, and water rates. One of the hard questions was whether the project could be completed with the \$3,750,000 bonds available.

The subcommittee went to work with enthusiasm, with the result that the main part of the job was finished and the subcommittee reports adopted by the committee and recommendations made to the City Council well ahead of the time for awarding a contract and the date set for the bond sale.

One outstanding accomplishment of the committee was a finding that part of the infiltration works at Stavton Island, and construction of the D Street-Silverton Road main could be postponed a few years, thereby bringing the cost of the project within the limits of the available money.

Necessarily the committee's report on water rates to be charged the users is held to the last, and has not yet been put into final form by the subcommittee. No one who has watched the committee at work and observed arguments among its members can doubt that the rate structure will be very largely a readjustment.

While it might not be fair to say there will be no increase whatever anywhere along the line of various types of user indications are that it will not be excessive. One of the hard phases of the committee's job is to show the rate structure to the total amount of water department annual revenues which must not be permitted to drop.

The advisory committee merits much credit for its help in the biggest project the city has ever undertaken.

der the Department of Commerce. Congress passed the Federal aid highway legislation devised by Mr. MacDonald in 1921, by which state and federal Government matched funds to provide a good main highway system and for three decades he was the nation's top road builder.—G. P.

## Klamath Falls Scores

Salem congratulates Klamath Falls for its Air Force project, and generously hopes it will not turn out to be a punch in the nose instead of a shot in the arm as the once projected base for Marion County did.

There isn't too much danger of this, for Klamath already has an established base on which several million dollars have been spent. Other contracts have been let on the jet interceptor base and a radar warning station on Hamaker Mountain. More millions in construction, including a housing project to cost \$5 million, are on the program, but not yet under contract. It's these projects that are only in a state of promise that a community has to worry about in dealing with the government.

Memory is fresh that Marion County had a project, much bigger than the one in Klamath County, announced as a sure thing and all surveyed. Residents of the area had prepared to move and nearby towns were getting ready for housing. Then the blast. It was cancelled out.

Marion County has the distinction of having had a great airbase that was blown to smithereens before a spadeful of earth was turned for the first barracks.

## RAY TUCKER

### Elizabeth's Visit In U.S. Political

WASHINGTON—The prospective visit of Queen Elizabeth to the United States to attend the Jamestown Festival has become entangled in politico-economic and diplomatic difficulties arising from the Middle East crisis and its aftermath. Several unsolved problems have been raised on both sides of the water because of her unique status.

Both the White House and 10 Downing Street recognize that there exists a mutual undercurrent of resentment over recent British and American policies. This feeling has been deepened by the Eisenhower-Macmillan meeting at Bermuda, as well as by Her Majesty's recent ceremonial voyage to France.

There is a suspicion on Capitol Hill, as well as in England, that neither the President nor the Prime Minister told all in reporting the problems and decisions which they had under consideration.

It is generally believed, in view of Macmillan's subsequent decisions to cut both his defense forces and taxes, that Ike may have granted too many concessions. British people have a completely contrary reaction.

Invasion of Egypt Rankles

The Anglo-French invasion of Egypt, which was launched in the face of Eisenhower's last-minute protests, has not been forgotten or forgiven on Capitol Hill. In Congressional opinion, the real loser in that unfortunate affair was the United States.

It antagonized the Arab world against us as well as the French and British. It brought us into sharp conflict with Russia in a remote and dangerous area. It has forced us to assume new and costly commitments at a time when Congress winces under demands for cuts in the budget and in taxes.

Dependent on U.S. Protection

And yet, quite diplomatically, Macmillan chose this post-Bermuda moment to cut down military forces at home and abroad, and to proclaim openly that Britain would depend upon the United States for defense. This sentence in Whitehall's recent White Paper has caused caustic comment on Capitol Hill.

"The free world today is mainly dependent for its protection upon the nuclear capacity of the United States."

To make matters worse for the queenly appearance, the Macmillan government also announced that it would reduce taxes by \$274,000,000. From the standpoint of Anglo-American relations, such a statement could not have been made at a more inopportune time.

While the American budget has hit a peace-time peak, with \$40 billion for defense and \$4.4 billion for foreign military and economic aid, Britain finds it possible to grant relief denied to American taxpayers. The obvious Congressional conclusion is that Uncle Sam is paying the bill for Suez and subsequent costs.

