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PASS THE BUDGETS

Charles V. Stanton

Friday of this week the residents of Roseburg will be asked to vote for the third time on the city budget. Roseburg's school district budget will come up for its third time Wednesday of next week.

Both budgets have been pared to the bone. In fact, they have been cut too far for efficient administration of either the city government or the school system, in our opinion.

But voters revolted against tax increases, leaving no alternative except drastic revisions.

The school district budget board, it is true, is resubmitting the budget which previously met defeat, but it is a budget from which all fat was trimmed after the first rejection. The board refuses to accept responsibility for wrecking the operation of our schools, a fate that is certain if less money is provided than called for in the budget.

The city's budget has been cut to "bread and butter" items. Already screams of anguish have been heard from sponsors of activities suffering amputation.

Drown Surplus Children?

The *Oregon Statesman*, published in Salem, observes the action of Roseburg voters and comments as follows:

Roseburg oldtimers just can't believe their eyes and ears that their city isn't the sleepy old county seat town it was before the lumber boom hit. So they and others vote down the school district and city budgets that called for tax increases. Each budget was defeated twice, leaving no doubt that the taxpayers wouldn't put up the money to maintain the schools and the city in the style to which the city has become accustomed. The governing bodies will have to use hacksaws and paring knives to whittle expense estimates to match allowable revenues. Douglas County of course will be in clover when it gets that windfall million from the O & C kitty; but that will not help the city and school district. Thus far no one has suggested drowning the surplus school children or driving the immigrants out, which might be one solution.

Just what can be done with the "surplus children" is the great problem facing the school district if the budget proposal goes down to defeat again. It certainly will not be possible to take all the beginners. Classrooms will be so crowded in all elementary grades that instruction will be impaired. Double-shifts are in prospect in some buildings.

As we consider the new budget submitted by the city, it is evident that we can expect drastic cuts in civic improvement and virtual elimination of cultural and recreational projects.

Progress Expensive

We are of no mind to object to demands for utmost economy. Booming areas are all too prone to spend money so recklessly that high tax levies chase out potential industry and business. Therefore public insistence upon rigid economy is to be commended.

On the other hand, nothing can more effectively block progress than refusal to provide good schools and adequate municipal services—police and fire protection, sanitation, and a reasonable measure of cultural and recreational activities.

Progress is expensive. Costs rise much faster than the rate of tax collection. Until population becomes comparatively static, expenses are sure to grow faster than income.

We can't expect a bigger city operation on a smaller budget. Nor can we expect our schools to operate more classrooms and serve more pupils without more funds.

If we want progress we must be willing to meet its demands within reason.

It is our opinion that the budgets being submitted at the forthcoming elections are well within reason and should be approved.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — One of the leading causes of flat feet in America at the turn of the century was Independence Day oratory.

People at the picnic lunch in the public park could feel their arches falling as they stood in throngs around the bandstand, listening to a pompous politician praise the founding fathers in hours-long speeches pockmarked with platitudes.

Today Americans don't celebrate the Fourth of July so much with oratory, firecrackers and professional flag waving. Our families just relax and enjoy the liberty to do as we please—a right our ancestors won through bloodshed, a right each generation since usually has had to preserve through bloodshed.

But great days deserve great thoughts. Here is what some famous minds of the past and present have thought on the tremendous theme of liberty, independence, freedom:

"Whoso would be a man, must be a non-conformist"—Emerson.

"Independence, like honor, is a rocky island without a beach"—Napoleon.

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty"—Abraham Lincoln.

"Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it"—Bernard Shaw.

"Follow your own bent no matter what people say"—Karl Marx. (It sounds like Marx, the apostle of Communism, was a rugged individualist at heart.)

"The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone"—Henrik Ibsen.

"Paddle your own canoe"—Frederick Marryat.

"I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion"—H. D. Thoreau.

"So live that you can look any man in the eye and tell him to go to hell"—known author, quoted by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

"Declarations of independence make nobody really independent"—George Santayana.

"Jefferson's declaration of independence is a practical document for the use of practical men. It is not a thesis for philosphers, but a whip for tyrants; it is not a theory of government, but a program of action"—Woodrow Wilson.

"Liberty is given by nature even to mute animals"—Tacitus.

"Among a people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long exist"—Edmund Burke.

"Liberty is always dangerous, but it is the safest thing we have"—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

"Man's liberty ends, and it ought to end, when that liberty becomes the curse of his neighbors"—Frederic William Farrar.

