The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Poor Politics

If the way to win friends and influence people is to starve them out, then the Federal Budget Bureau seems to be on the right track. If it isn't, then it would appear there's some mighty poor politics going on in Washington these days.

The Statesman's Washington correspondent, A. Robert Smith, quotes a high administration official as saying the $20,000,000 Rogue River reclamation project is being left out of the budget for 1955 because Oregon voters refused to return Republican Guy Cordon to the Senate and thereby gave Democrats control of that body.

There is no official word on the matter yet. That will not be out until President Eisenhower sends his detailed budget message to congress next week. But from Washington dispatches on present activities there, prospects are not too bright. It is known that just before Cordon left office in December he attempted to loosen funds for the Rogue River project. "But the boys in the (budget) bureau feel, 'Why should they help Cordon. He was defeated,'" the administration official said.

On the basis of that statement, we would say the designation "boys" is right. Maybe a few men should take over the budget job. Another inept, inopportune and unworthy statement also is attributed to them in regard to Secretary of the Interior McKay's espousal of the project — "The budget bureau has seen the Oregon election returns and they know McKay came out on the short end."

We do not believe President Eisenhower would want that kind of evaluation placed on reclamation needs of this country. We do not believe he would want men in responsible positions who were foolish enough to indulge in that kind of archaic thinking, let alone voice it aloud. If his aids think that punishing Oregon to the extent of refusing to budget projects which Congress already has authorized will bring this state back into the GOP fold, they've got holes in their collective heads.

We've an idea the attitude as reflected to Smith comprises the best Democratic propaganda promulgated by Republicans in many a year.

The Trouble Begins at Home

There may, or may not, be disagreement with the Indiana judge who ruled that a teacher "has exactly the same right" as the parents, when it comes to disciplining a child. But there can't be much disagreement over his punishing the parents of the child whose spanking, by a teacher, brought the case to a head. The father was fined $10 and given a 30-day suspended jail sentence for grabbing at the teacher who refused to discuss discipline problems with him in front of her class. The mother was fined $5 for slapping a member of the schoolboy patrol. There is little wonder their son was in trouble at school and was paddled for it. It appears from here, however, that the paddling didn't extend far enough.

The story of the Japanese couple which leaped into a volcano crater and was snatched from death by courageous rescuers is fantastic enough for Hollywood. There is even a currently popular ballad that would come in handy: "Let Me Go, Lover."

The 48th Legislature Opens

Salem becomes host again today to the most important biennial event in the Commonwealth of Oregon. Gavels of Senate President Elmo Smith and Speaker of the House Ed Geary will signal the opening of the 48th legislative assembly at 10 a.m. and for the next three or four months portentous business will be transacted affecting every man, woman and child in the state.

As host city, Salem is both privileged and obligated. Legislators, their families and assistants and the necessary increase in state employment will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city's economy. When the session ends, our current temporary residents from all parts of the state will return home either as emissaries of good will for our climes or as escapees from a tenure they did not enjoy. We hope it is the former, and that despite the perplexing, contradictory and argumentative problems unavoidably faced they will look back on their stay here as worthwhile both in the good accomplished and the fellowships enjoyed.

Sometimes many of us are prone to make light of the legislature and its activities. And sometimes it does, veritably, leave itself open to popular jibes. But it would be a sad day indeed if we did not have responsible men and women in all walks of life willing to foresake their own homes and businesses for a time to do a job for us, onerous as some of its ramifications may be.

The legislature is a vital and indispensable part of our way of life. Those who occupy the desks on the floors of the senate and house are working for all of us. Most of them will work hard. They deserve our thanks and our appreciation. We are glad to welcome them to Salem and we are grateful for their efforts.

The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, along with the jeweler and the grocer all serve on Salem's city council, but what has become of that proud breed which in the past was always heavily represented among the governing bodies at every level —national, state and city?

Oddly enough, it has been several years since Salem has had a lawyer among its lawmakers.

Complaints of a shortage of spectacles have been raised in Moscow. Occupants of the Kremlin have long been in need of hearing aids too.

