

Grain Price Drop In 1948 Branded Political Trick

By JOE HALL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Aiken (R-Vt.) charged Wednesday that political manipulators forced grain prices down a billion dollars in 1948 and declared "they're not going to do it again this year if I can stop it."

Aiken was carrying along his attack on Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, as the cabinet officer began testifying before the Senate Agriculture Committee to reply to criticism of his department.

Brannan brought on Aiken's outburst by charging that some of the difficulties of his department with grain storage were caused by limitations which he said Congress put in the Commodity Credit (CCC) charter act in 1948.

He said these prevented his department from taking effective action to expand storage facilities for huge 1948 crops it had to buy up under the farm price support laws. Aiken, who headed the Senate Agriculture group in 1948 in the Republican-controlled 80th Congress immediately declared Brannan had given an entirely erroneous view of the 1948 law.

He said that actually the Agriculture Department agreed with what was done and helped to draft the law.

"Dirty Trick Played" "But then," he said, "Some one got the idea to spread it around the country that there was a lack of storage space. The price of grain was forced down a billion dollars and they put the blame on Congress."

"They played a dirty trick on the farmers. They lost a billion dollars for purely political reasons. They're not going to do it again this year if I can stop it."

Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York said on May 11 that the Truman administration caused farm prices to drop about 10 days before the 1948 presidential election that he lost to President Truman.

He said it was a political maneuver to scare farmers away from voting Republican. Truman replied there was not a word of truth in the charge, and that Dewey knew it wasn't true.

Brannan told the committee at the outset Wednesday that his department had been confronted with tremendous storage problems in 1948 and 1949 and that on the whole he felt it had done a "good job."

Pedestrian Reverses Hit-And-Run Custom

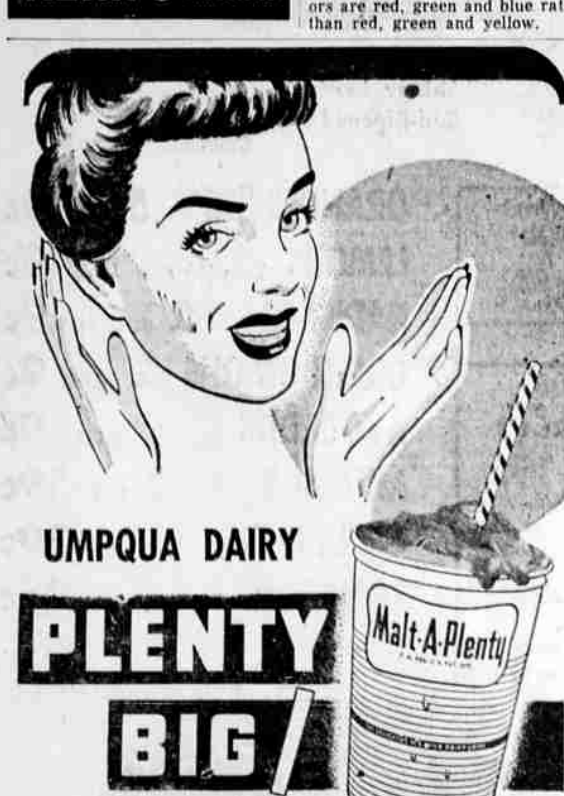
SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—There it was on the complaint—a hit-and-run pedestrian.

Eugene Burton, 21, told police that he was waiting to get into a downtown service garage and his car momentarily blocked the sidewalk.

A pedestrian trying to get past smashed his fist through the car's ventilator window, kicked a dent in the door, knocked the chrome from the front fender, reached down and bent the license plate—then fled.

M'ARTHUR TOPS LINCOLN TOKYO (AP)—The Newspaper Yomiuri ran a poll and found out Wednesday its readers still respect Gen. MacArthur more than any other foreigner. The results: MacArthur 395, Abraham Lincoln 327.

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ELECTION NIGHT was a busy one at the News-Review office, as it was for the members of the various precincts over Douglas County. A full staff was on duty, but only through the cooperation of counting board chairmen in calling in their precinct vote totals could the newspaper's staff function. A portion of the crew working all of Friday night is pictured above. Upper left, the tabulating crew—including Corinne Woodard, Beverly Brooke, Joanne Blakely, standing; Addye Wright, Ann Moran and Elsie Martin—records election returns taken by Marge Miles and Ralph Church, upper right. Below, Bob Grant at left, of KRRR, broadcasts the election returns, and at right, LeRoy Inmon, News-Review city editor, directs the procedure and keeps the Associated Press news service informed on how Douglas County voted. (Pictures by Paul Jenkins)

In color television, the basic colors are red, green and blue rather than red, green and yellow.