"The love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves"—William Hazlitt.

"He that would make his own liberty secure must guard even his enemy from oppression"—Thomas Paine.

"I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. We shall not be poor if we love liberty"—Woodrow Wilson.

"We are not to expect to be translated from despotism to liberty in a feather bed"—Thomas Jefferson.

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety"—Benjamin Franklin.

"Independence forever!" — Exclamation by John Adams the morning of his death, July 4, 1826, when roused by holiday cannon fire. (Thomas Jefferson died the same day.)

"The United States is the only country with a known birthday"—James G. Baline.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

SUCH A BUSINESS
Medford Mail-Tribune

Newspapering!!- What a screwy way to make a living.

We get the crackpots, the axgrinders, the self-appointed bearers of "great truths" — and a surprising number of darn nice people with whom it is a pleasure to talk.

Among the other jobs in the newsroom, we have the duty of meeting those who proudly display super-giant eggs, huge onions, or old editions of newspapers.

We even have the habit of designating the youngest, newest and most wide-eyed member of the news staff as the "Big Egg Editor," or the "Old Newspaper Editor" — as the occasion demands.

Nothing is new and nothing is old in a newspaper newsroom. It's all happened before, somewhere, sometime. Yet it is eternally fresh and vital, because whatever it is — big egg or old newspaper — it is of intimate concern to some, perhaps many, of our readers.

Those of us who earn our bread in this craft can still remember the thrill we had the time we saw our first — our very first — story appear in type, cold, black and impressive.

It may have been insignificant in the eyes of many, but to us it was the most interesting, the most fascinating story in the paper that day. We probably read it over many, many times, tears of pride not far below the surface.

There's another memory we all have, too — the first time that we made a bad mistake that "slipped by" and got into print. There's a cringing kind of horror one gets from seeing — again in black, irrevocable print — a mistake we have made.

That's the kind of memory we'd like to lose — but can't.

Sometimes we hate the job — the incessant detail, the inexorable deadlines, the day-in-day-out routine.

But there are other times, and they are frequent, when the sheer fun of the job imparts to it an elan we think can't be matched anywhere. One of the nation's best-known newspapermen once wrote a book entitled "You Meet Such Interesting People" — and came to the conclusion that all the most interesting ones were newspaper people.

Maybe he was prejudiced, as most of us are. But the fact remains that to members of the craft (or profession, or trade, or job — call it what you will) the remark we feel has the greatest pathos in the one we hear so frequently from businessmn, or public relations men, when they look around the cluttered newsroom and say, somewhat wistfully: "I used to be a newspaperman, too." —E.A.

ARE THESE RESPONSIBLE?
Bend Bulletin

A few Republican speakers — guided in large part by the unsavory Junior Senator from Wisconsin — have been referring to the past Roosevelt and Truman administrations as "twenty years of treason."

This newspaper quite often agrees with the Republican party and its aims, but statements such as the above are indefensible, and in the long run will do the Republicans much more harm than good.

Those who make speeches of this type forget that many good Republicans served in those administrations. To name a few off hand, we can recall Former President Hoover, President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox, the latter two as former secretaries respectively of the War and Navy departments, and others.

These men, who served in responsible positions, are to a limited degree responsible for some of the actions of the former administrations — actions which have been blanketed into the "treason" charge.

We grant that errors in judgment were made by those administrations. Because they were fairly recent, they remain fresh in everyone's mind.

But to go back a little farther, we can remember errors in judgment which occurred during Republican administrations, errors which no one has yet had the bad taste to label "treason."

To use such smear-technique labels as these is to do a disservice not only to the country as a whole but to the Republican party in particular.

The Republican speakers should make their statements more responsible, and not try to tag a handle of "treason" on political and policy decisions with which they disagree. For if bad judgment were traitorous — and it's easy to tell if the judgment was bad when looking at it from a vantage point of several years — the courts would have been full of treason cases during this nation's history.

QUESTIONABLE EPITHET
Astorian-Budget

It is to be hoped that there will be some debate during the current political campaigns on the validity of this label of "giveaway" that the Democratic politicos are so avidly tacking upon the present administration in connection with its policy of natural resource development in the northwest.

The administration's critics seem to believe that if any other agency than the federal government develops resources there is a "giveway" of something owned by that government.

This theory, a natural outgrowth of the concept of an all-powerful and all-owning Great White Father in Washington, ought not to go unchallenged.