Method in Royal Visits

It is against this background that Her Majesty's proposed visit must be weighed. Despite her popularity and attractiveness, it is recognized that she does not journey to France or the United States simply to gaze at the Arc de Triomphe or the Washington Monument. Diplomatic necessities and high affairs of state are always associated with a British ruler's voyages abroad.

Thus, there is a strong suspicion that a trip to the United States and Canada like her journey to France, will be designed to appease and placate us—in short, to persuade us to accept with better grace the sacrifices which British policies have imposed upon us. It is largely in moments of crisis that Buckingham royalty comes to this country.

## JAMES MARLOW

### Confusion on Norman Case Not Cleared

WASHINGTON (AP)—Silence has suddenly descended over the name and memory of E. Herbert Norman, the Canadian ambassador to Egypt who killed himself after he was named as a Communist in a Senate subcommittee hearing.

But the confusion continues. It still has not been clearly established: (1) that he was a Communist; (2) that he killed himself as a result of publication of the hearing, although the events followed close by; or (3) that the full contents of his suicide notes have been made public.

Pearson Not Frank

Canada's foreign secretary, Lester B. Pearson, has been less than completely frank. At first he said the hearings were reviving old rumors. Later he said that Norman in his youth had "Communist associations." But he refused to answer when twice asked in the Canadian Parliament if Norman had been a Communist.

Meanwhile the State Department and the Internal Security subcommittee, each trying to blame the other for releasing the information on Norman, presented a clumsy spectacle to Canadians already bitter about Norman's death.

Didn't Explain Handling

The subcommittee never explained why it handled as it did information dealing with a foreign diplomat.

The State Department, in trying to disown any responsibility for release of the hearing testimony, has been less than convincing.

On March 12 John K. Emerson, a State Department career diplomat, was called before the subcommittee to testify. Robert Morris, counsel for the subcommittee, gave this writer a double reason for calling Emerson:

"To ask him about his associations with Chinese Communists during the war and later in the Middle East with Norman who, Morris said, 'is listed in our records as a Communist.'"

Emerson first mentioned Norman's name. But that Morris was already ready to take after Norman was shown by the fact that he very quickly called him a Communist and produced what he said were records to bear out the statement.

On March 14 the record was made public. There was an immediate and bitter Canadian reaction. Since this could have been anticipated as damaging American-Canadian relations, why was the record made public?

When the Canadian reaction set in, the State Department quickly said allegations about Norman's communism "do not represent" the opinions of this government. And it added: "The investigation being undertaken by the committee lies entirely within the control of the committee."

True, it couldn't control the investigation. But what it didn't say was that—as events showed—it might have prevented release of the hearing record.

## BEN MAXWELL

### History in The Making

April 16, 1929  
J. Leon Lazarowitz, "king" of the Bonafide-Hobbes Union of the United States, had been a Salem visitor. He was enroute to Los Angeles for a union convention. While in Salem he obtained the signature of Governor Patterson and Secretary of State Hal Hoge for his scrap book.

Fourteen members of the newly organized Zonta club had met at the Spa for a farewell luncheon with Mrs. Leon Myerling who had organized the club here with a membership of 19.

Marion county court had received bids from two companies for a courthouse elevator. F. A. Erickson had the contract to construct a shaft from the basement to the fourth floor.