Editorial Comment

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGES

Sometime ago Benjamin Fine, education editor for the New York Times, declared that not enough college students are taking up the study of foreign languages, particularly the Russian language. It was brought out by other sources that some colleges, in fact, do not have one course in Russian.

All this poses a problem which Secretary of State John Foster Dulles pointedly brought out a few omnths ago. He said: "It is important that Americans should get more familiar with modern foreign languages. The United States today carries new responsibilities in many quarters of the globe, and we are at a serious disadvantage because of the difficulty of finding persons who can deal with the foreign language problem."

In these days when the battle of ideologies rage nearly everywhere on the globe it would seem that an understanding of languages would not only be desirable, but vital. We ought to have the best of trained linguists to monitor Russian and Chinese broadcasting stations and to comb the publications which may filter through the iron and bamboo curtains. Point Four or other U. S. government agencies situated in foreign countries ought to have personnel in such offices who can converse and mix with the native peoples.

A shrinking globe in our time has emphasized the importance of languages, and certainly more young people ought to be encouraged to seriously study one or more foreign tongues. Our free way of life can never be fully told or sold to our foreign friends, unless the language barrier is hurdled.—(Springfield, Ill., Journal-Register).

Communist Boss Gives Impression That Travel is Broadening Some Kremlin Chiefs

By TOM WHITNEY
(AP Foreign Staff)

Travel has been broadening the minds of some of the Kremlin leaders.

That at least is the impression gained from reading some of the things Soviet Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev has been saying in Moscow recently.

Khrushchev has discovered there is something to be said at times for the way things are done—at least on the technical side—in foreign lands.

He also has been making a few important discoveries about the way things are being done—or mistakenly done—inside the Soviet Union.

While Stalin was alive he kept his closest "comrades-in-arms" pretty much prisoners in the Kremlin and Moscow. They had to work all hours of the night. They could rarely get out of the capital and everywhere they were escorted by a platoon of bodyguards assigned to keep everyone away from them and protect their lives.

They, like Stalin himself, were about as isolated from the real life of the Soviet Union as foreign ambassadors there. Even on the trips which Stalin's advisers sometimes made to Eastern European countries they didn't get out and see anything.

Since Stalin's death these men have been using their new-found freedom to get around a bit. Khrushchev has been to Prague and Warsaw. He has travelled extensively inside the Soviet Union, sometimes with Premier Georgi Malenkov. With Nikolai Bulganin and Anastase Mikoyan he made a long journey to China, where he did a good deal of visiting around, and then on the way home split his group up so that they toured part of the U. S. S. R. in the Far East, Siberia and the Urals which they, the rulers of the country, had never seen before.

What he observed in Czechoslovakia led Khrushchev early in December to tell a group of Soviet construction executives that they could learn a lot from the experience of the Czechs. He mentioned particularly re-enforced concrete railway ties which economize on timber.

"Go visit them and look around. They're our friends and will share their experience with you!" he declared.

Khrushchev also told how he had found bad toilet facilities and plumbing in Soviet hotels in the Far East and the Urals. He told how he had observed builders wasting steel in erecting factories in the east. He claimed to have found a mania for "reconstruction" of buildings and their facades in various cities—at great expense to the state. He found one party executive who was preparing to tear up a granite pavement in order to put down an asphalt one.

All this is a very changed picture from the Stalin era, of course. The very suggestion during the dictator's lifetime that the U. S. S. R. could learn anything from any other country would have been regarded as "sycophancy before things foreign"—something close to treason. But the Soviet leaders still see very little of what things really are like.

GRIN AND BEAR IT — By Lichty

"Make it sound interesting to the sitter, dear . . . Tell her she can read, while the television, snoop through drapes . . ."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

of administration's policies. On balance, however, with control in Congress shifting to the Democrats, DeVoto's appraisal would seem to be more nearly accurate. There is certainly no doubt that Neuberger's victory over Cordon, where the conservation issue was sharply joined, had national repercussions.

DeVoto proceeds to call on the Democrats to exploit this issue for 1956, and urges them to develop a "coherent, planned program." He becomes downright partisan in outlining a plan of operation for Democrats in getting ready for 1956.