If a private company is granted a permit to develop a dam project, at no cost to the government, what is being given away? Nothing! If the government itself develops, at tremendous public cost, a dam site such as Ice Harbor which cannot possibly pay off in many, many years, is that not just as much, if not more, of a "give away" of public money? When the government built an expensive floating cannery, the Pacific Explorer, for the use of President Truman's friend Nick Bez, and the project never did begin to pay back the taxpayers' money invested in it, was that not also a "giveaway" of some magnitude? How about the salmon spawning beds in the Columbia system which have been "given away" during the years to this or that governmental agency?

It certainly seems that this "giveway" charge is subject to a good deal of question and that some Republican might well debate its validity.

Exalted Ruler Asks For Return To Old Moralities

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The new exalted ruler of Elks, William J. Jernick of Nutley, N. J., says:

"If we want our country to turn out the right kind of man, we need to return to the ancient and proven moralities to counteract the crippling effects of moral degeneration as represented, among other things, by parental and religious laxity, the serious growth of juvenile delinquency, the disregard for law and authority."

Jernick, 53, a corporation executive and former mayor of Nutley, was elected without opposition Monday. He was placed in nomination by Gov. Robert B. Mayner of New Jersey.

In succeeding Earl E. James of Oklahoma City as the 79th leader, Jernick told the 90th grand lodge convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks:

"Over our world hangs the shadow of the hydrogen bomb. Our world has been split into two hostile groups of conflicting ideologies. . . .Communistic leaders propose to overwhelm the democracies, to hold the world in tyranny and slavery. Our thinking, our living, our planning, our deeds must point toward the preservation of our freedom against these very real threats."

Benson Claims Farmers Hurt By High Supports

WARSAW, Ind. (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Benson told a Farmers Day audience Tuesday that farmers, already caught in a cost-price squeeze, are being hurt further by high support prices.

He cited specifically the rigid support on the nation's basic feed grain, corn, and the encouragement of wheat and cotton production beyond the country's demands.

"Artifically high supports for the basic commodities in the face of declining demands," Benson said, "have resulted in continued production at levels far above current market demands. The result is back-breaking surpluses of crops such as wheat and cotton and the necessity for more stringent production controls than most farmers will wish to live with, year in and year out."

Benson said he has recommended that eight million acres of wheat, planted under stimulus of World War II crop needs and maintained under high price supports, be returned to grass. He said it costs about $700,000 a day to store the present surplus.

He explained that under the administration's plan of flexible price supports a farmer could study market prices and determine for himself which crops would be profitable for him.

This alternative is far preferable, Benson said, than having the government, under a rigid support program, tell the farmer what to grow.

"If farmers kept supplies within manageable proportions," the secretary said, "allowing for normal carryovers, the level of price support would always be at or near 90 per cent under the flexible system."

CHAIRMAN NAMED

SALEM (AP) — The State Industrial Accident Commission Tuesday elected Commissioner William A. Callahan as chairman. He succeeds Paul E. Gurske, who is now in Washington, D. C. as director of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — The Eisenhower administration has definitely rejected "pump priming" as a device to relieve U. S. unemployment.

President Eisenhower indicated this course of action in his March 24 press conference statement that no "slam bang" emergency program is needed. Developments since that time have confirmed the administration belief that indirect methods of bolstering the U. S economy are better than government relief of any kind.

What this means is that the pleas made by AFL President George Meany, CIO President Walter Reuther, Harvard Economist Sumner Slichter, Democratic Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois and others for a federal government action program to relieve unemployment are going to be ignored.

The political implications of this decision are summed up in a belief that while bad employment conditions may make it possible to lose an election, good employment conditions, by themselves, can't win the coming November elections.

THERE IS PLENTY of optimism in Washington for an October pickup in business. One indication of this is found in the Federal Reserve Board action, reducing bank reserve requirements and providing more credit for fall harvest and crop movement.

There is also a prevalent feeling that all the pump priming of the Roosevelt era really did no good. What pulled the country out of the depression, it is explained, was the war spending.

What the country has been going through in the past year, according to the Republican point of view, is a shift from an inflationary war economy back to more normal peacetime business.

Government spending has been cut back by $10 billion. Over $7 billion of this has been returned to the civilian economy in the form of tax cuts.

IT IS ADMITTED that government buying can't be stopped without causing some unemployment. The explanation is that, "We did this to ourselves," as a necessary readjustment. The problem it created is analyzed as how fast people can be put back to work on civilian goods production.