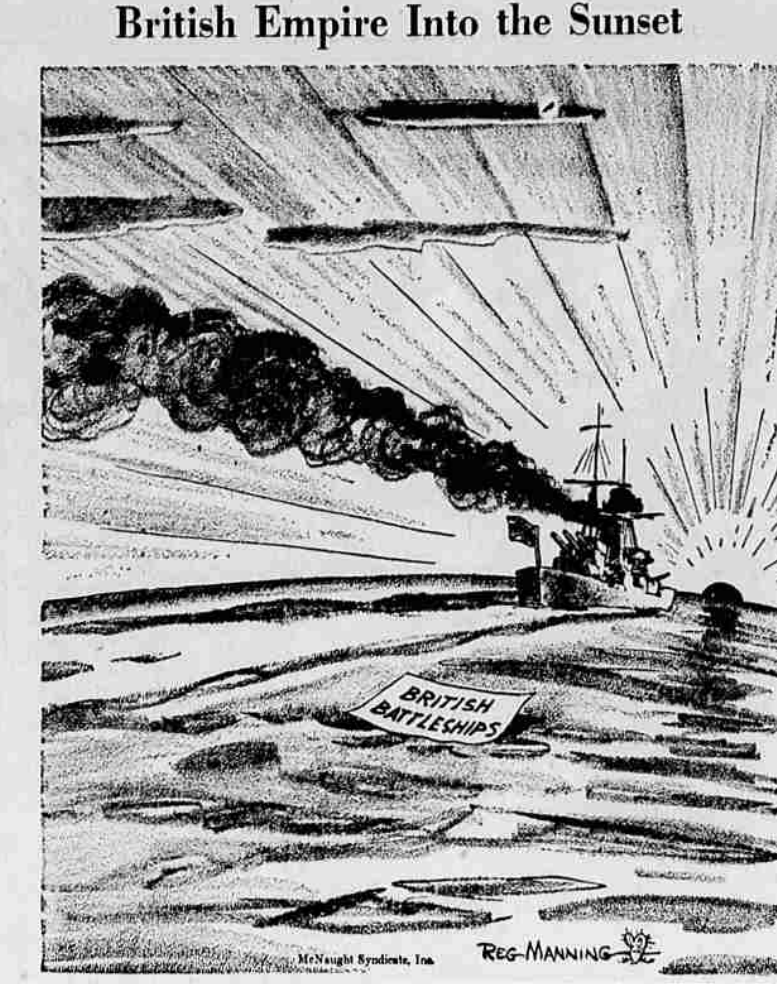
Perry B. Arnold, member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, had told Salem Kiwanis that native sons have never been responsible for the development of a community. Said Arnold, "they are too prone to accept things as they found them."

Applications for dog licenses had revealed new breeds in Marion county: shepherd dog, shepherd of St. Bernard breed and an application for "no special breed."

Oregon theater, opened in Salem as the Globe on the November evening of 1912, when Woodrow Wilson was elected president, was being dismantled to make space for the Metropolitan chain store. When operated by George B. Guthrie as a 10 cent movie theater the Globe had 542 seats but no balcony.

A FULL LIFE JOB

The way for a man to have a full life is to fill it himself. Government is incapable of the job.—Sherman County Journal.



## DAVID LAWRENCE

### Some Now Think That Charges That Norman Was Slander Victim Are Completely False

WASHINGTON—Many Canadians are having second thoughts about the case of E. Herbert Norman, Canadian minister to Cairo who committed suicide recently. At first the charges that Norman had Communist connections were vehemently denounced as "slander" and it was announced at Ottawa.

Now it turns out that there is a great deal of doubt as to what was really covered by the Canadian government's denial as uttered by Lester Pearson, secretary of state for external affairs, and the mystery is as big as ever.

Questions Were Played Down

Last Friday certain questions were put to Mr. Pearson in the House of Commons at Ottawa but for some unexplained reason what was said there was not transmitted very fully by the press services or else it was ignored on Saturday by those eastern newspapers hereabouts which have been denouncing the state department and the Senate subcommittee.

For it develops that despite the early dispatches saying the Canadian government had found the charges against Norman to be baseless, and despite the later revelation by Mr. Pearson that Norman had had "certain Communist associations," the Canadian secretary of state refused to answer last Friday a direct question on this point by John Diefenbaker, the leader of the "progressive-conservative" opposition. Here was the question:

## DR. WILLIAM BRADY

### Brady's 77, But He Takes Plenty of Exercise Daily

"You are old, Father William," the young man said, "and your hair has become very white; and yet you incessantly stand on your head—do you think, at your age, it is right?"

Whenever our family get together you are sure to hear: "But Dr. Brady says—" One daughter is a teacher. I hope she'll learn more about nutrition from the Pocket Cyclopedia of Health than she has from college instructors and textbooks. Two other daughters have young children. Thanks to your teachings, they don't bundle the children. Your column was missing several days, but readers raised plenty of heck, so now it is printed apparently without detentions. We would like to know how old or young you are. God Bless You.

Mrs. A lot of short-lived, old stiffs have never taken my somersaults (forward rolls) seriously. I take 'em seriously—at least I take 'em first thing every morning. Maybe this is just another of my nutty notions. Anyway, I enjoy my morning rolls, and I don't believe they have done me any harm.

Refused Direct Answer

"Will the minister say that the allegations before the subcommittee of the United States Senate on March 12 and 21 specifically were untrue, unjustified and had no basis in fact?"