It seems to me that Republicans should do more looking ahead to 1956 than just gambling on President Eisenhower's continued popularity. They might well seek a "coherent, planned program," though with the deep rift within the party that will be hard to work out. And a good place to start is on the conservation of national resources. For instance, mining laws ought to be revised to prevent raids on surface value like timber. The federal government can well undertake construction of key dams in the Columbia Basin to maintain an integrated system. (Private distributors are better off to have plenty of federal power for purchase than to build generating plants of their own).

And the invasion of Echo Park in the Dinosaur Monument offends too many people to make it an acceptable policy. Also, there is no present justification for reclamation projects where the cost of getting water on land is excessive, which seems to be true with the Upper Colorado project and the Mountain Home project in Idaho. More should be done to restore values in grazing lands and prevent erosion on watersheds.

Republicans should not let Democrats grab the ball on the issue of sound conservation of resources. It was a Republican program in its initiation, and one in which Republicans have taken great pride. This does not mean the bottling up of resources from use, but it does mean to conserve them for wise use and for replacement when possible (vegetative cover), and to protect them from private ravishment to the detriment of the public interest.

Time Flies

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FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

Jan. 10, 1945

Salem chapter, Future Farmers of America, won first place in the Upper Willamette Valley FFA Parliamentary contest held at Albany High school. Leonard Perlich acted as president on Salem's team.

Director E. L. Peterson, State Agricultural department, was advised of his appointment as chairman of the standing committee on animal industry for the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture.

Senator Guy Cordon (R-Ore) introduced a bill to establish a federal naval academy on the Pacific coast, similar to the measure sponsored by his predecessor, the late Sen. Charles L. McNary.

25 Years Ago

Jan. 10, 1930

Ice on the Willamette river, forming all the way across the stream at two points below Salem, caused navigation between this city and Portland to be halted.

Determined efforts by the dry and wet groups to use the law enforcement commission's report as a wedge for amending the law to their respective likings was indicated in congressional reactions to the recommendations for legislation transmitted by President Hoover.

In a spectacular fire during the recess period, the old Willamette grade school in the St. John's district of Portland burned with the first unit which was built in 1894, completely destroyed.

40 Years Ago

Jan. 10, 1915

Mrs. James Withycombe, wife of Governor-elect Withycombe and Miss Mable Withycombe arrived from Corvallis to attend the inaugural ceremonies held later in the week.

General Eduardo Iturbide, the former commander of the Mexican federal district, who succeeded in escaping from his native land after representatives by the United States government had rescued him from imprisonment at the capital, appeared in Washington, D. C.

The practice shoot held by the Salem Rod and Gun club resulted in high average going to Mark Siddall who broke 87 out of a total of 100 birds. Siddall and W. H. Dalrymple tied for high score with 24 out of 25 clay pigeons.

Literary Guidepost

Off the Book Beat — When you meet Lillian Smith, you take her for one of the mildest of ladies, you think of a kind of attractive but scared schoolteacher whose boys would make her miserable.

But this author of "Strange Fruit" happens to be one of the doughtiest fighters in the cause of racial equality. She has a book coming out in February, "Now Is the Time," about the Supreme Court's historic decision to end segregation. She has just left this country to spend six months in India—where she may find material for another book. Before she left she told what sparked her intense concern about differences in the color of skin.

"It began in China," she said. And that's the country where it began, too, for one of the few battlers in this cause whose ardor can match Miss Smith's—another woman, and a schoolteachery kind of one as well, Pearl S. Buck.

A Southerner, Miss Smith was in her early 20s when she went to China to teach. "I played tennis," she recalled. "I played my own people on a 'white' court. When I wanted to play with Chinese, I was told they were not admitted. It was the old attitude expressed by that sign everyone has heard about: 'No dogs and no Chinese allowed.'

"So those of us who couldn't understand that restriction on our liberty as well as on the liberty of the Chinese got a court of our own and played with Chinese or among ourselves as we pleased."

Miss Smith said this served as a dramatic eye-opener to the situation in her own country.