While it is felt that the government might impede this recovery by doing the wrong thing, there is little that can be done by the government directly to speed it up.

This philosophy puts entire reliance for the government's recovery program on indirect aids to the economy. Among the steps that the administration has taken in this direction are the removal of price and wage controls to free the economy for expansion, stabilization of the dollar, tax cuts and the tax reform bill passed by the House and now before the Senate.

THE IDEA OF increasing personal exemptions for federal individual income taxes, as a means of providing more money for spending and so relieving unemployment, is still flatly rejected. On the other hand, particular emphasis is placed on the advisability of reducing taxes on dividends as a stimulus to investment and business expansion.

Public works that contribute to America's productive capacity are not to be frowned on, if and when there is enough money to finance them.

The seriousness of unemployment to workers without jobs—now numbering over three million — seems to be fully recognized. But there appears to be no inclination on the part of administration leaders to remedy the situation by direct government spending.

King's Disposal In Uganda Land Causes Trouble

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — What happens when a king is kicked off his throne? Here in Uganda, in the heart of tropical Africa, it has spelled trouble.

Unrest simmers under the surface since the ouster last Nov. 30 of Kabaka (King) Mutesa II in Buganda, most important of Uganda's four provinces.

Thus far the British officials who run this colonial protectorate have kept developments in hand. A new state of emergency was declared May 31 to enable stronger police action against a crime wave and to stop strong-arm efforts by natives to back up a boycott of Western goods.

Sir Keith Hancock, a British constitutional expert named by the Colonial Office, has come here to see what can be done. He may remain until September.

The British government and Sir Andrew Cohen, Uganda's governor, say the Kabaka will not return. Cohen kicked him out because he demanded independence.

The Kabaka, as a result, has become a martyr, even though he enjoyed only lukewarm support from some groups before.

Now the Buganda Legislature, called the Great Lukiko, has pledged its unanimous loyalty to him. The Lukiko meets regularly but the Kabaka's throne, at the head of the chamber, is vacant. The throne is on a dais covered with a score of lion and leopard skins. The 30 royal drums are stilled too.

The troubles of Uganda — known as the the pearl of Africa because of its rich soil— trace to hints made last year that the Colonial Office had in mind the idea of an East African federation comprising Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. Native leaders wanted none of this. It didn't fit with their ideas of an eventual African state. They were afraid more white settlers would come to Uganda. Now there are fewer than 7,000 whites among more than five million blacks. They were especially fearful of the white settlers from Mau Mau — threatened Kenya, across the border.

Communists Needling Scelba For Answer

ROME, Italy (AP)—The Communists are needling Italy's government again about something U.S. Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce is supposed to have told newsmen in America.

Red party boss Palmiro Togliatti told the Chamber of Deputies Mrs. Luce, arriving in America recently for a vacation, told reporters Italy plans to intensify the "struggle against communism."

This, Togliatti said, seemed to indicate the envoy has access "even to secret plans of the government." He formally demanded whether Premier Mario Scelba or Foreign Minister Attilio Piccioni were going to "do their legitimate duty and protest" to the U.S. government.

Such a formal demand requires a reply by Scelba or Piccioni.

Last winter a large group of Communist and left-wing senators asked, without success, that the government declare Mrs. Luce unacceptable. They charged her with criticizing Italy in a conference with Washington newsmen.

Longshoremen Observe Day Marking Violence

PORTLAND (AP) — The 20th anniversary of what the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union calls "Bloody July 5" was observed Monday by Portland members.

They held a memorial service for union members killed in the historic 1934 West Coast waterfront strike. No longshoremen worked during the 24-hour observance.

The Very Rev. Thomas J. Tobin, vicar general of the Catholic archdiocese of Portland in Oregon, gave the invocation in the service at the Willamette River harbor wall.

History Shows Only One Senator Has Been Expelled For Disorderly Behavior

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News Review Correspondent

(Second of two articles)

WASHINGTON — In the 165 years since the adoption of the U.S. constitution and formation of Congress, only one senator has been rightfully expelled from the Senate for reasons of "disorderly behavior."

He was Sen. Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, who was expelled in 1862, after serving 17 years in the Senate, on charges of disloyalty. He was found guilty of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy—the Confederacy.

One other senator, William Blount of Tennessee, was kicked out of the Senate in 1797 for a "high misdemeanor" — but later the Senate decided it had acted illegally in his case.