Mr. Pearson in his speech dealt only with Norman's associations with Communists in his student days at Columbia. But he added that as a result of a security check-up on Norman and a personal examination of the reports the government was left in 1951 with no doubt as to the loyalty of Norman and his suitability for important posts.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Diefenbaker challenged Mr. Pearson to answer the question he had propounded and repeated it demanding to know if the Senate subcommittee's charges were "untrue, unjustified and had no basis in fact."

"Not An Equivocal One"

Mr. Pearson, however, said he had made his statement and would stand upon it. "The answer is an equivocal one" and went on to say that Mr. Pearson had not denied the charges of the Senate subcommittee.

Also in February 1942 Norman approached the FBI in Boston on behalf of his close friend Tsun Shigetso, Japanese instructor at Harvard, who had been interned. Norman wanted to get custody of some of Shigetso's papers and told the FBI he was on official and highly confidential business for the Canadian government.

Changed His Story

Not long afterwards, Norman changed his story and told the FBI it was only a personal interest on his part and that he was not representing the Canadian government.

Worked for MacArthur

Norman, in 1946, was in the counterintelligence corps at MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo representing the Canadian government. The FBI was informed that he was recalled from Japan on the advice of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who discovered certain Communist connections on the part of Norman. He was linked with Israel Halperin, a Canadian of Russian parentage who was one of the principals implicated in the exposed Soviet military intelligence operations in Canada as disclosed through the defection of Igor Gouzenko.

There were other factors in the background and counsel Robert Morris read to the Senate subcommittee on March 12th last a paraphrase of one of the reports of a U.S. security agency dealing with those aspects. Mr. Morris then added to the record this very significant remark:

Very Significant Remark

"This is all in connection with an inquiry that there was an effort being made to have Norman given the assignment of being a liaison between Canada and the United States intelligence."

This raised some interesting questions for the Senate subcommittee:

1. Who inside the American government was sponsoring such a set-up in 1950 just after the Korean War began?
2. What blocked it and what part did a letter from the FBI to the U.S. Army intelligence plan in preventing Norman from getting into such a key post in the United States?
3. Isn't it the duty of a congressional committee to investigate administrative weaknesses which occur inside our government here and with which suspected persons from abroad make contact?

Fuchs Was Cleared

4. Wasn't Klaus Fuchs "cleared" by the British government before he went to work in the secret atomic laboratory in New Mexico?
5. Wasn't Burgess of the Maclean-Burgess scandal—who is now in Moscow advising the Soviets—"cleared" by the British government when he became secretary of the British-Canadian-American committee on atomic problems and thereby was given night and day access to the building of the atomic energy commission in Washington?
6. Since Norman was identified as a Communist by information furnished directly to the Senate committee by important witnesses did he cease to be a Communist and in what year?

The proceedings of the Senate internal security committee on March 21, 1957, show a significant passage in which counsel Robert Morris, addressing Senator Watkins, said:

"Senator, in that connection, we asked the state department if the communication from the Canadian government ever was to the effect that they discovered that Norman had been a Communist and that he is no longer one. The department has informed us that that has never been the effect of any advice given them by the Canadian government."

So the main question to which the Senate subcommittee still has not found the answer is this: How long was Norman Communist and what was the nature of his contacts with American officials in the Far East and in the Middle East?

## British Empire Into the Sunset

## HAL BOYLE

### Rhode Island Has Shortest Motto of All States, 'Hope'

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

That you are legally blind if you have 20-200 vision or less... that is, if you can see less at 20 feet than a person with normal vision sees at 200 feet.

That if all the blind people in the world lived in a single city it would have a population of about seven million—as does Greater Moscow.

That it has been estimated Soviet Russia and its satellites spend three billion dollars a year on propaganda (even more than we do on chewing gum!).

Shortest State Motto

That little Rhode Island has the shortest state motto (Hope) Maine the most egotistical (Guide) Montana the novelist-sounding (Gold and Silver) Oklahoma the dullest (Labor Conquers All Things) Washington the laziest (Bye and Bye) and New York the most appropriate for the elevator age (Ever Upward).

That tree growth is affected by the length of the day... Most trees (the American Elm is an exception) will quit growing within a month if they are limited to eight hours of natural light a day. That 98 per cent of those hurt in revolving door accidents are women of 65 and older.

Not All Average Luck

That in the U.S. during 1955 there were 6.4 traffic deaths for every 100 million miles traveled by motor cars... What does this mean? . . . If you have average luck and drive 100 miles every day, the chances are that in about 425 years you'll be killed in a traffic accident. (The trouble is—everybody doesn't have average luck.)