After that first visit, Miss Smith was sent to India in 1946 on a famine commission for the British government. This trip is on her own. She hopes, after paying her respects to friends in the highest circles, to travel out into the villages and see the people.

W. G. Rogers

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I have found that you learn easier than me."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "valuable"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Restorer, favorer, abhorer, organdie.
4. What does the word "patrimony" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with lux that means "exuberant in growth"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "'I have found that you learn more easily than I." 2. Pronounce val-u-a-b'l, four syllables and not val-u-b'l. 3. Abhorrer. 4. Any inheritance. "Virtue is the best patrimony for a child." 5. Luxuriant.

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Tax Facts

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Your Federal Income Tax

(Editors note — This is the third in a series of articles on income tax changes. The articles are based on information provided by the American Institute of Accountants and the Oregon Society of Certified Public Accountants).

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Taxpayers make more mistakes in listing their income than any other type of error, according to a survey made by the Internal Revenue Service. It is important to know what to include and what NOT to include. Look at this list and see if you can tell which should be listed as income on your federal income tax return:

Dividends from an insurance policy.

Pay of armed forces enlisted men while in combat or while hospitalized from combat service.

Social Security benefits.

Gifts.

Payments received under Workmen's Compensation laws

The answer is that none of the above should be listed as taxable income! There are other forms of exempt income, too, which you will find listed in the official tax instructions.

Other Exempt Income

Some of them are:

Inheritances and bequests (the estate may be taxed but not the recipient).

First $200 of monthly pay of armed forces officers while serving or hospitalized from active service in a combat zone.

Railroad Retirement Act benefits.

Certain health and accident benefits.

Damages awarded by a court or paid out of court for personal injuries.

Government payments and benefits to veterans and their families, except nondisability retirement pay and interest on terminal leave bonds.

Interest on state and municipal bonds.

Parsons and Prizes

The rental value of a parsonage furnished to a minister of the gospel is not taxable income; the law now adds that a rental allowance paid to him for this purpose is also exempt.

If you won a prize, watch this fine distinction: The prize is taxable if you were required to exert even the slightest effort to earn it; on the other hand, if it was made in recognition of scientific, literary or other achievment and you were selected without any action on your part the prize is considered a gift and you are not taxed on it.

Most scholarships and fellowships are exempt, unless they are paid as compensation for services, such as teaching and research.

Additional Information

Be sure to read the official instructions. You can also get help from the Internal Revenue Service, which urges you to consult only qualified advisers.

(Next: Get All the Exemptions for Yourself and Dependents).

Knowland in Doubt GOP's To Draft Ike

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) said Sunday night he doubted that the Republican Party would renominate President Eisenhower in 1956 if he is reluctant to run.

Interviewed on the NBC TV-radio show "Meet The Press," the Republican Senate leader said he did not rule out a possible draft of Eisenhower, but added:

"I doubt that he wants or the party wants a reluctant candidate for President . . . a reluctant candidate that has to be pressured into running."

Asked whether he thought Eisenhower would seek reelection, Knowland said that was a decision the President would have to make himself. As to whether he would support Eisenhower's nomination, Knowland said he could decide that when the President makes up his mind.

The Safety Valve

Commends Farm Step

To the Editor:

A dispatch from Medford on Page 1 of Wednesday's Statesman reported that David H. Holmes had withdrawn his application for federal reimbursement on two irrigation and drainage projects. . . .

We wish to commend Mr. Holmes for doing voluntarily what the National Farmers Union has been urging for years should be established as part of our national farm program. We believe that agricultural subsidies, designed to raise farm income to parity with other segments of our population, should be limited to family farmers. Obviously, the big Holmes operation at Medford is not a family farming operation.

We hope the new Congress, in amending the farm legislation recently enacted, will place a limit on farm payments. They should be restricted to family farmers. Conservation payments to family farmers are a way of recompensing them for their efforts to preserve the fertility of the soil for future years. Looked at from this angle, they are not subsidies at all but merely a method of paying farmers now for soil practices, which will insure an adequate food supply for our future generations.

Arthur H. Bone
Editor, Oregon Farmer Union, Salem, Ore.

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