Supreme Court Affirms Long's Death Sentence

SALEM (AP)—The Oregon Supreme Court ruled on two first degree murder cases Wednesday by affirming the death sentence of Wayne LeRoy Long of Portland, and granting a new trial to Mrs. Margrethe Hansen of Corvallis.

Long was caught in a bank hold-up in Portland June 15, 1950, after he had murdered Walter L. Rucker in Clackamas County to steal Rucker's truck.

Mrs. Hansen was convicted of killing her husband, Sigurd Hansen Sept. 10, 1950, by running over him with their car in their garage.

All seven members of the high court voted to uphold Long's conviction.

They all agreed there was insufficient evidence to convict Mrs. Hansen. Four of the judges voted for a new trial, while the other three wanted to dismiss the entire case.

Mrs. Hansen was sentenced to life in the state penitentiary. No Mercy For Long

The court ruled that the court

of Circuit Judge Ralph M. Holman of Clackamas County committed no error in Long's trial, and that there was plenty of evidence to support his sentence to the gas chamber.

Long was released from the state penitentiary June 14, 1950, at 9 a.m. That night he entered Rucker's pickup truck in Southeast Portland and both drove away.

The next morning Long, driving the truck alone, went to the First National Bank, 830 and Foster Road, in Portland. He held it up, but was wounded by a shot from an officer, and captured as he ran toward the truck.

The next day Rucker's body was found in a clearing near Eagle Fern Park in Clackamas County. There was a bullet hole in his head.

Long now is in the prison, and has been involved in two escape attempts.

There are about 75,000 people in Cork, Ireland, and its suburbs. In the island of Barbados, a divorce involves division of all property, including the house. The husband carts off his half of the house and the wife boards up the open side and continues to live in the remainder.



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Planning Trip To Moon? Here's What You Face

CLEVELAND (AP)—Poisonous ozone, cosmic rays, boiling blood and drowning in the water of one's own body.

Those are a few of the hazards awaiting the first man to fly to the moon, says an authority on the earth's upper atmosphere.

What's more, Dr. Clayton S. White said in an interview, once the pilot of the future leaves the earth's atmosphere he must contend with speeding meteors, meteorites, micrometeorites and other flying bodies.

Dr. White is research director of Lovelace Clinic in Albuquerque, N. M.

Last November he headed a symposium at San Antonio, Tex., on the physics and medicine of the upper atmosphere.

He addressed a joint meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the Cleveland Academy of Medicine here Tuesday night.

Barriers Ahead

Dr. White said getting a rocket ship into the upper atmosphere is feasible, but a great many problems must be solved before man can survive there. Here's what the doctor says is ahead for the pilot who tries it:

Oxygen starts to run out at 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Above 60,000 feet there isn't any.

At 22,000 feet the barometric pressure is down so much that decompression sickness hits the pilot.

His blood boils and there is no room for anything but water in his lungs, causing him to drown.

Around 60,000 feet there is a poisonous concentration of ozone. Above that is intensive ultraviolet light from which earth dwellers are protected by the atmosphere.

Then come X-rays from the sun and cosmic rays in high concentration.

However, Dr. White concluded, if any nation can get a ship into the upper regions, it should be the United States.



"FAIR TREATMENT, BUT STRICTEST DISCIPLINE"—The new commander of the United Nations Kojima Island prison camps, Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, laid down a tough policy and said Communist captives will be treated in strict accordance with the Geneva Convention, but will get no favors. He is shown above with a ROK guard in tower overlooking prison compound 76.

European Allied Army Showing Heavy Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Richards, (D-S.C.), told the House Wednesday America's European Allies will "raise and support" about four million soldiers and will produce 3½ billion dollars worth of weapons next year.

This force, if placed on active duty, would be an increase of approximately 1,600,000 men over present European strength.

Richards said Allied forces already have over 5½ million men under arms or quickly available throughout the world.

The active armies of the Soviet Union, including satellite forces,

total around four million men, according to recent estimates.

Richards, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opened the fight for House support of \$6,889,100,000 in foreign military and economic aid for the year starting July 1.

The bill, already one billion dollars less than President Truman requested, faced strong demands for further cuts.

Reductions of another one billion dollars have been predicted.

The total worldwide force of active and mobilizable troops, Richards said, has increased about 1½

million in the past two years.

"It seems to me," the chairman added, "that only the most stubborn defeatist could fail to be immensely encouraged by the increase and improvement in Allied military strength over two short years."

When New England farmers cleared their land, they often piled loose stones found in the fields at the edges of the fields as fences. Thousands of miles of these stone fences are still in place.

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