That there really is a town called Podunk in Massachusetts.

That Arthur Murray says 59 per cent of his dance students now want to learn the cha-cha—but only 5 per cent want to rock 'n' roll. (This could be a turning point in history.)

Hotel Blood Transfusions

That the Hotel Edison here has an unusual service... It will arrange blood transfusions for guests needing them.

That auto chemicals are used to tan the leather in your shoes.

That a goose isn't so silly (as birds go, it's fairly intelligent) and fish sometimes act like pigs... they'll sneer at a hook with only a single worm but snap at one baited with four.

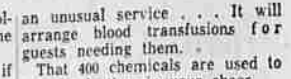
That if Friday the 13th worries you, you can relax until next September.

Reducing Population

That Viscount Soulbury, recalling a Chinese proverb that "he who goes to bed early to save candles begets twins," sought (while governor general of Ceylon) to reduce an alarming population increase by introducing electric lighting to the villages.

That among the Shakta, a primitive sect in India, a husband punishes an unfaithful wife by cutting off her nose.

That it was George Bernard Shaw who observed, "The fickleness of the woman I love is only equaled by the infernal constancy of the women who love me."



Bend Bulletin

Bend residents viewing television Thursday night saw a weatherman dancing around on a badly flecked screen.

A thunderstorm, first of the season was passing over Central Oregon. Flashes of lightning were visible on the screen.

But in his weather report he made no mention of the electric storm.

Possibly his face would have been red, on colored TV.

GOOD AND BAD

As we recall there have been other times in the history of the race when men had more loyalty to gang or guild than to the state. Bad times, too.—Sherman County Journal.

## Red Face On TV

NEW DEAL CANCEROUS?

University of Oregon research indicates that cancer is caused by young, radical cells that fail to mature. So the new deal is cancerous, Eh.—Sherman County Journal.

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## Reds Return to Stalinism

Almost ever since Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev delivered his bitter indictment of the dead dictator, Joe Stalin, a year ago last January he has been gradually attempting to vindicate the terrorism of the deceased tyrant and stiffen party discipline by styling him "an outstanding revolutionary," "a devoted Marxist-Leninist theoretician" and a "great organizer."

Among those Khrushchev bitterly criticized as part of the Stalin regime was Trofim D. Lysenko, controversial Soviet agronomist, for the failure of his farming technique and his erroneous theories when president of the Academy of Sciences. He accused Lysenko of falsifying experiments to support his dubious genetic theories and of attempting to set up a dictatorship in the field of science.

Khrushchev has now reversed his attitude and thrown his active support to the discredited scientist in a major dispute over farming techniques upon the best methods of mixing organic and mineral fertilizers. While Lysenko may not resume the post of ideological czar, his reputation is re-established by Khrushchev in the field of practical agriculture.

In praising Lysenko, Khrushchev severely criticized his foes, including Vladimir V. Matskevich, minister of agriculture, and Ivan A. Benediktov, minister of state farms "for sitting by their arms folded like saints," in the controversy over Lysenko's fertilizer technique and accused members of the Science Academy of using "police methods" to defeat his program.

Poland and Hungary have evidently taught the Kremlin that Stalin's system of terrorism, of brutal torture, mass purges and exile to starvation prison camps is the only way communism can continue to rule Russia, until a new generation strikes for liberty.—G. P.

## Nation's Top Road Builder

Thomas Harris MacDonald, 76, who earned the title of father of the nation's modern-day highway system died last week on the campus of the Texas A. & M. College from a heart attack. He had served as chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads for 34 years, retired in 1953 to head the Highway Research Center at the Texas College.

When Mr. MacDonald retired, Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, saluted him as "Mr. Public Roads." When Mr. MacDonald went to Washington in 1919 there were only 272,000 miles of roads in the country. By 1953, there were more than 3,300,000 miles of roads, more than half of them surfaced.

President Harry S. Truman awarded him the Medal of Merit for his road-building activities in World War II. Mr. MacDonald helped plan the 1,523-mile Alaska Highway and the Inter-American Highway. He was decorated by France, Norway and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. MacDonald was born in Leadville, Colo., graduated from Iowa State College as a civil engineer in 1904. He joined the Iowa highway commission and in 1911 became its chief engineer. In 1919 he was appointed chief of the newly created Federal Bureau of Public Roads. It was originally a part of the Department of Agriculture, then moved to the Federal Works Agency, the General Services Administration and to present status under

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