In addition to these two celebrated cases, a number of senators lost their seats during the Civil War when their states seceded from the Union or they themselves joined the Confederate army. Also, the Senate has barred from ever taking their seats a handful of men elected or appointed, but these were on grounds of disqualification due to special conditions of the election process and did not deal with the behavior of the men as senators.

So the cases of Blount and Bright stand out as the only illustrations of the effectiveness — or ineffectiveness — of article 5 of the constitution which charges the Senate, and only the Senate, with punishing its members for "disorderly behavior" and expelling them from office, if deemed necessary, by two-thirds majority vote.

Blount's case is particularly historic because he was the first man to be impeached by Congress. He came to Washington, D. C., in 1797 as one of Tennessee's first two senators, a time when the Union consisted of but 16 states, the west remained to be won and Florida was still a territory of Spain.

Blount had been mixed up in a conspiracy on the part of Britain to seize Florida and Louisiana from the Spanish—all before coming to the Senate. When this came out in his freshman term, the House of Representatives brought impeachment charges against him, and the Senate, as the constitution directs in impeachment proceedings, sat in judgment. For "having been guilty of high misdeameanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a senator," Blount was expelled from office July 8, 1797.

Two years later, however, the Senate had second thoughts about the whole affair, and it decided that it hadn't had authority to impeach Blount because the impeachment power extends only to the president, vice president and all civil officers of the government—and members of Congress are not civil officers, therefore cannot be impeached. Besides, it felt the case was improper because Blount had not been a senator when he committed the misdemeanor.

The effect of this senatorial afterthought was to rule out thereafter the impeachment proceeding against senators and to limit the power of expulsion of senators to the Senate itself. Since then only one senator has suffered this power for misbehavior.

That was Jesse Bright, who was expelled on charges of disloyalty during the Civil War. Bright had made the mistake of writing a letter of introduction for a friend who wished to contact President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate states. The timing of the letter is interesting—March 1, 1861: about 6 weeks before the war began, but after 7 states had seceded, and less than 2 months after Jeff Davis himself had resigned his seat in the Senate (from Mississippi) to become head of the secession movement.

So Sen. Bright was simply writing to an old friend and colleague in Davis, except that he was introducing to Davis a Texan whom he said in his letter wished to discuss with Davis "what he regards as a great improvement in fire arms."

When this letter came to light following the outbreak of war, public reaction exploded. On Dec. 16, 1861 a resolution calling for Bright's expulsion was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It called the "letter evidence of disloyalty to the United States and calculated to give aid and comfort to the public enemies."

The Judiciary Committee to a man voted against the resolution, although one member later changed his mind during its debate on the Senate floor. Finally on Feb. 5, 1862, the Senate voted 32 to 14 to expel Bright. That was just two votes more than the two-thirds majority vote needed.

Debates on the resolution reveal that when seantors traveled about the country they were sharply questioned: What are you going to do about Bright? The official record of Senate action found in the Congressional Globe (predecessor to the Congressional Record) the day it kicked out Bright notes that applause from the public gallery greeted the vote.

Then, as now with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, the Senate had the uncomfortable duty to take cognizance of the behavior of one of its own. By the thin margin of two votes, it removed Bright. Between Bright and McCarthy, many senators have come and gone, most well qualified to complete their 6-year term — but a few clearly deserving an ouster move.

Yet the citizens to whom they were directly responsible had no authority to clip short that 6-year official, when it became evident they were unworthy of public trust. The Senate alone has had that power—but it has not met its accompanying responsibility, either in the case of McCarthy or his predecessors.

The "Joe Must Go Club" has rallied public support for a recall of McCarthy in Wisconsin, but neither there nor in any state can the voters recall from office a member of Congress. Such power is not needed over representatives, who must stand for re-election every other year. But that power should be granted over senators, who otherwise are immune for 6 years between elections.

The constitution should be amended to give the power of recall over senators to their constituents. Only then will the full vitality of the democratic process extend to the "world's greatest deliberative body," which today holds McCarthy practically secure from removal by the voters of Wisconsin.

HARVEST BEGINS

PORTLAND (AP) — D. A. Nelson started wheat shipments Tuesday from his ranch to the North Lexington elevator in Morrow County, marking the start of the Oregon wheat harvest. It was the first delivery of the year. Nelson also was first in 1953.

Because of the cool June the harvest is running a week or 10 days later than last year.

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